

THE HISTORY OF  
THE 3<sup>RD</sup> BATTALION  
KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS  
1798-1907



BY THE REV.  
R. W. WEIR, D.



*Herr Joseph Verdin Bar!*



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CHARLES WILLIAM HENRY, 4TH DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, K.T.  
*Commanded 1798-1819.*

THE HISTORY  
OF THE  
3<sup>RD</sup> BATT. KING'S OWN  
SCOTTISH BORDERERS,

1798-1907.

*WITH MANY INTERESTING ILLUSTRATIONS.*

By

REV. R. W. WEIR, D.D.,

*Formerly Minister of Greyfriars' Parish, Dumfries, and Acting  
Chaplain to the Battalion.*

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THE History of the Scottish Borderers Militia, containing an Introduction by the late Sir George Walker, was published in 1877.

The South African War came to a close in 1902. The Battalion had taken part in the War, and it seemed fitting that the History of the Scottish Borderers should be brought down to date. It was not long afterwards that an offer was received from our Acting Chaplain, the Rev. Dr Weir, the author of the History, to again undertake the work, and the offer was gratefully accepted. Dr Weir commenced his researches in 1904, and the valuable results are now before us. They set an appropriate seal to the many services which he has rendered to the Battalion throughout his long connection with it, and earn from all who will welcome these records the warmest thanks.

May we, who are now serving, be more than ever zealous in maintaining the traditions of duty therein set forth, and in striving together to keep well what is entrusted to us.

C. V. E. LAURIE, *Lt.-Colonel,*  
*Commanding 3rd Battn. King's Own Scottish Borderers.*

*Dec. 23, 1907.*

## P R E F A C E .

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THE kind prefatory remarks by Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie, D.S.O., explain the origin of this book. Since 1877, the Regimental Order Book for 1798-1802, which was then missing, has been recovered, and I have found notices of the Regiment in newspapers and books which I had not previously observed. With the light of this new information, I have re-written and considerably enlarged for this work much of what I prepared for the former book. The entirely new part, with the history from 1877 to the present date, I have prepared from Regimental Records, newspaper notices, and information given to me by Officers, aided in some cases by personal recollections. I have especially to gratefully acknowledge most valuable assistance received from Colonel Hume, Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie, D.S.O., and from several Officers, who were good enough to allow me to read diaries kept by them in South Africa. I am also much indebted to a committee of officers, under the very careful convenership of Major Herries, to whom was confided the task of arranging for the publication of the book. To them is due the merit of collecting the very interesting illustrations. They obtained the information regarding the services of the officers of more recent times, they revised the succession list, in various other ways they gave me help, and they have brought out the book in a very attractive form. Without all this assistance—so readily, so ably, and so pleasantly rendered—I could not have written such a history of the Battalion as is now published. I have reprinted the Preface to the History of the Scottish Borderers Militia, because it shows the principal sources of information regarding the earlier period of the history of the Regiment, and also because its presence furnishes a reason for reproducing the admirable remarks which were prefixed to it by the late Colonel Sir George G. Walker, K.C.B. The preparation of this book has cost a good deal of work, and inasmuch as it contains a great many particulars gathered from many sources, it is vain to hope that it is devoid of errors, both of commission and of omission. My part in preparing the book has been a labour of love, recalling happy recollections of my ministry in Dumfries and my connection with the Battalion, and I dedicate it to the memory of many bright summer Sunday mornings at Kingholm Camp.

ROBERT W. WEIR.

GREYFRIARS', COLINTON,  
*14th Jan., 1908.*

*The following appeared as Introduction and Preface to the History of the Scottish Borderers Militia (Dumfries, 1877):—*

The hearty thanks of all now serving, or who have previously served, in the Scottish Borderers, are due to our Acting Chaplain, the Rev. Mr WEIR, for his labours in collecting and publishing our records.

The general reader will, indeed, find little to attract him in the uneventful annals of a Militia Regiment: the faithful performance of routine duties, the state of steady preparedness for the evil day which happily has never yet come upon our land, have nothing in them to stir the hearts of men.

But it is well that those to whom the old Regiment is dear should know something of its history, and of those who in their day strove hard to maintain its good name, and to build up that regimental spirit now happily so strong and living among us.

Let us, like them, while holding ourselves in readiness for any service that our Sovereign may require of us, be content to do with our might meantime our allotted duties, remembering that

“They also serve who only stand and wait.”

GEORGE G. WALKER, *Colonel*  
*Commanding Scottish Borderers.*

*October, 18, 1877.*

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IN July last six articles on the History of the Scottish Borderers Militia, written by me, were printed in the *Dumfries and Galloway Herald*. Since then, much additional information has been obtained, and the greater part of the narrative has therefore been entirely re-written. The History is now published with the hope that it may in some measure, both justify and increase the interest and pride which the people of the Scottish Borders take in the Regiment.

The principal sources of information from which the narrative, as it now stands, has been compiled are as follows:—Chapter I. was compiled from documents in the Public Record Office, London, to which access was

allowed by the War Office and Home Office, from notices of the Regiment found in the *Dumfries Weekly Journal*, the *Scots Magazine*, and the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, and from the minutes of the Court of Lieutenancy and the Commissioners of Supply for Dumfriesshire. The papers in the Public Record Office from which information for this chapter was obtained were the pay-lists from 1788 to 1802, and a volume entitled "Miscellaneous Papers, Scottish and Irish Militia, 1798-1802." Chapters II. and III. were compiled from Regimental Records, the oldest of which is dated 27th Nov., 1803, supplemented by material obtained from the pay-lists of 1803, in the Public Record Office, from two volumes of "Miscellaneous Papers connected with the Militia, 1802-1814," in the same office and from the minutes of the Court of Lieutenancy and of the Commissioners of Supply for Dumfriesshire. Chapter IV. was compiled from Regimental Records, from notices of the Regiment in the *Dumfries and Galloway Courier*, and from information given by Col. Walker. By the permission of Col. Walker, the narrative in Chapters V. and VI., and in the concluding Chapter, is given, with the exception of a few paragraphs, in the words of memoranda which he was kind enough to prepare for my guidance. The reader may thus have the satisfaction of knowing that the History of the Regiment during these latter years has virtually been written by the one who of all others is best qualified and best entitled to record its events. The Succession List of Officers was prepared from the Pay-Lists, from the *London Gazette*, from Regimental Records, and from Army Lists. The Notes regarding the family connexions of the officers of former days were obtained from answers to enquiries made among their descendants or other relatives, and from the recollections of several old inhabitants of the Border Counties. I am indebted to Col. Walker for the words of preface to the List. The other parts of the Appendix are taken from Regimental Records. The Notes contain references to the authorities for the statements made therein, and it is therefore unnecessary to specify them here.

I have to acknowledge with thanks the courtesy and attention shown to me by the officials of the Public Record Office, and by many others who gave me access to books or answered letters of enquiry. I have especially to acknowledge my great obligation to Colonel Walker. Without his permission the work could not have been undertaken; and without his assistance it would have been very inferior to what it now is.

R. W. W.

GREYFRIARS' MANSE,  
DUMFRIES, 17th October, 1877.



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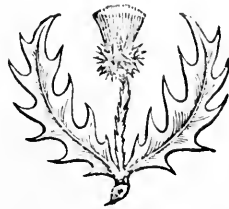
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## CHAPTER I.

1797-1798.

### THE RAISING OF THE REGIMENT.

PREPARATION FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY AT THE CLOSE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY—SCOTCH MILITIA ACT of 1797—DISTURBANCES IN THE COUNTRY CONSEQUENT THEREON—RIOTS IN THE BORDER DISTRICT—LETTERS FROM THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, SIR GILBERT ELLIOT, AND MR STAIG—EXECUTION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT IN 1798—THE DUMFRIES REGIMENT—APPOINTMENT OF COLONEL—NUMBER OF REGIMENT—MEANS TAKEN TO ESCAPE SERVICE—DATE OF APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGIMENT—HALF THE NUMBER OF THE QUOTAS CALLED OUT.

At the close of the eighteenth century Great Britain was threatened with invasion by the French Republic. What was known regarding the magnitude of the hostile army, and the success which had attended it, caused much alarm throughout the country. The patriotism and courage of the people were then put to a severe test, and they were not found wanting. Even when left without an ally, and embarrassed with war in India and rebellion in Ireland, the nation was quite undaunted. The French were the hereditary enemies of the English, and the story of the Revolution had added strength to the old feelings of dislike. The dread of such foes inspired resolution and courage, and many efforts were made to strengthen the national defences. The army was increased, regiments of Fencibles\* were raised, volunteers were enrolled, and a voluntary subscription poured two millions into the Treasury to help to defray the expenses of the war. Among other measures then taken for the defence of the country was an Act passed in July, 1797 (37 George III., cap. 103), authorising the raising by ballot of 6000 militia in Scotland. The Act

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\* See Appendix Note 1.

1797. directed the Lords-Lieutenant of Counties to cause lists to be made by the schoolmasters of all men in their respective parishes between the ages of 18 and 23. It was ordered that these lists should be affixed to the church doors, with an intimation of the days on which the Deputy-Lieutenants would meet to hear claims for exemption. It was provided that when the lists were adjusted, the King in Council should determine the quotas for the different counties, and the regiments into which these were to be distributed. When the details were arranged a ballot for the required number of men was to take place. The persons exempted from service were those serving in the regular army, or on half-pay, Professors of Universities, clergymen, schoolmasters, articulated clerks, apprentices, seafaring men, and all who had two children born in lawful wedlock. Anyone whose name was selected at the ballot was allowed to provide a substitute. He could also escape from serving by paying a penalty of £10, but in this case he was liable to have his name placed on the list at the next ballot. Men were enrolled to serve during the war and till a month after the conclusion of a general peace. As inducements to render the service more popular it was provided that the militia could not be ordered out of Scotland, and that no militiaman could, on any pretext, be transferred to the regular army. It was also provided that a militiaman might engage in any trade in any town without paying the dues then exacted—a privilege which was sometimes worth as much as fifty pounds. The appointment of the field officers was vested in the Crown, and that of the company officers in the Lords-Lieutenant of the Counties.

The Act appointed the Lords-Lieutenant and their deputies to begin to carry out the provisions therein contained in August, 1797. When that time came it was found impossible to carry the Act into execution. During the Seven Years' War, in 1757, when many regiments of the regular army were absent on foreign service, the militia in England was reorganised, and it was appointed that it should be raised by ballot. This Act was not extended to Scotland because of the remembrance of what had happened there in 1745, and though some patriotic Scotsmen\* had

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\* See Appendix Note 2.

on several occasions keenly advocated a similar Act being passed for the northern part of the island, there had been no general desire for such a measure. The feudal military service had long ceased, and a Scotch Militia organised by an Act of the Scotch Parliament in the days of Charles II.† had apparently only a short period of existence. Anything like compulsory military service in Scotland had thus long been unknown, and the news of the passing of this Scotch Militia Act was not well received. The first enforcement of the English Militia Act of 1757 led to some discontent and riots, and the same happened in Scotland on this similar occasion. It was said that persons of revolutionary principles and disaffected to the Government took the opportunity of spreading false reports regarding the intention of Government. The cry was raised that the Act was a violation of the Act of Union. It was rumoured that this was only the first of a series of measures for enforcing military service, and it was alleged that the Government would certainly break faith with the people and seize some pretext to order the militia on foreign service. Many also protested that as the people of Scotland had already raised 20,000 volunteers, and given promises of help of various kinds in a case of an invasion, the demand on the part of the Government for compulsory service was ungenerous. The discontent showed itself openly in many parts of the country. The inhabitants of the western border counties gave most marked signs of their dislike to the Act. The following letters which are preserved among the Home Office papers in the Public Record Office, give a curious picture of this disaffection. On the 27th August, 1797, the Duke of Buccleuch wrote from Langholm, to the Home Secretary, as follows:—

“I came here on Friday, the 18th, hoping to have some repose after many months’ attention to my duty as Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Mid-Lothian. When I left Dalkeith I had no idea the execution of the Militia Act would cause any disturbance in our county. If I could have foreseen it, I would have remained at my post. On Sunday, the 20th, I was informed that some persons had pulled down

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† See Appendix Note 3.

1797. the lists from the church doors in the parish of Canonbie, and that the parish registers were to be burned the next day. I immediately on Monday got together about thirty of the heads of families in the School-house to endeavour, if possible, to prevent any further violence. I was informed that about 300 young men had, on the night of Sunday or early on Monday, taken by force the books from the schoolmaster's house. I said everything I could to bring them back to a sense of their duty. At the same time I told them I was resolved to bring to justice the rioters. Those present were certainly not concerned, being mostly heads of families and well known to me. Everything has been quiet there since. But in Annandale the mob has been most outrageous, insulted Deputy-Lieutenants, drove them from their meetings, enacted oaths and promises that they will not proceed further in this business—in short, they have been guilty of open rebellion. The constables dare not appear, and the gentlemen of the county dare not show their faces in the towns and villages. God knows how this will end. Thank God all my tenants are quiet well-affected people, and attached to my family. I have this moment received an express from the Advocate wishing I would come to Edinburgh immediately. I shall therefore go to Fleurs on my way to know how matters stand in that county. Rutherford has been almost killed; Mark Pringle and the other Deputies driven out of the town of Selkirk by a mob from Galashiels and Melrose and some county people, with some of the people of the place. You will have heard what has been going on in other places better than I can inform you. I have been too much taken up with what has passed in this neighbourhood to attend to the reports from other quarters. Are such people to be trusted with arms after what has passed? That is for Government to determine. Examples, however, must be made of those who have so openly and outrageously broken the law of the country, insulted and ill-used magistrates in the discharge of their duty, and set at defiance all authority. I leave the Duchess of Buccleuch and daughters in the hands of my tenants. Where can they be better? Certainly not further north, perhaps further south would be better at this moment. They can from this place soon pass over the Borders."

In a letter written five days later, the Duke says—

"I have left the Duchess and family at Langholm in the safe custody of my tenants, who swear they will spill the last drop of their blood rather than that she or the family should receive insult or injury



during their residence among them. This was communicated to the Duchess upon my leaving Langholm." 1797.

The first of the riots referred to as having taken place in Roxburghshire occurred in Jedburgh on the 26th August, when several hundred persons entered the town with the intention of preventing a meeting of Deputy-Lieutenants being held. When they heard that the meeting had been held on the previous day they dispersed. In the evening the western troop of Roxburghshire Yeomanry entered the town. The rioters then re-assembled and attacked the Yeomanry. Major Rutherford of Edgerston, who commanded the troop, was knocked from his horse by a stone and afterwards received a severe blow with a stick. The rioters were dispersed by the Yeomanry, and some of them were taken prisoners and lodged in Jedburgh prison. On the 30th August Sir Gilbert Elliot wrote from Minto to the Home Secretary regarding disturbances in Roxburghshire. He remarked:—

"One great difficulty arises from the intimidation of the schoolmasters, for they are naturally peaceable, timid men, who cannot resist mobs, especially furious mobs, and who have no sufficient inducement to hazard their lives, as they appear to do in this service. Notwithstanding the impression which I think has been made by the troops, and by the prosecution of some of the most guilty, as well as by some attempts on our part to explain and conciliate, I do not imagine that there is more than one parish in which the schoolmasters have hitherto been able to set about the lists in a regular and avowed manner, or to prevent their being burnt by the mob after they have been made."

On the 1st Sept. Mr David Staig, D.L., the Provost of Dumfries, wrote a letter from Dumfries to the Duke of Queensberry, the Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, which was forwarded by him to the Home Secretary:—

"The opposition to the Militia Bill seems general throughout Scotland, and nowhere more than in this part of the country. There is not a Deputy-Lieutenant that has not been threatened with instant destruction. Sir Wm. Maxwell, Colonel Dirom, and Mr Graham of Mossknowe (Deputies), had a meeting the other day in their district, and were most grossly insulted by an enraged mob, and before they were allowed to depart were forced to sign an obligation on stamped

1797-98. paper that they would proceed no further with their business. Sir Robert Grierson and Mr Dalziel of Glenæ, Deputies, were forced to write similar obligations to save their lives and property. Mr Gray, a Deputy-Lieutenant at Moffat, was deforced, and his papers taken from him; but being supported by a party of dragoons in another parish yesterday, an attack was made upon them by a riotous mob, and a good deal of blood was shed, but I have not heard that any lives were lost." Similar opposition to the Act was shown in Galloway, and in August a meeting of Deputy-Lieutenants at Wigtown was violently interrupted by a mob. The dissatisfaction with the Act was so strongly expressed throughout the country that the Solicitor-General and others were of opinion that it would be prudent to suspend the Act. As the Lord-Advocate and the Home Secretary thought differently, Lord Adam Gordon, the Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, wrote on the 31st August to Lieut.-General Musgrave, commanding the north-east district of England, requesting that without delay he would send into Scotland by Berwick, Coldstream, and Kelso, a reinforcement of 3000 men. In the letter he expressed the hope that Lieut.-General Musgrave would send these forces immediately, however inconvenient to his arrangements this might be, as "not a moment is to be lost." The request appears to have been at once complied with, and the available force was augmented by several volunteer regiments offering to aid in preserving order. The authorities took all available means of informing the people of the real nature of the Act, and at the same time appealed to their patriotic spirit, and reminded them that there were 90,000 militiamen in England. These measures were successful, and the disturbances appear to have ceased almost as suddenly as they arose. At the close of 1798, the Earl of Dalkeith was able to say that "he had much pleasure in observing the alacrity with which young men came forward when the first quota of militia was called out." The only trace of later troubles in regard to the Act that we have discovered is a notice in the minutes of the Court of Lieutenancy of Dumfriesshire of a complaint made in Oct., 1799, by the minister of Torthorwald, that a parishioner "had used against him opprobrious names, and called him an old grey-headed scoundrel and liar," because he

had shown the register of baptisms to the Deputy-Lieutenant, who was revising the lists. As it had been impossible to hold the meetings for revising the lists at the time appointed by the Act, a new Act was obtained authorising these meetings being held at any time between the 17th Feb. and the 1st March, 1798. When the meetings had been held and the lists prepared, an order in Council, dated the 25th March, fixed the number from each county who were to serve, and also the regiments into which the quotas were to be divided. The force was divided into ten regiments.\* The quotas of five counties were associated with that of Dumfries to form the regiment then, and long afterwards, commonly known as the Dumfriesshire Militia. These were as follow:—

				No. liable to serve.		No. called on to serve.	
Peebles	...	...	...	223	...	...	51
Selkirk	...	...	...	111	...	...	25
Roxburgh	...	...	...	661	...	...	150
Kirkeudbright	...	...	...	554	...	...	125
Wigtown	...	...	...	397	...	...	90
Dumfries	...	...	...	1092	...	...	247

The Colonels of the regiments were nominated at this time. The command of the Dumfries regiment was first offered to the Duke of Roxburgh, the Lord-Lieutenant of Roxburghshire. When he declined to accept the command it was offered to the Earl of Dalkeith, the Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, who accepted the appointment. He succeeded his father as 4th Duke of Buccleuch in 1812, and continued to be Colonel of the regiment till his death in 1819. When appointed Colonel, the Earl was only twenty-six years of age. In one of the regimental records it is mentioned that the date of his first commission was 1794, and it may therefore be supposed that he had had some military experience previous to his assuming command of the regiment. On the 30th March a meeting of the Lords-Lieutenant who had been nominated to the command of Scotch militia regiments was held at Whitehall, when the precedence of the regiments was then determined by ballot. The Dumfriesshire Militia then acquired

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\* See Appendix Note 4.

1798. the designation of the 4th North British Militia, the name by which it is called on the only relic of those days now in the possession of the regiment—a silver-mounted snuff mull presented to the officers of the regiment in 1798 by the Duke of Buccleuch. Shortly after the quotas were determined, the ballot was taken. The people used various expedients to escape service. Many of the parishes raised subscriptions to provide funds to pay substitutes for those on whom the lot might fall should they be unwilling to serve. An Insurance Society was also established, which had an agent in Dumfries, and in most of the principal towns in Scotland. Anyone liable to be balloted could pay three guineas to this society, and in return for this, in the event of his being called on to serve, the society undertook to provide what would procure a substitute. By these and other means many either procured substitutes or paid the penalty, which secured exemption from service. The Court of Lieutenancy took charge of the money which came from the payment of penalties, and with it they provided bounties to induce men to volunteer to fill the vacancies. The minutes of the Court of Lieutenancy of Dumfriesshire show that by far the largest proportion of the men enrolled at this time were substitutes, and it is likely that it was the same in the other counties. Evidently the authorities did not object to the enrolment of substitutes. Probably they anticipated that the volunteer would make a better soldier than the unwilling conscript. The establishment of the regiment was fixed at 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 1 Captain-Lieutenant, 9 Lieutenants, 6 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-Master, 1 Surgeon, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Quarter-Master Sergeant, 32 Sergeants, 32 Corporals, 18 Drummers, and 622 Privates. The Adjutant acted as Captain-Lieutenant, the Quarter-Master as Lieutenant, and the Surgeon as Ensign. On the 23rd April, 1798, the field officers were gazetted. The Lieutenant-Colonel was Alexander, 7th Lord Elibank, the Lord-Lieutenant of Peebleshire. His Lordship had served previously in the 3d Foot Guards. He served till the disembodiment in 1802. John Rutherford of Mossburnford, previously Captain in the 42d Foot, was appointed Major. On the 1st May the staff and company officers were gazetted.



SNUFF MILL.

*From the Duke of Buccleugh to the 4th Regiment N.B. Militia, 1798.*



The Captains were:—Charles Riddell of Musslee, Roxburghshire, 1798.  
who was also Paymaster; Thomas Crichton of Auchenskeoch;  
Lord Montagu, a brother of the Colonel; James Burnett; Sir  
Charles Douglas of Kilhead, afterwards Marquis of Queensberry;  
Captain-Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, who was also Adjutant.  
The Lieutenants were:—Andrew Watson, George I. M'Murdo  
(Quarter-Master), Robert M'Millan, James Ballantyne of Holylee,  
Selkirkshire, John Dunlop, William Lock, William Murray,  
yr. of Tundergarth, Robert M'Kearlie, and Alan MacLean.  
The Ensigns were:—Charles Rutherford, a son of Major  
Rutherford; George Pott of Borthwickshiels, Roxburgh-  
shire; Robert Coltart, Robert Cannon, Robert Graham, and  
Patrick Erskine (Surgeon). The Assistant Surgeon was  
Robert Hoggan. As a conciliatory measure, it was enacted that,  
at first, only half the quotas should be called up. The full  
number of officers and non-commissioned officers was neverthe-  
less appointed.



## CHAPTER II.

THE EMBODIMENT—ATTACHED TO SOUTHERN MILITARY DISTRICT—QUARTERED AT DUMFRIES—MOVED TO DALKEITH—FULL NUMBER OF MEN CALLED UP—COST OF CLOTHING—VOLUNTEER TO SERVE BEYOND SCOTLAND—AT WEST BARNS CAMP—GENERAL ORDERS THERE—QUARTERED AT KIRKCALDY AND NEIGHBOURING TOWNS—REPUDIATION OF CONNECTION WITH THE UNITED SCOTSMEN—TRIAL OF SERGT. MAXWELL—QUARTERED IN EDINBURGH CASTLE—QUARTERED AT MUSSELBURGH—ORDER AS TO DUTIES IN EVENT OF INVASION—QUARTERED AT DALKEITH—DISEMBODIMENT—FRIENDLY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OFFICERS AND MEN—UNIFORM.

1798. According to the contemporary diary of a citizen of Dumfries,\* which has been preserved, the assembly of the regiment took place at Dumfries on the 25th June, 1798. The first monthly pay-list is from 21st May to 24th July, 1798, both days inclusive. 5s was charged for the carriage of the baggage of the Roxburghshire quota from Jedburgh to Hawick, at 6d a mile; and £2 13s for the carriage of the baggage of the Roxburgh and Selkirk quotas from Hawick to Dumfries, 53 miles, at 1s a mile. In those days the Government had no railway fares to pay. Remembering what the modern militiamen bring on a similar occasion as we think of these men walking from Hawick to Langholm and from Langholm to Dumfries, we are disposed to wonder what was in the baggage carts. On the 24th July the strength of the regiment was—Officers, 24; Staff-Sergeant, 1; Sergeants, 6; Corporals, 16; Drummers, 20; Privates, 274; total of all ranks, 341. On the 2nd August the Paymaster paid £13 17s 6d for the carriage of arms from Edinburgh Castle. Scotland was then divided into four military districts each under the command of a Major-General. The headquarters of these were Aberdeen, Perth, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. The Dumfriesshire Militia

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\* The Grierson Diary—Reprinted from Dumfries Courier and Herald, 1890.



1798-99.

during its first embodiment was attached to the southern district, which included the counties of West Lothian, Mid Lothian, Berwick, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Dumfries. The officer in command was Major-General Vyse. On the 17th October, 1798, by order of Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, commanding the forces in Scotland, the regiment marched to Dalkeith. At the same time the Edinburgh Militia marched from Dalkeith to Dumfries, where they were quartered till 1800. In the order for the march the number of non-commissioned officers and men is stated as 320. On the 23rd November the regiment was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby. In consequence of complaints that young men enrolled in the Militia, but not called on to serve, had difficulty in finding employment because of the uncertainty of their position, an Order in Council, dated 25th November, 1798, directed that the whole of the militia should be embodied. This caused an increase to the establishment of the Dumfriesshire regiment of 312 non-commissioned officers and men. In December the Colonel was informed that the additional men were to be provided with full regimental clothing and accoutrements, and that for these he would receive these allowances:—For each sergeant, clothing, £5 14s 5d; accoutrements, £1 2s 6d. For each corporal, and private, clothing, £2 10s 5d; accoutrements, 18s. For each drummer, clothing, £3 0s 5d; accoutrements, £1 2s 6d. On the 28th June following (1799) the Colonel requested that arms should be supplied to these men from Edinburgh Castle. In January, 1799, the regiment volunteered to serve in any part of Great Britain, and agreed to give one day's pay every three months towards the expense of the war. To the offer of service in any part of Great Britain the Duke of York sent to Lord Dalkeith this reply:—

Horse Guards, 22nd Feb., 1799.

My Lord,

Having laid before the King the loyal and spirited offer of the 4th Regiment of North British Militia, under your command, to serve in any part of Great Britain, I take the earliest opportunity to acquaint your Lordship that His Majesty has been pleased to express his approbation of this mark of their zeal and attachment to his person and Government.—I am, my Lord, yours,

FREDERICK F. M., Commander-in-Chief.

1799.

The pay list 25th May to 24th June gives the strength of the regiment as Staff-Sergeants 3, Sergeants 31, Corporals 31, Drummers 19, Privates 560. Total non-commissioned officers and men, 644.

On the 28th May a letter was addressed to the Colonel, informing him that His Majesty had been pleased to order that the regiment should be completely clothed anew at midsummer, and that allowances for this would accordingly be made to him from the War Office. The sum allowed for clothing was the same as that mentioned in the order for the clothing of the men of the 2d quota. On June 6th the regiment was ordered to march to West Barns Camp near Dunbar. The strength of the regiment is given as 624 non-commissioned officers and men. In addition to the Dumfriesshire Militia there were in this camp the Lanark Militia and the Ayr and Renfrew Militia. When Major-General Vyse was absent from the regiment the Earl of Dalkeith was in command. Major-General Vyse's general orders to the Brigade gave minute instructions in regard to the economy of the camp, the daily parades, the mounting of guards, the regulation of sutlers, the preservation of fences and rabbits in adjoining properties, and the prohibition of any non-commissioned officers or men going to Dunbar or in any other direction further than a mile from the camp without a written pass. Some of the orders show a considerate care for the welfare of the men. The duty of honesty is thus enforced:—"All property of every kind or nature within the lines or in the neighbourhood of this camp is considered to be under the immediate protection of the different regiments that compose it. Any soldier, therefore, whose disregard for his own personal credit or indifference for the character and reputation of the profession he belongs to shall excuse him to deviate from his honourable principle may be assured of not only meeting with that punishment which such depravity deserves, but likewise with the severest additional one a soldier can suffer, the contempt and detestation of his comrades." As regards the food of the soldier, there is this injunction: "The commanding officers of regiments and companies are most earnestly enjoined to pay the strictest attention to the messing of their respective regiments and companies, and are particularly desired to lay in

their messes in such a manner that every soldier may be provided with something warm for breakfast, as they may be assured nothing will contribute so much to the health and comfort of their men as doing so, nor so effectually prevent recourse to the destructive use of spirits." The use of bad language is thus condemned: "No indecent or improper oaths or execrations to be ever made use of or permitted on any occasion. They are at all times the result of folly or the refuge of ignorance to conceal the want of proper expressions. They are below the proper pride and dignity of a soldier, and disgusting to the virtuous humility of a Christian." The proximity of the camp to the sea made sea bathing possible, and in regard to this the following order was given:—"As sea bathing may prove either very beneficial or prejudicial to the health of the soldier, as it is either judiciously or injudiciously had recourse to, the commanding officers of regiments are directed to consult the surgeons of their regiments upon this head as to the time, continuance in the water, etc., etc., etc.; but no soldiers in consequence of the irregularity and dangers of the coast on which many accidents have already happened are to bathe in any other place but those which, upon proper enquiry as to their safety, will be fixed on for that purpose, and are always to do so under the care of proper non-commissioned officers." In the month of September the Earl of Clancardine, who had succeeded Sir Ralph Abercromby as Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, gave permission that soldiers might be allowed furlough to assist in the harvest, to a number not exceeding one-third of the strength of the regiment, and for not longer than six weeks. Shortly afterwards a general order was issued at the camp at West Barns that in consequence of the state of the harvest, and the applications which had been made by farmers in the neighbourhood of the encampment, commanding officers might send out such a number of men as they thought proper, not exceeding the proportion specified by Lord Clancardine. A general order a year later limited the permission to farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of the quarters of the regiments. The approach of cold weather caused the camp at West Barns to be broken up. On the 29th September Major-General Vyse in a general order said, "The different regiments will march to their 1799.

1799-1800. respective cantonments according to the routes received for that purpose. Major-General Vyse requests the officers and soldiers of the whole camp will accept of his sincere thanks for their exact and cheerful obedience to his orders, but he thinks himself more particularly indebted to Colonel the Earl of Dalkeith and all the other commanding officers and field officers of regiments for their unremitting, liberal, and judicious co-operation in the support of that discipline, harmony, and regularity which reflects so much credit to His Majesty's service. Major-General Vyse was much pleased with the appearance of all the different regiments in the field yesterday, and is persuaded that perseverance in the principles which they have now adopted will in a short time be productive of that perfection towards which they have already made so much progress." The order sent to the Dumfriesshire Militia as to winter quarters was that they were to proceed to Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and places adjacent, where they were to be quartered, and remain till further orders and "to be aiding and assisting to the civil magistrate in preserving the peace and to the officers of the Inland Revenue." The route was: Wednesday, 2nd October, Haddington and Tranent; Thursday, 3rd, Leith; Friday, 4th, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and places adjoining. When stationed at Kirkcaldy suspicions in regard to the loyalty of the regiment were aroused. At the time of the French Revolution revolutionary principles were spread through many countries, and some in our own country were led to adopt them. Under the leadership of some of these men secret societies for the purpose of promoting reform, if necessary by violent measures, were formed in many parts of the country under the names of United Englishmen, United Scotsmen, United Irishmen, and United Britons. These societies were considered dangerous by the Government. They were prohibited by Act of Parliament, and those who were discovered to be members were prosecuted and punished. Some members of the society of United Scotsmen had been enrolled in the Dumfries Militia, and one of them of the name of Maxwell obtained the rank of sergeant. These thought fit to try to induce some of their comrades to join their society, but information regarding their attempts having been given to the authorities, Maxwell and a private of the name of M'Morrine were arrested and lodged in the Tolbooth of Edin-

burgh. It was thought necessary to disclaim, on the part of the Regiment, any sympathy with the views held by these men. In the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* of May 1, 1800, this paragraph occurs:—

“We are happy to be able to state from authority that the reports that have lately been spread to the discredit of the 4th Regiment of North British Militia, as a body, are perfectly unfounded. A very few individuals (who appear to have entered the Regiment for the purpose of doing mischief) attempted to corrupt their comrades, but were most fortunately detected by that honesty and loyalty for which this corps has ever shown itself to be so justly distinguished.”

The following manifesto was also published in the *Dumfries Weekly Journal* of the 3rd June, 1800:—

“H.M. 4TH REGIMENT OF NORTH BRITISH MILITIA. — The non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates, holding in the utmost detestation the infamous attempt of a few deluded wretches of the Regiment (whose principles had been corrupted long before the existence of the Scotch Militia), to seduce them from that duty they owe to their king and country, flatter themselves that their conduct in taking the earliest opportunity of discovering the guilty, in hopes that they will meet the punishment they so justly deserve, will, in place of bringing any reflection on a Regiment which has hitherto conducted itself in an unexceptional manner, entitle it to the good opinion of its officers and countrymen in general, and prove its loyalty is not to be shaken.— God save the King!”

Sergeant Maxwell was tried by the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh, on the 26th June. The general charge in the indictment was that he had endeavoured, “during the years of 1799 and 1800, wickedly and feloniously to promote the purposes of the United Scotsmen’s Society by exciting a spirit of sedition and disaffection among those soldiers over whom he could obtain any influence, and especially to seduce them, contrary to their duty and allegiance, to become members of the said wicked and seditious association, and to bind themselves to it by coming under the unlawful oaths already mentioned.” The particular charges referred to instances of his enrolling men in the society and circulating copies of the constitution of the society, and of a poem called

1860-1801. "A Catch." The prisoner pled guilty. Mr James Fergusson and Mr Henry Brougham, advocates, appeared on his behalf. Both the advocates expressed their sense of the enormity of the crime charged, but urged as reasons which might justify the court in giving a lenient sentence, that the prisoner was deeply penitent, and that he had been seduced by designing men who took advantage of his religious principles, which were hostile to patronage, and inveigled him into the society by showing him some regulations pretending to disclaim all appeals to force. The judges unanimously sentenced the prisoner to be transported for seven years. Their Lordships observed that they might have pronounced a much more severe sentence,\* but in consideration of his acknowledging his guilt and appearing penitent, they pronounced the sentence already named.

On June 2nd an order was given that on June 7th the three companies of the Regiment quartered at Cupar should march to Kirkealdy and adjacent places, and that on June 9th the Regiment should march to Edinburgh Castle. Very little information can be obtained from the regimental records of the duties of the Regiment when quartered at this time in Edinburgh. On January 1st, 1801, the new standard made in consequence of the union between Great Britain and Ireland was displayed at the Castle for the first time, and salutes were fired by the troops in garrison. Shortly before this the Regiment was ordered to send their King's colour and their "County colour" to the Tower, that the proper alterations might be made. On the 19th May the Commanding Officer was requested to send the names and rank of the officers under his command for the information of His Majesty's Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland, and on the same date he was ordered to send one captain, three subalterns, one hundred private men, with a proper proportion of non-commissioned officers, to attend upon His Majesty's High Commissioner on Thursday, the 21st May, and the two following Sundays. On the 7th July the Commanding Officer was ordered to send a company along with the Regimental band of music to be present

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\* In the "Scots Magazine" for 1798 it is mentioned that George Merkland was tried on 10th January, 1798, for being a member of the Secret Society of United Scotsmen, and was sentenced to fourteen years of transportation.

at the Archers' Hall when the Royal Archers shoot for His Majesty's Prize. On the 3rd August the Commanding Officer was informed that the Regiment would forthwith be ordered to take the field, and two days later an order was issued that the Regiment should march in two divisions by way of Dalkeith to Musselburgh. The first division marched on the 10th, and the second a day later. The order gave the number of non-commissioned officers and men as 687. The first division halted at Dalkeith two days, and the second one day, and both arrived at the camp at Musselburgh on the 13th. Two companies which were at Leith were ordered to march on the 11th, on being relieved by a detachment of the 3rd West York Militia. At Musselburgh the Regiment was brigaded with the Royal Lanark and the Aberdeenshire Regiments of Militia. At this time there was grave apprehension of invasion. In view of this, it was ordered that 60 rounds of ball cartridges and four flints should be provided to every soldier. In March, 1801, instructions relative to the baggage and marches of the Army were issued by the Commander-in-Chief to every Regiment. The opening sentences show how serious the situation was thought to be—"The service on which it is probable the troops may be called is of such a nature that, while it lasts, consistent with the safety and operations of the Army, the usual conveniences of the field cannot be allowed or expected. From the unremitting zeal and ardour of the troops every success may be expected; but, to ensure it, every unnecessary embarrassment of baggage must be removed to enable us to act with advantage and activity. With the view of preventing the progress of the enemy, who, without tents or baggage, and unsupported by cavalry, and with a very limited quantity of artillery, may attempt to penetrate into the country, and who must necessarily depend for the success of his hazardous enterprise on extraordinary exertions and promptitude of action, it will be our object, instead of keeping all our forces collected to oppose him in front, to allot a party only for that purpose, and by throwing the rest in different bodies in his flanks, and even in his rear, as he advances, to circumscribe his movements, and by unremitting attacks to make his progress slow and uneasy. This will not be difficult to

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attain, should his march be confined to the great roads of the country, from the extension of his columns, as an attack on any point must necessarily interrupt the whole of his operations. Should he endeavour to open parallel routes, and to march in several connected columns, it must be our business to defeat his object, which, even if he should accomplish it, would occasion to him much delay in point of time, and give us great advantage in assembling and increasing our numbers. In opposing the enemy in this manner, everything will depend on the alertness of the troops, on the lightness of their equipment, and their being free from every encumbrance of baggage and carriages; and even the artillery employed should neither be numerous or heavy. The Army must consider itself in the position of an advanced or rear guard, always within sight or within reach of the enemy, ready to advance or change their position or fall back on a moment's notice. Thus prepared, nothing will appear impossible to British troops; their movements being always secure, they may risk everything with impunity—and each attempt, even when unsuccessful, will tend to harass and distress the enemy, and hasten the moment of his final destruction.”

On October 10th an order was given that the Regiment should march on the 14th to Dalkeith and places adjacent. On October 15th the Commander of the Forces in Scotland issued an order referring to previous orders that not more than half the field officers and one-third of the subalterns should ever be absent on leave. He directed that officers on furlough should always hold themselves ready to join on the shortest notice, and should send information to his Commanding Officer of any change of address made, though it should be only for five days.

On the 1st of October the preliminaries of a treaty of peace were signed, but the terms of engagement required the men to serve till a month after the signing of the treaty. The Peace of Amiens was signed on the 27th March, 1802. A month later the Regiment was dismissed, and the men discharged. Most of the men appear to have been paid off at Dalkeith. The last marching order is dated April 27th. It directs 151 men to march to Dumfries, 11 to Kirkcudbright, and 11 to Wigtown.







PORTRAIT OF SERGEANT, DUMFRIES MILLETT.

*Presented to Colonel Hume and Officers, 3rd Bn., K.O.S.B., by His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, 1898.*

The following extract from the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* of May 1st, 1802, gives a pleasant picture of the relationships between the officers and men that had been formed during the four years of service together. The paragraph is headed 4th North British Militia:—"On Tuesday last this fine regiment was disembodied at Dalkeith, and has concluded its military career with the most flattering testimonies of esteem and affection for their commanding officer, the Earl of Dalkeith. The other officers presented his Lordship with an elegant sabre, which was delivered up on parade by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Elibank. On Monday the men displayed the same spirit of attachment, not only to their Colonel, but to all the Officers in the regiment. The Grenadiers having requested to see their officers, they assembled at Dalkeith House, where the following marks of regard were presented to them by their company:—To Lord Montagu, their Captain, a pair of gold epaulettes; to Mr Don, First Lieutenant, a handsome whip and a pair of spurs; to the Second Lieutenant, Mr Morrison, a plain silver snuff box, with this inscription, 'From the Grenadiers of the 4th North British Militia as a testimony of their esteem.' They then insisted on drawing their officers in a chaise from Dalkeith House to the Mess House, where they drank their health individually, concluding with the health of all the officers. The Grenadiers then drew Lord Dalkeith in the chaise back to Dalkeith House, where their health was drunk by Lady Dalkeith. The example and ardour of the Grenadiers were eagerly imitated by the whole Regiment, the different companies of which drew their respective officers in carriages through the streets of Dalkeith, and afterwards carried them on their shoulders, with the highest demonstration of gratitude and attachment. After dinner yesterday, the band voluntarily played a serenade under the windows of the Mess Room. When the meeting was dissolved, the officers drew Lord Dalkeith in a coach to Dalkeith House, and on their way were joined by many of the non-commissioned officers and men. The town of Dalkeith united with the military, and heartily applauded their well-merited testimonies of affection and attachment. It is highly creditable to the regiment that, notwithstanding the exultation of their feelings, not the smallest disorder or indecorum occurred to cloud their enthusiasm."

1802.

1802. At the disembodiment, the arms and accoutrements were returned to Edinburgh Castle. The non-commissioned officers and men received at their discharge a clothing allowance and a bounty of 14 days' pay. The officers received a bounty of 60 days' pay. As it was in contemplation to reorganise the Scotch Militia on a new footing, an Act (41 George III., 67, v.) was passed to facilitate the retaining of non-commissioned officers, who might be useful in the training of the new militia. In virtue of the powers conferred by this Act, the Sergeant-Major, 29 sergeants, 1 drum-major, and 11 drummers were retained on pay for 30 days from the 2nd May, 1802. The commissions of the officers, and even the appointment of the Adjutant, ceased with the disembodiment of the Regiment.

In the last pay-list the following officers signed receipts:—Colonel, the Earl of Dalkeith; Lieut.-Colonel, Lord Elibank; Major, Charles Riddell; Captains, Thomas Crichton (Paymaster), Lord Montagu, James Burnett, Sir Charles Douglas, Bart., Alexander Campbell (Adjutant); Captain-Lieutenant, Andrew Watson; Lieutenants, Geo. L. M'Murdo (Quarter-Master), James Ballantyne, John Dunlop, Robert M'Kearlie, Alexander Don, George Pott, Daniel Morrison, William Manford, Robert Cannon; Ensigns, Patrick Erskine (Surgeon), Robert Hoggan (Assistant-Surgeon), Thomas Levell, David Crichton, Robert Thorburn, William Canon. Of the 24 officers whose names appear in the first pay-list, 16 were serving when the last was signed. The changes, with one exception, had all taken place among the subaltern officers, some of whom may have been appointed to line regiments.

The uniform worn by the Dumfriesshire Militia during this period is shown in two pictures which are preserved at Bowhill. One represents a sergeant of the Grenadier Guards Company, and the other a sergeant of the Light Infantry Company. At the centenary of the Regiment, His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch presented the officers with excellent reproductions of these pictures.



Portrait of SERGEANT, DEMERIS MILITIA, 1800.  
*Presented to Colonel Hume and Officers, 3rd Batt., K.O.S.B., by H. S. G. 1800. D. 1800.*



## CHAPTER III.

## THE SECOND EMBODIMENT.

1803—1814.

SCOTCH MILITIA ACT, 1802—ESTABLISHMENT FIXED—APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS—ENROLMENT OF MEN—EMBODIMENT—STATIONED AT DUMFRIES—STATIONED AT MUSSELBURGH—FORCE PRESENT AT A FIELD DAY THERE—SECOND ESTABLISHMENT—PREPARATIONS TO RESIST INVASION—LETTER FROM MINISTER OF WAR TO COMMANDING OFFICER—REDUCTION OF SECOND ESTABLISHMENT—FURNISHES GUARDS FOR FRENCH PRISONERS—RECRUITING FOR THE LINE—WIVES AND FAMILIES—VACCINATION—CHURCH PARADES—MANNER OF WEARING HAIR—STATIONED AT EDINBURGH CASTLE—PRESENT TO THE OFFICERS—STATIONED AT DALKEITH—EXPENSE OF ARTICLES OF UNIFORM—COST OF SUPPORTING FAMILIES—RAISING THIRD QUOTA—SERVICE RENDERED BY THE EARL OF DALKEITH—DISUSE OF HAIR POWDER—STATIONED AT HADDINGTON—LETTER FROM OFFICER COMMANDING BRIGADE—POACHING—STATIONED AT EDINBURGH CASTLE—EMBARKS FOR ENGLAND—STATIONED AT WOODBRIDGE—OFFER TO SERVE IN IRELAND ACCEPTED—NUMBER OF TRANSPORTS REQUIRED—STATIONED AT TULLAMORE—STATIONED AT BELFAST—COMMENDED BY COMMANDER OF THE FORCES IN IRELAND—STATIONED AT DUBLIN—RETURNS TO DUMFRIES—STATIONED IN EDINBURGH CASTLE—EFFORTS TO GET RECRUITS FOR THE LINE—DISEMBODIED OFFICERS SERVING WHEN DISEMBODIED.

On the 26th June, 1802, an Act was passed to place the Scotch Militia on a permanent footing (42 George III., C. 91). It provided that the lists of men among whom the ballot was to be taken should include all between the ages of 18 and 45 who had not proved a claim of exemption from serving. The exemptions were similar to those contained in the former Act. The changes were, that married men with two children were not exempt, and that exemption could be claimed by those who had

1802.

1802. more than two lawful children and were not possessed of an estate of the clear value of £50; and by those who had already served in the militia, either personally or by substitute. Men were to be enrolled for five years, and, if willing to serve again, they might be enlisted for another period of service, in which case they were to receive a bounty of one guinea. Substitutes were to be enlisted for five years; but, in the event of the regiment being embodied during that period, they were liable to serve till the time of disembodiment. In the event of being thus required, each man was to receive a guinea at the end of his five years' service, and another guinea at the end of every three years additional service. The men were enlisted to serve in Great Britain, and, as under the former Act, the enlistment of militia men for the regular army, unless by special permission, was declared null and void. The officers were to be appointed by the Lords-Lieutenants of Counties, and regulations were made to determine the relative proportion of appointments to be made in cases where a regiment was composed of the quotas of different counties. The period of annual training was to be 21 days, and there was to be a permanent staff, consisting of a Sergeant-Major, a Drum-Major, and 1 Sergeant and 1 Corporal for every thirty men, with a Drummer for each company, and one additional for each flank company. The number of militia for Scotland was fixed at 8000. It was provided that the quotas of Dumfries, Roxburgh, and Selkirk should form one regiment, for which Dumfries was to provide 284 men; Roxburgh, 178; and Selkirk, 25. The establishment of the regiment was fixed as follows:—1 Colonel, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 8 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 6 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-Master, 1 Paymaster, 1 Surgeon, 1 Battalion-Clerk, 1 Sergeant-Major, 16 Sergeants, 16 Corporals, 1 Drum-Major, 10 Drummers, and 487 Privates. The Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire had the appointment of the Colonel, the Major, 5 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, and 4 Ensigns. The Lord-Lieutenant of Roxburghshire had the appointment of the Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, and 2 Ensigns. The Lord-Lieutenant of Selkirkshire had the appointment of one Lieutenant. In October, 1802, the first appointments of officers were gazetted. The following were gazetted before the Regiment was embodied:—



Colonel, The Earl of Dalkeith; Lieutenant-Colonel, Lord Montagu; Major, Charles Riddell; Captains, Sir George Douglas, Bart., John Murray, James Ballantyne, George Pott, George Maxwell, Alexander Don, Hon. Gilbert Elliot, George L. M'Murdo; Lieutenants, Thomas Crichton, John Dunlop, Robert M'Kearlie, William Manfred, Thomas Levett, Robert Thorburn, David Blount, William Baillie, George Milne; Ensigns, Robert Huggan (Assistant Surgeon), John Irving, David Crichton; Adjutant, Alexander Campbell; Quarter-Master, George L. M'Murdo; surgeon, Patrick Erskine; Paymaster, Thomas Crichton. 1802-1803.

Of 24 Officers whose commissions expired when the Regiment was disembodied, 19 received commissions at this time. The former Lieutenant-Colonel—Lord Elibank, the Lord-Lieutenant of Peeblesshire—may have ceased to serve because his county was no longer attached to the Regiment; and a similar reason may have been the cause why some of the other officers were not re-appointed. Immediately after the passing of the Act, the Deputy-Lieutenants proceeded to put in force its provisions. There is no record of any disturbances similar to those which took place when the former Act was enacted; but an incident recorded in the life of the Rev. Dr Duncan, minister of Ruthwell,\* shows what the feelings of the people were regarding the ballot. In consequence of the extension of the age, the number of persons among whom the ballot was taken was much larger than in 1798. In Dumfriesshire the lists, when finally adjusted, had no fewer than 5597 names. The Insurance Societies formed to pay the penalties of balloted men, who did not desire to serve, did, at this time, a large business. The Deputy-Lieutenants of Dumfriesshire, who used the money received from the payment of penalties, had some difficulty in getting men to act as substitutes, and about this time they sent a respectful remonstrance to the Government regarding the trouble to which they were put; and in this they stated that they “were placed very much in the position of Recruiting-Sergeants.” On April 3rd, 1803, they raised the bounty to recruits to nine guineas, and gave half a guinea to the bringer. It appears that even such bounties were found inadequate, and in June, 1803, the penalty was raised from

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\* See Appendix Note 5.

1803. £10 to £15. The description roll of the Regiment shows that out of about 600 men enrolled in 1803 and 1804, only about 50 were "principals." The others are designated "substitutes." It would appear, therefore, that the only advantage then derived from the compulsory service was that the Government could secure a certain number of soldiers. Otherwise, the system was only a clumsy form of the modern plan of enlisting men by the inducement of a bounty. The Peace of Amiens was of short duration. Early in 1803, Napoleon Bonaparte declared war against Great Britain. Orders were at once given for the embodiment of the Militia. The Dumfriesshire Militia was embodied at Dumfries on the 5th April, 1803. Each non-commissioned officer and man received on embodiment a cap, a coat, a waistcoat, breeches, a pair of shoes, a shirt, 2 pairs of socks, a pair of long gaiters, a black stock, and a knapsack. On the 23rd April, Major Riddell, commanding the Regiment, wrote to the General Commanding the Forces in Scotland, asking for permission to hire exercising ground. In his reply, the General recommended the course taken by the Duke of Buccleuch when commanding the Edinburgh Regiment of Militia in Dumfries, of hiring a piece of ground at so much a day, and instructed Major Riddell to inform him at what terms a field could be got before he made an agreement. The exercising ground in Dumfries was not long required by the Regiment, as, on May 28, orders were given that they should march to Musselburgh Fisherow, Inveresk, Prestonpans, and Tranent—there to be quartered till further orders. The Regiment marched in four divisions, leaving Dumfries respectively on June 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th; and arriving at Musselburgh on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 10th. The halting places were Moffat, Beild, the Crook Inn and adjoining places, and Linton. Each division rested for one day on the march. On June 7th, the General countermanded his former order, to the extent that the Regiment was ordered to be quartered only in Musselburgh Fisherow and Inveresk. The number of non-commissioned officers and men mentioned in the marching order is 445. By order of the General commanding the District a small detachment was left at Dumfries to receive and forward men who had not yet joined. On June 11th the numbers of the Militia Regiments were determined by lot at a

meeting of Lords-Lieutenant held at Whitehall. On this occasion 1803. the English and Scottish Regiments were ballotted together. The Dumfriesshire Regiment then became the 70th Regiment of Militia; but it does not appear that it was ever ordinarily known by that name. On June 17th the Commanding Officer was ordered to select two Subaltern officers, four Sergeants, and five Corporals, and 32 Private Men to be constantly attached to the field pieces that were to be delivered to the Regiment. He was advised to select officers on whom he could rely, Sergeants who were intelligent and active, and Privates who were "tall, strong, and active," as well as "sober, regular, and of good conduct." On June 31st the Regiment went into camp on Musselburgh Links, and on November 17th they took up their quarters at the "New Barracks." The regiment remained at Musselburgh till 1806. During this time they formed part of a Brigade of Militia under command of a Major-General. The Officer in Command when the Brigade was formed was Major-General Sir James St. Clair Erskine, afterwards Earl of Rosslyn. On the 27th of Feb., 1805, The Earl of Rosslyn resigned on being promoted to be Lieutenant-General. On the 28th September of the same year the Earl of Dalhousie was appointed to the command, which he held till the 23rd January, 1806. On the 26th February, 1806, Major-General Leslie was appointed to command the Brigade. In the absence of a General Officer the command devolved on the senior officer, the Duke of Buccleuch, who commanded the Edinburgh Regiment. The Brigade consisted of the Dumfries, Renfrew, and Forfar Regiments, quartered at Musselburgh, the Edinburgh Regiment at Dalkeith, and the Berwickshire at Port Seaton. On the 17th June, 1805, the Renfrew Regiment left for England, and the Berwickshire Regiment moved to Musselburgh.

In June, 1803, the Counties were called on to provide 4000 additional men for the Militia, and the Regiments were augmented by what was called the second establishment. For the Dumfriesshire this consisted of 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, and 243 Privates. Dumfriesshire had to provide 142 men, Roxburghshire 89, and Selkirkshire 12. The Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire had the appoint-

1803. ment of 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, and 1 Ensign; the Lord-Lieutenant of Roxburghshire appointed 1 Captain and 1 Lieutenant; and the Lord-Lieutenant of Selkirkshire 1 Ensign. The establishment of non-commissioned officers and drummers for the Regiment, as thus augmented was 38 sergeants, 38 corporals, and 23 drummers. The Regimental Order Book gives some idea of what was done by the troops at Musselburgh. The flank companies of the different regiments were frequently drilled together in light infantry movements under the command of a Field Officer; and, in addition to these, twelve men, afterwards increased to fifteen, from each company, were enrolled as "sharp-shooters," and were trained as such. A certain proportion of men were appointed "additional gunners," to assist the artillery, and these were exercised in artillery practice on Fisher-row Links. Besides the regimental drills, there were brigade drills, and periodical inspections by the General in Command. On November 3rd, 1803, an order was issued for all the troops in the district—including some Volunteers—to parade on the following day for inspection by the General Commanding in Scotland. The right wing, under Sir James St. Clair Erskine, was to consist of the flank companies and the Dumfries and Renfrew regiments, under the Earl of Dalkeith, and the Edinburgh and Forfar regiments and the Musselburgh Volunteers, under the Duke of Buccleuch. The cavalry was to consist of the 3rd Dragoon Guards and the Mid-lothian Cavalry. The left wing, under the Earl of Dalhousie, was to consist of the Argyll Militia, the Royal Edinburgh Highlanders, the 1st Regiment Royal Edinburgh, and the 2nd Battalion 2nd Regiment Royal Edinburgh, under Colonel Campbell, and the Leith Volunteers, the 2nd Battalion 2nd Regiment Royal Edinburgh, and the 18th Royal Irish, under Colonel Monttesson. In 1803 and 1804 Napoleon had gathered together 100,000 men at Boulogne, and was preparing flat-bottomed boats for their conveyance across the Channel. The French fleet was also being made ready to assist in the invasion. Prompt measures were therefore taken along the whole coast of Great Britain in anticipation of an invasion.\* The orders issued to the brigade at Musselburgh show the state of pre-

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\* See Appendix Note 6.

1803.

paration that was considered necessary there. A general order, dated 29th November, 1803, begins—"If the landing of an enemy shall occasion the army to take the field, it will be of material consequence that the quarters of the General Officers be readily distinguished. There, small red flags for Generals, blue for Lieutenant-Generals, and red and white for Brigadiers, will be displayed." At night there were to be lanterns, differently arranged. On the same day the non-commissioned officers off duty were ordered to attend the surgeon "to learn the use of the tourniquet." A month later a circular arrived from the War Office regarding the stoppage of pay that was to be made if the men were put on full rations "in case of an invasion." The regiments at Musselburgh furnished a Magazine Guard, one of the duties of which was to watch for signals from the Calton Hill and Barsbay Brae, two of the chain of signal stations by which an alarm could be sent along the whole coast. Each regiment had camp equipage; entrenching tool carts, with entrenching tools; and ammunition carts. Each company had also bat horses to carry their ammunition and camp kettles. Persons in the district were engaged to provide, in the event of a march, carts and carter, when each carter was to come provided with "four days' oats for his horse, and four days' bread for himself." It must have been about this time that there was made an undated estimate preserved on the fly-leaf of the oldest General Order Book—"Of the weight of baggage and number of carts attending the troops under Sir James St. Clair Erskine on a light manœuvre in winter, when half the tents are allowed to be carried, and, because of the severity of the weather, all the blankets." One soldiers' tent was to be allowed for each field officer, one for two captains, one for three subalterns, and two for the staff. The Dumfriesshire Regiment is given as consisting of three field officers, ten captains, twenty subalterns, four staff, and 827 non-commissioned officers and men—total, 864. It is estimated that there would be required seven carts, carrying 10 cwts. each, to carry 46 tents and the blankets; four carts to carry three days' bread; three spare carts, one cart to carry entrenching tools, and six horses to draw tumbrells. The allowance of luggage for field officers was 5 cwts., for captains 4 cwts., and for subalterns 2 cwts. The total weight

1803-1804. of baggage was estimated at 201 cwts., and for this it was estimated that 27 carts would be required.

The following letter to the Earl of Dalkeith from the Minister of War, written at this period, indicates a change in the administration of the Militia, and forms one of various other pieces of evidence as to the zeal in the King's service manifested by his Lordship:—

Downing Street, 22nd August, 1803.

MY LORD,

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to direct that in future the correspondence upon all matters relating to the Militia and Volunteers should be conducted by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, I am commanded to signify to your Lordship His Majesty's pleasure that your official letters should henceforward be directed to that Department.

In conveying His Majesty's commands upon this occasion, I have particular satisfaction in expressing to your Lordship the just sense I entertain of the zealous co-operation which I have received from your Lordship, and more especially in the unremitting attention you have manifested in carrying into effect the several important measures which have lately been committed to your charge.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

HOBART.

His Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of Dumfries.

According to an official return, the establishment of the Scottish Militia on the 10th Dec., 1804, was 11,993, and its actual strength 11,805. The establishment of the Dumfries Militia at that date is stated as 730, and its actual strength as 762. Shortly after this date it was determined to reduce the Scotch Militia to its original establishment of 8000. This was done by trying to induce militiamen to enlist in the regular army, and, in the event of a sufficient number not volunteering, by retaining the number in excess of the establishment as supernumeraries. The officers of the 2nd Establishment were retained as supernumeraries, and were appointed to fill vacancies as these occurred. The establishment of the Regiment was then restored to its original number of 487 privates, at which it remained till 1854. On the 26th April, 1805,

the Dumfries Militia were informed that 250 of their number might enlist into any one of a number of regiments which were specified, and that each volunteer would receive a bounty of ten guineas. Ten of every 100 volunteers were to be allowed to enter the Royal Artillery or the Royal Artificers, and 5 of every 100 the Foot Guards, if not less than 5 feet 8 inches and not over 25 years of age. In the Description Roll the dates at which the men volunteered for the army is not given, but, at one time and another, 161, out of 600 enlisted in 1803 and 1804, joined regiments of the line. It is mentioned in one of the regimental books that in 1805, 131 sets of accoutrements were delivered back from the regiment, and it is probable that this was about the number of men who that year enlisted into the line. After the 27th April, 1805, the brigade had to provide a guard for the French prisoners at Pennicuik, consisting of 1 captain, 4 sub-alterns, 9 sergeants, 9 corporals, 3 drummers, and 130 privates. After 27th September the detachment was strengthened by 15 additional privates. At first the regiments furnished the guard in rotation, but later on it was composed of detachments from each regiment. On the 29th April, 1806, the men on this duty were ordered to have 50 rounds of ball cartridge, and on the 24th August each soldier is ordered to have 6 blank cartridges and 6 loose balls in his pouch. On the 16th November, 1805, the brigade paraded to fire a "feu-de-joie" in honour of the victory of Trafalgar. That battle stayed the fear of an immediate invasion. Shortly afterwards, the cart horses of the brigade were sent to Croydon, and some of the ammunition carts and stores were delivered up to the Ordnance Store. The Regimental Order Book gives a few glimpses of the internal economy of the Regiment. During the first year courts-martial were very frequent, but subsequently they were much more rare. Neither the crimes charged nor the punishments are recorded. Occasionally there is a reference in the Regimental Orders to the crime of drunkenness, as, for example, on the 15th March, 1804, when "the commanding officer trusts that the death of John Ball, of Captain Ballantyne's company, will serve as a serious warning of the fatal consequences that may ensue from drinking, to the men of the Regiment who are in the habit of drinking to excess. The un-

1803-1806. fortunate accident which has deprived their comrade of his life can alone be attributed to the state of intoxication he was in at the time it befel him." On the 15th September of the same year, in consequence of drunkenness and irregularity of privates of the Regiment, permission to work was withdrawn, and the granting of passes was stopped. On the 10th Nov. these indulgencies were restored "on account of better behaviour." The commanding officer had on various occasions to express his displeasure at the men trespassing in the fields and plantations, and once at their rioting in the streets. Wives of soldiers, to the number of 10 per cent. of the strength of the Regiment, were allowed to accompany the Regiment, and there are frequent references to them. On one occasion, the commanding officer had to inform the men that no wives living in huts of their own within the barracks who sold liquor would be allowed to remain there. On several occasions orders were issued regarding the desirableness of vaccinating the children, on account of the prevalence of small-pox. Vaccination had only been recently discovered, and was still regarded with suspicion. On the 4th December, 1803, the Major-General issued an order, in which he said that he "can with confidence assure the men that the practice is not attended with any danger or confinement, and scarcely with any perceptible illness at any age, and that experience has proved it to be a most complete security against the dangerous infection of the small-pox. This assurance had to be repeated in different forms on several other occasions. There were frequent orders regarding dogs. Of these, the most curious is the following, dated 25th December, 1804:—"All dogs found within the barracks after the 1st of January next will be hanged, except such as has (*sic*) the commanding officer's permission." The close of 1804 and the beginning of 1805 seem to have been marked by very cold weather. On the 29th December it is ordered—"Sentries to be relieved every hour, or, if need be, every half-hour, during the severe weather"; and on February 6th, 1805—"During the continuance of the storm sentries may be relieved as formerly." The arrangements for divine service were scanty. There is no mention of a church parade till March 9, 1804, when it is announced that the Rev. Mr Grierson, chaplain to the brigade, will conduct divine



service in the Relief Church, Millhill, every Sunday, from half-past one to half-past two. As the church could only hold one regiment at a time, the three regiments at Musselburgh went to church in rotation. Each regiment had thus a church parade once in three weeks. Two extracts from the Regimental Order Book will recall the changes which have taken place in uniforms. On the 15th September, 1805, it is ordered that "at all times when the regiment parades in marching order, the men will have their queues in their knapsacks, their hair neatly combed, and tied with their hair strings." Under date 19th, there is this entry in the Regimental Order Book—"The Commanding Officer having this day heard that several of the men had altered their hair tufts, both in colour and shape, it is hereby positively ordered that no such alteration shall take place in future. Any man altering his tuft will be guilty of disobedience to orders, and will be obliged to furnish another at his own expense."

The records of the time when the Regiment formed part of this Brigade indicate diligent attention to duty, and therefore we may be disposed to believe what was said in a general order dated 26th November, 1805—"The Earl of Dalhousie having finished his inspection of the four regiments composing the Militia Brigade begs to assure the Colonels commanding them of his perfect satisfaction with everything he has seen. The Brigade he considers inferior to none in His Majesty's service, and as such he will have pleasure in reporting it to the Earl of Moira."

On the 12th October, 1806, the Regiment marched from Musselburgh to Edinburgh Castle, where it remained eight months. The other regiments of the garrison were the 2nd West York Militia and the 9th Veteran Battalion. Shortly before the Regiment left the Castle, the 2nd West York was relieved by the Royal Lanark Militia. The garrison was expected to furnish eleven guards, viz.:—Main Guard, Barrier Guard, General's Guard, Abbey Guard, Register Office Guard, Custom House Guard, Naval Store Guard, Brigade Hospital Guard, Sir Wm. Forbes' Bank Guard, Bank of Scotland Guard, and Infirmary Guard. Brigade drills were held on the Castle Hill twice a week. During the time of the Regiment's stay in Edinburgh there appear to have been two general elections. Each of these involved three

1806-1807. local elections—the City election, the County election, and the election of Representative Peers. On these occasions the troops, according to the then existing law, were confined to the Castle for three days preceding and for two days subsequent to the election. During these days all guards in the town were withdrawn, orderlies for the Adjutant-General's Office and the Brigade Hospital were directed to wear "coloured clothes," and the officer of the day was instructed to visit these dressed in plain clothes.

The officers, no doubt, joined in the gaieties of the Scotch metropolis, and the following general order, which was issued by the Commander of Forces in Scotland on the 12th October, 1806, may have been to them of considerable interest:—"As in time of war the equipment with which an officer should appear on parade must be deemed suitable on any other occasion: boots are to be considered full dress on every occasion. There can, however, be no reason why an officer may not consult his convenience and that of the ladies by wearing shoes at balls or assemblies, either public or private, but as it is avowedly a degree of undress he should not then wear the sash. It is to be observed that when officers avail themselves of the permission to wear shoes at balls, they are to wear shoe and knee buckles, and the sword belt under the coat, the belt of the Light Infantry excepted. They are always, when in regimentals, to wear hair powder, and to have the hair tied agreeably to His Majesty's regulations." Two other orders recall the social life of Edinburgh. On the 14th January, 1807, a guard of one sergeant and 6 privates was ordered to "attend every Friday at Corrie's Subscription Rooms till the concert is over. Mrs Corrie will acquaint the Guard when the concert is over." On the 18th February, one sergeant and six privates were ordered to mount guard at the Assembly Rooms at 9 o'clock till dismissed by the Directors.

There is in possession of the Regiment a snuff mull made of a bullock's horn, mounted in silver, with the following inscription:—"George Assiotti to the officers of the Dumfriesshire Militia, 18th March, 1807." The tradition is that this was the gift of a French prisoner on parole, who had received kindness from the officers of the Regiment.

On the 5th June, 1807, the Regiment marched to Dalkeith,

where it was quartered, partly in barracks and partly in billets, the latter being reserved for the better behaved men. The Regiment remained nearly two years at Dalkeith. It then again formed part of the Brigade of Militia Regiments under the command of Major-General Leslie. The brigade consisted of the Dumfriesshire, quartered at Dalkeith; the Edinburgh and the Aberdeen, quartered at Musselburgh; and the Kirkcudbright, quartered at Port-Seaton, near Prestonpans. As on the former occasion, when it formed part of this brigade, the Regiment was called on to furnish, in rotation with the other regiments, a guard for the French prisoners at Penicuik. A general order was communicated to the Regiment forbidding soldiers to assist the French prisoners in selling hats or in procuring straw for the making of any such articles. From a regimental order dated 1st December, 1807, we get information regarding the expense at that time of certain parts of the men's uniform. "In future no man need pay more than seven shillings for shoes; seven-and-sixpence may be charged by consent of the men receiving them, but no greater sum. The Grenadiers may, by consent, be charged from seven to eight shillings, as some of them require very large shoes, which necessarily cost more." Shirts were to be charged 8s 6d, stockings not more than 3s 6d per pair. From another order dated 19th December, 1807, we learn that a pair of Grenadier's breeches cost 7s 3d; Light Company's, 7s; gaiters, 4s 2d; battalion breeches, 6s 10d; gaiters, 4s. A certain proportion of men were allowed to assist at the hay and grain harvest—a very needful concession at a time when so many were withdrawn from ordinary employments by military service. Some trouble arose at this time about the wives and families of men belonging to the Regiment. The Counties were obliged to support the families of the militiamen when the regiments were embodied. This could only be done at a considerable cost. In Dumfriesshire alone, the cost of supporting these families during the six years between the 30th April, 1803, and the 25th March, 1809, was no less than £7,054 18s 9d. This led to a strict investigation of the claims. The families were entitled to allowances if they remained in the counties to which the men belonged, but they forfeited these if they followed the Regiment. The latter part of this rule had

1807-1809.

been evaded, and stringent rules were issued to prevent any repetition of the frauds. In November, 1807, and December, 1808, the third quota of men for the Regiment was raised—intended, most probably, to supply the vacancies caused by the discharge of men whose period of service had expired. The penalty for not serving was at this time £21, and a little later £25. Notwithstanding the high rate charged, all the men enlisted at this time are described in the Description Roll as “substitutes.” The Earl of Dalkeith seems to have exerted himself in assisting the county authorities in procuring men for this quota. On the 29th April, 1808, at a meeting of the Commissioners of Supply for Dumfriesshire, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the Earl of Dalkeith, the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, “for the part he took in executing the late Militia Act of Parliament, and for the services he rendered the County by procuring the full complement of men upon terms more reasonable than they could otherwise be procured.” It was resolved to transmit a copy of this motion to the Earl of Dalkeith, and also to cause it to be printed in the *Dumfries Weekly Journal*. The third quota was fixed at 268 men, and according to the Description Roll more than 200 men must have, about this time, joined the Regiment. There are various references to these recruits in the Regimental Order Books. On the 12th March, 1809, there are complaints of their irregularity, and on the 29th March the Major-General, when fixing the days for the exercises of the regiments, remarked that the recruits of the Dumfries Regiment would require extra drill.

At this period a more sensible method of having the soldiers' hair dressed began to prevail. On the 31st May the men were ordered to appear on a field day with little or no powder. On the 20th July the Commander-in-Chief directed it to be notified that “in consequence of the state of preparation for immediate service, in which the whole army is at this moment to be held, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to dispense with the use of queues till further notice. His Royal Highness desires that the commanding officers of regiments will take care that the men's hair is cut close to their necks in the shortest and most uniform manner.” On the 24th August a regimental order

directed that "The men's hair is to be cut by John Macdonald of Captain Pringle's company, between the 24th and 1st of every month, for which the men are to pay him one penny each." The emancipation from the tyranny of hair powder did not extend to the officers, as on the 22nd May, 1809, the Commander of the Forces intimates to them that he "has not received any instructions to authorise the appearance of officers either in regimental or staff uniform without hair powder, except in actual service and in the field." On the 20th May, 1809, the Regiment marched to Musselburgh, and on the 22nd May to Haddington, where it remained nearly a year. It there formed part of a brigade which included the Edinburgh Militia stationed at Dunbar, and the Forfar Militia stationed in Berwick. A detachment of Royal Artillery, a squadron of the King's Dragoon Guards, and the 26th Regiment (Cameronians) were also stationed at Haddington. The troops at Haddington appear to have been all quartered in barracks. The Brigadier was Brigadier-General Hope, and afterwards Major-General Peter. Shortly after the arrival of the Regiment at Haddington, the Colonel received the following letter from Major-General Leslie, which was inserted in the Regimental Orders:—

1809.

"Musselburgh, 21st May, 1809.

"My Lord,—Not having the honour of meeting your Lordship, I take this method of expressing the great satisfaction which the orderly good conduct, soldier-like appearance, and excellent discipline of your Lordship's Regiment has given me ever since they made a part of my brigade. This testimony can add nothing to the merit of the corps, but I feel grateful in bestowing it.—I have the honour to be, your Lordship's obedient servant,

"D. LESLIE, M.-G."

The Earl of Dalkeith.

Both at Musselburgh and at Haddington frequent complaints were made to the commanding officer in regard to trespasses in pursuit of game on the part of the men, and at Dalkeith on one occasion in regard to some who had been "burning the water." Many orders were issued warning the non-commissioned officers and men against these offences. The following garrison order issued by Major-General Peter on the 30th October, 1809, shows

1809-1810. that even the officers of the troops at Haddington were not guiltless in the matter:—"The Major-General has had within these some days past repeated complaints from the noblemen and gentlemen in this county of officers and soldiers acting contrary to repeated orders with regard to game, and he can assure these officers and soldiers that it is determined to prosecute them in future, as far as the law will allow, and he at the same time recommends to them to read with attention the Articles of War on this subject, as he will be under the disagreeable necessity of reporting such officers to the commander of the forces as shall be guilty of following game without leave." There are frequent references in the regimental order book of this period to volunteering to the Line. It was allowed only at stated intervals, and during a certain specified number of days. That all interference on the part of the recruiting parties at other times was jealously guarded against is shown by the following general order, dated 25th January, 1808:—"All improper interference of the recruiting parties with the Militia to be prevented. They are not to go in the barrack-rooms, nor to be in the barrack-yards during parade. If the smallest dispute happens they will be interdicted from approaching the barracks altogether; nor will they be allowed to attempt it at any time without the consent of their commanding officers." Although repeated opportunities for volunteering were given, the number of recruits obtained seems to have been always below the quota allowed to enlist. On the 27th April, 1810, the Regiment was moved to Edinburgh Castle, where it was quartered along with the Stirlingshire Militia and four companies of the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion. The officer in command was Major-General Scott. On the 21st May orders were given that a Detachment of the Regiment, consisting of 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 4 sergeants, and 135 rank and file, should fall in next day at 4.30 p.m. to escort prisoners of war from Leith to Greenlaw. The Regiment about this time was ordered to prepare for service in England. A Scotch Militia Regiment proceeding to England in those days appears to have been treated with great consideration. On the 21st May, the commanding officer "gives the men till the 26th to consider whether they will go by sea or land to England, when he hopes the men will consider their true interests

and go by sea. Those men who are inclined to go by sea will put down their names in a book. The commanding officer recommends men to take nothing with them to England, except uniform, and to the married men to leave their wives and families in this country." There is no mention of any men wishing to make the long march, and on the 3rd July, 1810, the following order was issued:—"The Regiment will embark for England to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock a.m., when the commanding officer requests that every man will be sober and steady on the march to Leith, and on embarking will support the usual regular conduct of the Regiment. The men, when on board the transports, will put on their old clothing, and waistcoat and trousers. The men in each transport will be divided into three watches. One watch will continue on deck at all times during the night, and will be relieved every four hours. The watch will furnish all sentries that may be required. During the day every man will be on deck when the weather is good. The fires are to be put out at 8 p.m., and no man to be allowed to smoke between decks. The parades will be at 9 o'clock in the morning and 7 in the evening, when every man will appear clean. Officers will see that every man has a good flint fixed before embarking, and it is recommended to have the firelocks greased, to keep them from rusting."

The next entry in the Regimental Order Book is on the 19th July, and is dated at Woodbridge, a town in Suffolk. The Regiment was quartered there along with the Berwickshire Militia, and, for a part of the time, the Royal Cumberland. The Earl of Dalkeith, as the senior officer, appears generally to have had the command, but the headquarters of the division were at Colchester, where a general officer was stationed. The regiments in that district had to furnish working parties for the martello towers and other fortifications on the Suffolk coast. The garrison at Woodbridge furnished working parties for Aldborough, Orford Haven, and Bawdsey.

After the 29th October, 1810, we have only such occasional records of the Regiment as are to be found in the General Order Book. The Regimental Order Books from that date to the re-embodiment of the Militia in 1855 are missing. An Act was

1811-1812. passed on the 1st July, 1811, with the view of allowing an interchange of service between the Irish and British Militia. According to the provisions of this Act, the bounty for each non-commissioned officer or private who volunteered was two guineas, and there was an additional allowance promised to the field-officers and captains. Nearly the whole of the Regiment appear to have immediately volunteered, and on the 12th July, 1811, a letter was sent from the War Office requesting the commanding officer "to make known to the officers and men of the Regiment who have consented to extend their services the satisfaction which His Royal Highness derives from this additional proof of their regard for the welfare of their country and their attachment to the service of His Majesty." A sergeant and 12 privates, who refused to volunteer, were attached to a battalion composed of the men of the different Militia regiments who declined to accompany their comrades for service in Ireland. This battalion was stationed in Bristol in 1811, and in Sheerness in 1812. It consisted, on the 24th October, 1811, of detachments of 11 Regiments of Militia, and included 1 major, 4 captains, 6 lieutenants, 1 paymaster, 15 sergeants, 17 corporals, 6 drummers, and 301 privates. The officers and non-commissioned officers were not all non-volunteers, as in many cases they were sent in charge of the men of their respective Regiments. Early in September, 1811, the Regiment embarked at Landguard Fort. It required four ships to transport the Regiment to Ireland—viz., the *Lady Hamilton*, 338 tons; the *Dawson*, 340 tons; the *Colins*, 278 tons; and the *Ann*, a transport for horses. It is probable that the vessels sailed for Dublin, as the next we hear of the Regiment is, that it was stationed in October, 1811, at Tullamore, a town in King's County, about 50 miles west of that city. The Regiment left Tullamore in three divisions on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of June, 1812, and after a ten days' march arrived at Belfast. Both at Tullamore and at Belfast, the Regiment performed a good deal of detachment duty. At the former station it furnished four detachments, and at the latter nine. The average strength of a detachment was 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, and 20 privates. It is probable that these were required to keep order among the inhabitants, and that they did part of the duty now performed by the Irish constabulary. In the History of the Edinburgh Militia it is



mentioned that the men of that Regiment, when on similar duty at this time in Ireland, got bounties for the discovery of illicit stills. The imperfection of the records prevents us knowing whether or not the Dumfriesshire Regiment had the same source of gain. There is mention in the General Orders of the high prices of provisions in Ireland at that time; and at Belfast in July, 1812, the men were allowed extra allowances to the amount of  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. of bread,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. of potatoes, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. of oatmeal.

The discipline of the army was in these days enforced with what now seems extraordinary severity.\* The attention of the Commander of the Forces in Ireland at this time was called to this state of matters, and on the 7th August, 1812, he issued a general order, founded on the confidential reports of the general officers, in which he says—"Although painful, it appears to him, and is probably necessary to observe, that in many corps where corporal punishment has been most prevalent, the general officers have found most room for disapprobation, thereby proving in some measure that the same want of cautious foresight and cautious superintendence, which punishes rather than prevents crime, has extended itself through other branches of the regimental system. The observations of officers of rank and experience must acquaint them that when the Commanding Officer of a regiment performs his duties with punctuality, precision, firmness, temper, and impartiality, there are very few instances where the due exercise of these high military qualifications have not produced, in all placed under their command, habits of obedience and regularity, and feelings of contentment and confidence. It has afforded much pleasure to the Commander of the Forces to observe that several corps in this establishment have been commanded on principles of this description, and in particularising the regiments named in the margin, he wishes it to be known to the army that the reports respectively made upon them have been satisfactory to him, but especially so as affording instances of the due support of regularity and discipline without severity." Only eight Regiments out of the many which must then have been serving in Ireland are thus honourably mentioned, and among these it is pleasant to observe the name of the Dumfries Militia. Some time previous to this, recruiting by "Beat of

\* See Appendix Note 7.

1812-1813. drum " had been allowed in Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and adjacent counties. Permission had also been given to enlist a certain proportion of boys of fourteen years of age and upwards. A return of the number of recruits who joined the Regiment from the 25th Dec., 1811, to the 24th Dec., 1812, shows that these numbered 66, of whom 2 were substitutes, and 42 men and 22 boys were volunteers. A return of the strength of the Regiment, dated 4th Jan., 1813, states that the establishment was complete, and that there were 82 supernumeraries, including 6 sergeants and 3 corporals. On March 25th, 1813, volunteers for the line were offered ten guineas bounty for limited service if they enlisted before April 1st. After that the bounty was to be six guineas for limited service, and £10 for unlimited service. The Regiment left Belfast in two divisions on the 7th and 9th April, 1813, and proceeded by a seven days' march to Dublin, where they occupied barracks. There appear to have been two brigades in Dublin at that time, both of which assembled for exercise twice a week, the one in the Phoenix Park and the other on St. Stephen's Green. The brigade, of which the Dumfriesshire Militia formed a part, included also the Nottingham Militia and the 6th Garrison Battalion. On the 8th July men were invited to volunteer for the line to serve till the conclusion of peace, with the promise of land in North America at the close of their service—50 acres for a private, 60 acres for a corporal, and 70 for a sergeant. The men, with their wives and children were to be transported free. They were also to get, at the close of their service, a year's pay. There is no record of any men having accepted this special offer. According to the terms of the Act allowing the British Militia to serve in Ireland, no regiment was called on to serve there for more than two years. The period of service in Ireland of the Dumfriesshire Militia accordingly came to a conclusion in the autumn of 1813. Early in September of that year they embarked at Dublin for Ayr. From Ayr they marched to Dumfries, halting at Cumnock, Sanquhar, and Thornhill. The Regiment had been ten years absent from Dumfries. A return, dated 22nd Nov., 1813, gives the strength of the Regiment as 586, being 75 more than in establishment. It also gives the number who had volunteered into the regular army in the years 1811, 1812, and 1813 as 141, 90, and 53—making the number for the

three years, 284. On the 22nd February, 1814, the Regiment 1814.  
 began to move in three divisions to their old quarters at Dalkeith. The halting places on the way were Thornhill, Leadhills, Biggar, and Linton Bridgehouse. On the 20th June, 1814, the Regiment marched to Edinburgh Castle. On the 30th June, peace was proclaimed in Edinburgh, at the Cross, the Castle Hill, and the Abbey of Holyrood. On that occasion the Regiments of Dumfries, Stirling, and Norfolk Militia were drawn up on the Castle Hill to receive the procession. On the 28th July the Regiment began to march in three divisions to Dumfries. The halting places were Peebles, Crook and Beild, Moffat, and Lochmaben. On the 15th August the Regiment was disembodied. The officers then belonging to the Regiment were:—Colonel, Charles William Henry, Duke of Buccleuch; Lieutenant-Colonel, Archibald M'Murdo; Major, George L. M'Murdo; Captains, Charles Grierson, Rodger Kirkpatrick, Thomas Horsburgh, Robert Thorburn, David Gordon, William Ogilvie, George Borthwick, George Maxwell; Lieutenants, John Thorburn, Francis Swanson, John Blackburn, James Grieve, Francis Irving, David Maxwell, Peter Dodds, John Taylor, James Fair, Peter Linton; Ensigns, John Little, Robert Bevan, George Welsh, Thomas Mackie, Nisbet Rutherford, D. Bremner; Adjutant, Henry Bevan; Surgeons, George Graham, John Little; Paymaster, Francis Swanson. Of the officers appointed to the Regiment when raised in 1798, and of those who belonged to it when it was embodied in 1803, only two remained—Colonel, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Major, G. L. M'Murdo. That service with the Regiment was popular with the class from whom the officers were taken seems indicated by there being no vacancies. Each non-commissioned officer and private received a bounty equal to fourteen days' pay, and each subaltern an allowance equal to two months' pay. Subalterns who had not sufficient private means to qualify for promotion to the rank of captain were put on half-pay. As late as 1841 there were six subaltern officers of the Regiment in receipt of 2s 6d per diem. With an interval of only twelve months, the Regiment was embodied for sixteen years, and during that time officers and men were regular soldiers in all but name. The reports of General officers, contained in the regimental records, speak most favourably

1814. of the condition of the Regiment, and confirm what was said in 1825 by Major-General Sir Sidney Beckwith, who, when reviewing the Regiment at the close of its training, remarked that in those years "the Dumfries Militia were admired wherever they went for their superior discipline and exemplary conduct."

It is to be remembered that, while this and other Regiments of Militia took no active part in the wars of this period, it was their efficiency as an army of home defence that enabled the Government to send abroad the armies which did so much for the honour of Great Britain, the welfare of Europe, and the founding of the Empire over which our King now reigns.



## CHAPTER IV.

## THE REGIMENT DURING THE LONG PEACE.

1815—1854.

PROBABLE REDUCTION IN STRENGTH—PREPARATION FOR EMBODIMENT RENDERED UNNECESSARY BY BATTLE OF WATERLOO—DEATH OF COLONEL, THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH—SIR WALTER SCOTT'S ESTIMATE OF HIS MILITARY ABILITY—CHARLES 5TH MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY APPOINTED COLONEL—TRAINING IN 1820—PRAISE ACCORDED BY COLONEL DE PEYSTER—NOTICES OF TRAINING OF 1825—PRAISE GIVEN BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR SYDNEY BECKWITH—MESS DINNER AT CLOSE OF TRAINING IN 1835—SALE OF MESS PLATE—NEW NUMBER GIVEN—REDUCTIONS IN NUMBER OF PERMANENT STAFF—STORES SENT TO CARLISLE CASTLE—CONSEQUENCE OF THE NEGLECT OF THE MILITIA—DEATH OF COLONEL—JOHN 6TH MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY APPOINTED TO THE COMMAND.

As by their terms of enlistment all substitutes who had served more than five years at the time of disembodiment could then claim their discharge, it is probable that in 1814 the Regiment was greatly reduced in numbers. On the 23rd April, 1815, orders were given to raise men by beat of drum at four guineas bounty, with a guinea to the bringer, but there is no record of the success of the endeavour. On the 20th May, 1815, the Colonel was ordered to have clothing prepared for the full establishment of the Regiment within a month after the receipt of the order. Before that time had elapsed the battle of Waterloo had taken place, and the necessity for the embodiment of Militia Regiments was at an end. On the 19th April, 1819, Colonel, the Duke of Buccleuch, died at Lisbon, aged 47. He had been for several years in failing health, and had gone to Spain by order of his doctor. His remains were brought to this country, and buried at Warkton. The Regimental records indicate that, notwithstanding his duties as a great

1815-1819.

1819-20. landowner and as member of Parliament, he was much with the Regiment. In the obituary notice in the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* of May 8th, 1819, it is recorded that "during the whole course of the late war he commanded the Dumfriesshire Militia, which, by his exertions, became one of the finest Regiments in that service." He was an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, who dedicated to him "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." On the occasion of the Duke's death, Sir William wrote in a weekly journal an account of his career and character, and in this he remarked:—"His Grace was for many years Colonel of the Dumfriesshire Militia, the duties of which situation he performed with the greatest regularity, showing a turn for military affairs which would have raised him high in the profession had his situation permitted him to adopt it. That it would have been his choice was undoubted, for the military life, both in theory and in practical detail, formed his private study." He was succeeded, both as Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire and Colonel of the Regiment by his brother-in-law, Charles, 5th Marquis of Queensberry, who, when Sir Charles Douglas, Bart. of Kelhead, served as Captain from 1798 to 1808. The Regiment was called out for training in 1820. The training began on the 15th June, and continued till the 11th July. In the *Dumfries and Galloway Courier* of June 20, 1820, the following notice is to be found:—

On the 15th inst., as our readers know, the Dumfriesshire Militia, under the command of the Most Noble the Marquis of Queensberry, assembled here for the purpose of training. The corps mustered nearly four hundred rank and file, and the appearance of the men is certainly much better than could have been expected, considering that most of them were never before embodied. Many of the absentees have emigrated to America, but we understand that the total number of these is less than was at first anticipated. The alacrity with which the men assembled, and their appearance altogether, must be very gratifying to the noble Colonel of the Regiment, who, from the first, has taken such an interest in the discipline of this truly useful and constitutional species of troops.

On June 27, 1820, the same newspaper remarks:—

Our Militia officers are busily employed in the exercise of training,



CHARLES, 5TH MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY, K.T.  
*Commanded 1816-1861.*





and those who have not had an opportunity of marking the progress of the men would not easily believe the rapid improvement which they have made in the short space of a fortnight. Not more than fifty or sixty of these men were ever before embodied, and the best compliment we can pay them, is to say, that many persons, from their appearance, have been led to form a contrary opinion. Their noble Colonel is so anxious for the improvement of his troops, that he has been repeatedly on horseback by five o'clock in the morning; and, to us, it was an object of great interest to see him mounted, the other day, on the identical horse which the Hon. Colonel Ponsonby rode when he was wounded at Waterloo. It should also be mentioned, to the praise of his corps, that, after the tatoo, not one of them is to be seen on the streets. 1820.

The last notice of this training is from the *Courier* of July 11, 1820:—

On Saturday last, the Dumfriesshire, &c., Militia, commanded by the Marquis of Queensberry, was, on his Lordship's invitation, inspected by Colonel De Peyster.\* This fine Regiment went through various difficult evolutions, before the gallant veteran and a great crowd of spectators, with a precision and steadiness which would have done honour to the oldest troops in the service, and which must have filled all who had any knowledge of military manœuvres with admiration. The Colonel expressed his unqualified approbation of the appearance of the men, and the extraordinary proficiency they had made during the short time they had been embodied—a proficiency which reflected the highest credit on their Commanding Officer. He was pleased to declare that, during sixty-five years' service as an officer, he had never seen a field-day of any Regiment which gave him greater satisfaction; and that he should not have thought it possible that any body of men could, in so few days, have been drilled into such a high state of discipline had he not recollected that they were a set of fine, active, and well-disposed young men, serving under the orders of the Marquis of Queensberry. The Regiment is, we believe, to be dismissed from duty to-morrow, and we cannot omit this opportunity of bearing testimony to the highly exemplary conduct of the men whilst in quarters. They will carry with them the approbation and good wishes of all the inhabitants of this town.

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\* NOTE.—Colonel De Peyster was an officer of French extraction who, after long military service, came to reside at Mavis Grove, near Dumfries. He long commanded the Dumfries Volunteers. A tombstone to his memory in St. Michael's Churchyard records that he died on the 26th September, 1822, "at a very advanced age."

1825. In 1825 the Regiment was again in training. It assembled on the 25th June, and was dismissed on the 22nd July. The Marquis of Queensberry was again in command, and there were present 27 officers and 520 men. As in 1820, the men were billeted in Dumfries, and drilled on the Dock Park. As in the case of the training of 1820, the only information is to be got from the files of the *Dumfries Courier*. The notices were no doubt written by Mr John MacDiarmid, the first editor of that paper, who was well known for his literary gifts. In that newspaper of Saturday, June 28, 1825, it is recorded:—

Since the Yeomanry went out of quarters our pleasant little town has been agreeably enlivened by the presence of the officers and men of the Dumfriesshire Militia, commanded by the Most Noble the Marquis of Queensberry. This year the muster is, as usual, good, and to our vagrant fancy the sight of so many redcoats congregated on the Dock, with their arms glittering in the evening ray, and their ever-varying movements reflected from the surface of the flowing tide, contrasts most engagingly with the stately limes, quiet waters, luxuriant pastures, and well-stocked gardens, that lend such an interest to the surrounding scenery. Taken all in all, the corps in question are a very creditable body of men, and there can be little doubt that they will make rapid improvement. The sergeants, etc., of the Regiment are all experienced veteran soldiers, and little as we know of military matters, we presume to think, that the steadiness of the line depends mainly on the promptitude of the staff. Under the command of Captain Swanson, the adjutant, they have been at drill of late every morning by 6 o'clock, and on Saturday last they performed the new sword, infantry, manual, and platoon exercise in a style that must have given great satisfaction to their Noble Commander who inspected them. In our day everything is improving, and so is the art of men at arms. The new exercise, though apparently complicated, is much more simple and effective than the old, combining as it does the best points of various systems; several useless motions are either omitted or supplanted by others of a more perfect character; and no small pains must have been taken with those men who have already accommodated themselves so completely to a change. So far as we know, not another Militia Regiment has attempted the new sword exercise, and the period is so recent since the innovation was announced that we suspect Captain Swanson has become a bit of a foreteller in military affairs.

In the *Courier* of July 5, 1825, it is mentioned:—

1825.

If we may judge from our Militia the life of a soldier is far from being an idle one. Upon an average they are drilled six hours a day, and have already attained a degree of steadiness which seems most surprising considering the short time they have been embodied. Yesterday morning they were marched into town for the first time, and performed a few movements with so much precision that a stranger might have mistaken them for troops of the line. The Noble Commander spares no pains, and though the duty may be hard his Lordship himself takes his full share of it, being generally the first person in the field in the morning, and the last to leave it after drill is over.

In the *Dumfries Courier* of July 26th there is this account of the Review and dismissal of the Regiment:—"The Dumfriesshire Militia, commanded by the most noble the Marquis of Queensberry, were reviewed by Major-General Sir Sydney Beckwith on Wednesday last, the 29th inst., and went out of quarters on the following Friday, after showing in how brief a space of time a man may be trained to the use of arms. Bonaparte used to boast that he could make a soldier in six weeks, and though we often denied the truth of the proposition, and suspected Napoleon of dealing largely in "extravagant arithmetic," we now perceive that our suspicions are unfounded, for the fact is our own Militiamen were rendered efficient in little more than half the time. On Wednesday the weather was remarkably favourable, and we were pleased to witness the crowd of fashionable and elegantly dressed company that hurried to the review ground on the farm of Rotchell—there removed from the smoke and dust that taint the atmosphere of a great city. With a cerulian sky above their heads, and underneath a carpet of Nature's weaving, the men had every opportunity of showing themselves off to the best advantage. And no one can allege that they did anything to baulk the hopes of their friends. On the contrary each man seemed to act as if the character of the Review depended on his own individual exertions, and long and constant as the duty was—considering how high the thermometer stood—all felt as bound to feel a spirit within them that refused every symptom of fatigue and weariness. After perform-

1825. ing a variety of evolutions the long and goodly line was formed into a square, and an opening being made, Sir Sydney Beckwith advanced to the centre, and spoke much to the following effect:—

“Gentlemen,—After forty years’ experience, I can firmly say that I never felt more gratified than at present, and never witnessed such marked improvement in the limited space of time. Prepared as I was to think well and highly of the Dumfriesshire Militia, your conduct and appearance as far exceed the expectations I had formed as they surpass my ability to do justice to your merit. Much, no doubt, depended upon your Commander, Adjutant, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Staff generally, but still, under every abatement, a large share of credit belongs to yourselves. Your arms, accoutrements, and appointments are all complete and in good order. You were taught to keep them in good order, and you have done so; you were told the first duties of a soldier, and you have discharged them. It is of no consequence that your coats are not glossy and new, that your pantaloons do not fit in every instance; these things do not make the soldier. But you put your clothes on well, carry clean and handle your arms like soldiers; and that is sufficient. Formerly, the Dumfriesshire Militia was much admired wherever they went for their superior discipline and exemplary conduct, and from the proofs already given of what you can do—of what you have done—I feel assured that you will soon equal, as you already emulate, the fame of your predecessors. Considering the character in which I stand before you, I am not called on to report officially to the proper quarters: I come simply and solely among you as your sincere friend, and I can only repeat what I have already said, that, during all my experience, I never in my life felt more truly gratified with the appearance of any body of men whatever.

“The ceremony concluded, the men were marched into town for the last time, and at five o’clock, when the bugle gave the signal, about sixty gentlemen, including the officers and their respective guests, assembled in the identical apartment of the Commercial Inn in which the ‘Pretender’ once held his Court—Lord Queensberry in the chair, Lieut.-Colonel Grierson, croupier.

1825.

On the cloth being removed, the noble Chairman gave the health of the King and the other toasts usual on such occasions. He then craved a bumper, and, in proposing the health of Sir Sydney Beckwith, begged leave to thank him, in name of the corps, for the flattering opinion he had been pleased to express of the discipline and appearance of the Dumfriesshire Militia. In thanking Lord Queensberry and the other officers for the above expression of their goodwill, Sir S. Beckwith said that he could only repeat what he had stated in the morning, namely, that during forty years he had never seen such rapid improvement, and added, very emphatically—‘If you go on, as you no doubt intend to do, it requires not the spirit of prophecy to foresee that you will become one of the most efficient regiments in the service.’

“After a brief but very neat speech, Mr Hope Johnstone proposed as a toast ‘The Marquis of Queensberry and the excellent Regiment he so ably commands.’ In returning thanks, Lord Queensberry said he was bound, in fairness, to disclaim all merit on his own account, though he felt highly gratified from what had fallen from the reviewing officer. He could sincerely say that the Regiment owed its discipline to the exertions of Captain Swanson and the efficient staff under his inspection. Other toasts were:—‘The Duke of Buccleuch, and may he ever follow in the footsteps of his father’; ‘Our worthy Vice-Lieutenant’; ‘The Provost and Magistrates of Dumfries’; ‘Colonel M’Murdo and the Dumfriesshire Yeomanry’; ‘Colonel William Grierson’; ‘Captain Swanson’; ‘Mr Monteith, who has done so much for the agriculture of the County’; ‘Major William Miller’; ‘Dr Duncan, our chaplain, and the General Assembly of Scotland.’ The health of Colonel A. M’Murdo was given from the chair in a very feeling manner, and altogether the meeting, which was enlivened with several excellent songs, went off in a very happy and convivial manner. At ten o’clock most of the gentlemen went off to the Assembly Rooms, where dancing was kept up with great spirit by a fashionable party. On Thursday evening the men were regaled with bread and ale at the Dockhead. Each company formed a circle, in the centre of which was a jolly barrel, which the sergeants were not slow in broaching, and handing round in capacious tin vessels. Many a Jocky had his Jenny

1825-33 near him, and, as the lasses, poor things, got a drink handed to them behind backs, it was amusing to remark how very cautiously they peered round to see if any one was watching their motions before they ventured to put the tin to their lips. For the fragments of the baps, there were candidates among the rising generation of ragged callants, and we daresay the rogues would not care though the Militia were embodied the whole year round, provided there was a monthly distribution of bread and ale, in which the kindness of the men permitted them to share. And, indeed, there are numbers of their elders of both sexes who admire the Militia on a different principle, and who aver that Dumfries has become very dull since the gallant redcoats went out of quarters. At night an immense crowd congregated in the High Street, where there was a plentiful consumption of gunpowder in the shape of rockets, squibs, crackers, etc."

During the period of service of the officers and men who were addressed by Sir Sydney Beckwith, there was no opportunity given for the fulfilment of his prophecy that the Regiment would become one of the most efficient in the service.

From 1825 till 1855 there were no trainings, and the Regiment ceased to exist, except in so far as there was always a cadre of officers and a small permanent staff. In 1828 the officers were so impressed with the unlikelihood of their services being again required that they resolved to sell the mess plate. It was valued at £88 19s, and it was agreed that the officers should make such offers as they thought fit for the different articles. The sum of £95 was realised, which was divided among the officers who had served when the Regiment was embodied, in shares proportionate to what they had paid to the mess since obtaining their commissions. Two snuff mulls and a wine funnel, which were presents to the Regiment, were not sold. The wine funnel has disappeared, but the snuff mulls are still much cherished possessions of the Mess. On the 28th February, 1833, the numbers of the Militia Regiments of Great Britain and Ireland were re-arranged by ballot at a banquet given by the King, at St. James's Palace, to which the Lords-Lieutenant and Colonels of Militia were invited. The Regiments were balloted in three divisions. The first 47 were Regiments raised before the peace of

1763. Next came 22 Regiments raised between 1763 and 1783. 1833-45.  
 The Scottish and Irish Regiments raised during the Revolutionary War came last. The Dumfries then became No. 81, the number which it retained till it became the battalion of a territorial Regiment. The permanent staff was repeatedly reduced in numbers. After the disembodiment, it consisted of an adjutant, paymaster, quarter-master, surgeon, 1 sergeant-major, 16 sergeants, 16 corporals, 1 drum-major, and 10 drummers. In 1819 the sergeants and corporals were reduced to 12 and the drummers to 6. In 1823 a quarter-master sergeant was substituted for a quarter-master. In 1827 the surgeon was discontinued, and in 1829 the paymaster and the corporals were dispensed with. In 1835 the staff was reduced to an adjutant, a sergeant-major, and 8 sergeants. The gradual relaxation of any expectation of duty to be required is shown by the permanent staff at first receiving clothing once in two years; after 1830 only once in four years; and after 1839 an allowance of 2s 6d per month in compensation for receiving no clothing. On rare occasions, the staff were called on to aid the Police. In 1826 they were requisitioned by the Chief Magistrate of Dumfries to assist in keeping order at "the public whipping through the town of an Irishman." The same year they assisted the Police in defending the Dumfries Prison against a mob which desired to seize the murderer Hare, who had been lodged there for a night for safety when passing through the town, after being released because he gave King's evidence against Burke. In 1845 they were sent to Lockerbie for three days to help to quell a disturbance caused by the navvies who were making the Caledonian Railway. Ordinarily, their duties must have been of the lightest possible kind. In 1836 the arms, accoutrements, clothing, and ammunition belonging to the Regiment were conveyed to the ordnance store at Carlisle Castle. The arms sent from Dumfries were 27 sergeants' halberts, 20 sergeants' swords, 18 sergeants' sword-belts, 12 drums, 8 drum carriages, 18 drummers' swords, 18 drummers' sword-belts, 2 buglers' plates, 503 muskets and bayonets, 511 bayonet-belts and plates, 511 pouches and belts, and 511 slings. The clothing consisted of 4 sergeants' coats and 4 sergeants' waistcoats, 4 drummers' coats and 4 drummers' waistcoats, 453 coats and 541 waistcoats for rank

1837-54. and file, and 487 knapsacks. There were also 1720 rounds of ball cartridge. It was reported that most of the clothing was serviceable if repaired. It was directed that arms should be retained sufficient "for the use of one-half of the strength of the staff previously to their last reduction." As we recall these successive reductions, it is difficult to avoid the reflection how different would have been the military power of Great Britain had a more statesmanlike policy been pursued towards the Militia. The history of the Crimean War might have been a much more triumphant one had the army had at its back a reserve of 100,000 thoroughly trained Militia. On the 3rd April, 1837, Colonel the Marquis of Queensberry died in London, aged 61. His body was brought by sea to Leith, and afterwards conveyed to Kinmount. The place of interment was Cummertrees Churchyard, and it was recorded in the Dumfries newspaper that at the funeral there were "18 private carriages and other vehicles, and 100 Yeomen riding three abreast." He was succeeded by his brother John, 6th Marquis of Queensberry. He had served, when John Douglas of Lockerbie, as Captain from 1807 to 1810. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire from 1837 to 1850, and he was Colonel of the Regiment till 1854, when an Order in Council gave the command to a Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant.







JOHN, 6TH MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY.  
*Commanded 1846-1854.*



## CHAPTER V.

## THE THIRD AND FOURTH EMBODIMENTS.

1854—1858.

EFFECT OF CRIMEAN WAR ON ATTENTION BESTOWED ON MILITIA  
 —ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGIMENT AS FIXED IN 1854—  
 LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M'MURDO APPOINTED COMMANDING-  
 OFFICER—EMBODIMENT IN 1855—REMINISCENCES BY SIR  
 GEORGE WALKER OF DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED—SPEC-  
 TACLE ON DAY OF ASSEMBLY—WANT OF DRILL INSTRUCTORS—  
 MILITARY EXPERIENCE OF OFFICERS—ARRIVAL OF STORES—  
 THE FIRST MARCH—THE WEATHER—VOLUNTEERS FOR  
 FOREIGN SERVICE—FORMATION OF BAND—FORMATION OF  
 MESS—RECRUITS FOR LINE—DETACHMENTS SENT TO KELSO,  
 HAWICK, AND JEDBURGH—ROLL OF OFFICERS IN APRIL, 1855—  
 DISEMBODIED 1856—EMBODIED 1857—VOLUNTEERS FOR  
 FOREIGN SERVICE—NEW COLOURS—QUARTERED AT ALDER-  
 SHOT—RECEIVES NEW ENFIELD RIFLE—MUSKETRY INSTRU-  
 CTION—CAPTAIN WALKER ATTACHED AS MUSKETRY INSTRU-  
 CTOR TO 1ST WEST YORK RIFLE MILITIA.

The long peace between England and all the great European Powers was broken on the 27th March, 1854, when a message from the Queen announced to the Parliament that Her Majesty, feeling bound to give active aid to the Sultan, relied on her subjects to aid her in protecting his estates against the encroachment of Russia. The declaration of war necessarily led to active military preparations. Attention was then bestowed upon the long-neglected Militia. Some attempts had been made in 1852 and 1853 to train the English Militia, but the Scotch and Irish forces had been entirely neglected. On the 12th May, 1854, an Act was passed (17 and 18 Vict., cap. 13) authorizing Her Majesty to embody the Militia whenever there was war with a foreign Power.

1854-55. Under the previous Acts the Militia could only be embodied when there was danger of invasion or insurrection. On the 11th August, 1854, four months after the declaration of war, an Act was passed making provisions for a force of 10,000 Militia to be raised in Scotland by voluntary enlistment. By an order in Council, dated 13th September, 1854, the quotas which formed the Dumfriesshire Regiment were fixed as follow:—Dumfries, 278; Roxburgh, 198; and Selkirk, 36. The establishment of the Regiment was fixed at 1 Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, 2 Majors, 6 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 6 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 1 Assistant-Surgeon, 29 Sergeants, 25 Corporals, 10 Drummers, and 503 Privates. Arrangements for recruiting were afterwards made, and the assembly of the Regiment was fixed for February 1st, 1855. Lord Drumlanrig, M.P., who had succeeded his father, the Marquis of Queensberry, as Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Dumfries, exerted himself in procuring recruits, and succeeded in enlisting a number of his own labourers. The appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant was given to Major John M'Murdo, formerly of the 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, the son of an officer who served in the Regiment for twenty-two years.

In 1877 the late Colonel Sir George Walker, K.C.B., wrote the following graphic account of the difficulties that had to be encountered in the resuscitation of the Regiment:—

“ It would be difficult to imagine anything more cheerless and depressing than the muster parade of the Regiment at Dumfries on February 1st, 1855. There was a bitter frost, with heavy snow, for the winter was a severe one, elsewhere than on the ridges round Sebastopol. As the morning wore on groups of dingy-looking men and lads gathered about the street corners, and, smoking and shivering, waited what would come, with a dull mixture of distrust and curiosity. A dingy room, approached through a close and a common stair, with a window looking down Assembly Street, had been hired as an Orderly-room, and here was made such preparations as might be for our first parade. At 10 a.m. two improvised buglers, in plain clothes, sounded some imitation of the assembly on two battered cornepeons. The Colonel, with the Adjutant, and the few officers who had as yet joined, descended into the street,



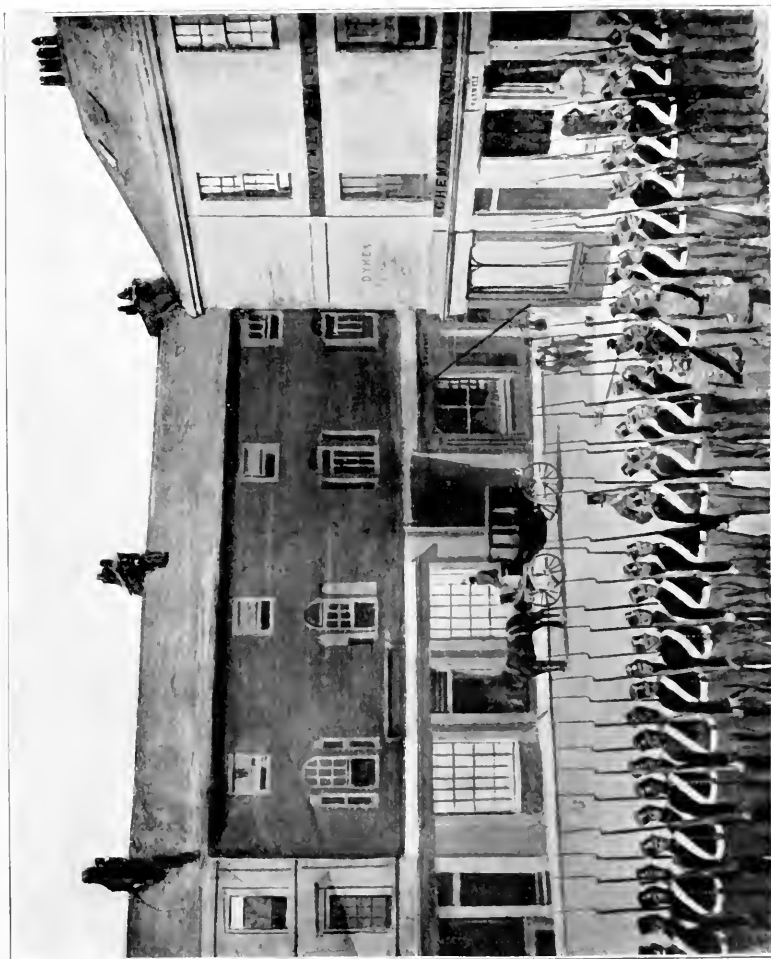
COLONEL JOHN McMURDO.  
*Commanded 1857-1858.*



and aided the ten staff sergeants, of whom just half were inefficient 1854.  
from age and infirmity, to lead and hustle the battalion into some semblance of a column. It was no easy task, but we succeeded after a fashion—the Grenadier Company at the head of the column standing about the spot now occupied by the fountain, the Light Company near the Midsteeple. It was a sorry spectacle; of the officers, two only, the Colonel and the Adjutant, were in uniform; five or six of the staff wore antiquated coatees and wings; the remainder, and the whole of the rank and file, were in plain clothes, and such plain clothes many of them. Two hundred and sixty-two rank and file only answered to their names, out of 334 enrolled. There were many stout fellows and promising lads among them, but too large a proportion of weeds and clumsy, awkward men, too old and set to be moulded into shape—drill, discipline, subordination, were utter mysteries to all. Nor were the means for their instruction abundant. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Murdo had recently retired from the Madras Army, in which he had obtained the rank of major. Captain Noake, the adjutant, brought to his task the experience of many years' service, commencing as a private trooper in the Royal Dragoons, and ending as a Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 44th Foot. Of the four captains present, Captain Lennox, of the Grenadiers, had served for three years as ensign in the 33d Foot, and Captain Walker, of the Light Company, had been attached for drill for a month to the Scots Fusilier Guards. Lieut. Dodds, a veteran of about 70 years of age, had had several years' embodied service in the Regiment during the Peninsular War. The remaining officers—Captains Rutherford and Johnstone, Lieutenants Curll, Jerdan, and Chisholm, Surgeon Grieve, and Assistant-Surgeon Adams—were all absolute novices in the art of war. One embarrassment we were spared. There was no trouble about the issue of arms, clothing, necessities, or stores of any kind, for the simple reason that there was none to issue. Six ancient sergeants' fusils with flint locks were the only arms in our possession; and, though after the first few days dribbles of clothing and other supplies began to filter in—50 jackets one day, a hogshead of boots another, a bale of trousers in a third—it was over six weeks before the men were all clothed, and considerably longer before they were armed. I well remember how, after

1855. repeated applications and entreaties for arms, one chest arrived from the Tower, and was found to contain 500 bayonet scabbards, the muskets, belts, and bayonets not arriving for weeks afterwards! But I am anticipating. After the men had fallen in, the noise and confusion from the crowd surrounding us became so intolerable that the Colonel ordered us to march to the unfinished Militia Barracks, where we were comparatively quiet. There was barely standing room among the building materials, the men were noisy and bewildered, the cold was intense, and it was long past mid-day before the men were paid for the day, and told off to their billets. At that time, by the Scotch Militia Acts, soldiers were billeted, not in public-houses as now, but on the inhabitants generally, so that our men were scattered all over the town; and going around our Company's billets, as we did every night, was a most tedious affair. The several companies were ordered to parade in future in different parts of the town: the Regimental parade was in the street as before; the Light Company's parade in Assembly Street; the Grenadiers opposite Mr Coupland's, the hair-dresser, in High Street. I am uncertain as to the others. In the afternoon we had a roll call, and a very scratch mess dinner at the Commercial Hotel wound up the day. For drill purposes, a field had been hired in the outskirts of Dumfries, which is now intersected by the Lockerbie railway, about 300 yards from the Station, and on the following day it was decreed that we should march there. How to move 270 utterly undrilled men, without confusion, through the streets was a problem. It was solved by making all hands turn to the right (we were standing in column by the left), the front and rear men were ordered to take each other's hands, and the whole moved off two and two and hand in hand. Arrived at the field, we found it thickly covered with snow, and so it continued for several weeks. Bitter work it was teaching men the turnings and extension movements, with the thermometer far below freezing point, a keen wind piercing through their poor battered civilian clothing, many of their boots and shoes being so worn that their bare feet were in contact with the frozen snow. We were miserably deficient in instructors. Of the drill sergeants, at least half were absolutely incapable, consequently the officers had to act as drill-instructors as best they could, reading up one evening what they had to teach





THE GRENADIER COMPANY, DYMERS MILITIA, 1855—CAPTAIN G. T. LENNOR.



next day. Capt. J. Grierson, of the 8th King's Regiment, a son of the late commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Grierson, being at home on leave from India, most handsomely offered his services, and for some time took charge of a company, thus materially adding to our limited resources. On his being shortly afterwards appointed to a command in the Osmanli Horse, the officers of the Regiment presented him with a military saddle and horse furniture in acknowledgment of his services. He afterwards died of wounds received during the glorious siege of Delhi. Still under every disadvantage zeal and hard work began to tell. In a few days one or two more officers joined, and they as well as the others gradually exchanged plain clothes for uniform. Captains of companies, at their own expense, provided their men with woollen mits, and both drill and discipline made rapid progress. Major Scott, the junior major, joined on March 1st, and having served as a captain in the 92nd Highlanders, contributed valuable experience both in the field and in the internal economy of the Regiment. Major the Hon. Butler-Johnstone also joined about the same time, and one of the two vacant companies was filled up by the appointment of Captain D. Hope-Johnstone. 1855.

“ By the middle of March the Regiment was clothed, and had made excellent progress in drill; and although as yet without arms, the six sergeant's fusils had done good service, the officers and non-commissioned officers having been drilled with them in successive detachments in the Ball-room of the Assembly Rooms. On March 24th, the Regiment unanimously volunteered for foreign service, but the offer was not accepted by Government, a more than sufficient number of English regiments having already offered their service. This example was shortly followed by several other Scotch regiments, whose offers were also declined. A few boys had been enlisted for the drums and fifes, and after some delay a drum-major was secured, who by the end of March had taught them to beat a march or two. As there was a general feeling in favour of a band, a sum of about £80 in aid of the purchase of instruments was subscribed by the gentlemen of the county, and Major Butler-Johnstone, who shortly afterwards went to London on a month's leave, was fortunate in securing the ser-

1855. vices of 15 German musicians. These men were regularly enlisted, and served till the disembodiment of the Regiment in 1856, when Herr Grimm, the bandmaster, and all the others, were discharged, save Herr Ludwig and his brother, who were appointed respectively band-master and band-sergeant. The latter is since deceased, but Herr Ludwig still presides, with great ability, over the band.

“The mess was now also organised, and young officers who join the Regiment now little know what heavy burdens their predecessors undertook when they provided at once the plate, linen, glass, and china necessary. Many of the two latter articles have, of course, been renewed, but the service of plate is still the same, and also much of the table linen. Prior to this, the only two articles of mess property were the two well-known snuff mulls presented by the grandfather of the present Duke of Buccleuch and by G. Assiotti, who was, I believe, a French prisoner on parole during the Peninsular War. I am uncertain whether April or May saw our mess arrangements completed, but I incline to think it was in the latter month that we exchanged our provisional quarters at the Commercial Inn for the comparatively sumptuous accommodation of the Assembly Rooms, where our mess was henceforth established, and where our messman, Mr Roberts, afterwards for many years in charge of the refreshment department of the Crystal Palace, made us most comfortable.

“Meanwhile, the Regiment was rapidly and steadily transformed from a rabble of raw recruits into a well-drilled and disciplined force; and in May it was called on to contribute its quota of volunteers for the line. We were ordered to supply volunteers to the extent of one-fourth of our establishment, and as an inducement, the commanding officer was permitted to nominate one officer for an ensigncy in the Line for every 75 recruits. The volunteering was conducted by the Hon. Capt. Fraser, Scots Fusilier Guards; Capt. Dankins, 93d Highlanders; and Capt. Stotherd, R.E. I cannot trace the exact number supplied on this occasion, but it was sufficient to permit the commanding officer to nominate Ensign Strachan for a commission in the Line. In June the Regiment was inspected by Lord Melville, then Com-

manding-in-Chief in Scotland, and who expressed himself both gratified and astonished at the efficiency so quickly obtained." 1855-57.

More men afterwards volunteered to the line, and the commanding officer was allowed to nominate a second officer to a commission in the line. He nominated Capt. D. Hope-Johnstone, who was appointed to the 92nd Highlanders. The total number of volunteers to the line during this embodiment was 157. The roll of officers in April, 1855, was Lieut.-Col. Commandant John James M'Murdo; Majors Hon. Henry Butler Johnstone and Hugh Scott; Captains William Oliver Rutherford, George G. Walker, James Lennox, Walter F. Johnstone, and David B. Hope Johnstone, Campbell Bedford (in September); Lieutenants Peter Dods, Gideon Curle, William Thompson, William Jardine, William Scott Chisholm, and Joseph A. Baretto. Ensigns—James Strachan, Anthony Blake, David Cross Mitchell, Richard A. Cavendish, and Maitland Noake. Adjutant and Acting Paymaster—Robert Compton Noake. Acting Quarter-Master—Peter Dodds. Surgeon—James Grieve. Assistant Surgeon—Andrew Mercer Adams. In consequence of complaints of the hardship to the people of Dumfries of having the whole Regiment billeted in that town, in October the Grenadier, Light, and No. 3 Companies were marched to Kelso, Hawick, and Jedburgh, where they were quartered in billets. These companies returned to headquarters in March, 1856, and the other three companies were then detached, No. 2 to Annan, and Nos. 4 and 5 to Kelso, where temporary barracks were provided for them. The detached companies were marched to Dumfries shortly before the disembodiment, which took place on the 23rd May, 1856. The effective strength of the Regiment on disembodiment was 21 officers, 26 sergeants, 25 corporals, 10 drummers, and 382 privates.

It is said that the difference between the rough materials gathered together in Feb., 1855, and the well-disciplined soldier-like men who were present at the disembodiment was most remarkable, and was such as reflected great credit on the Commanding Officer, and on all others who took part in effecting the change.

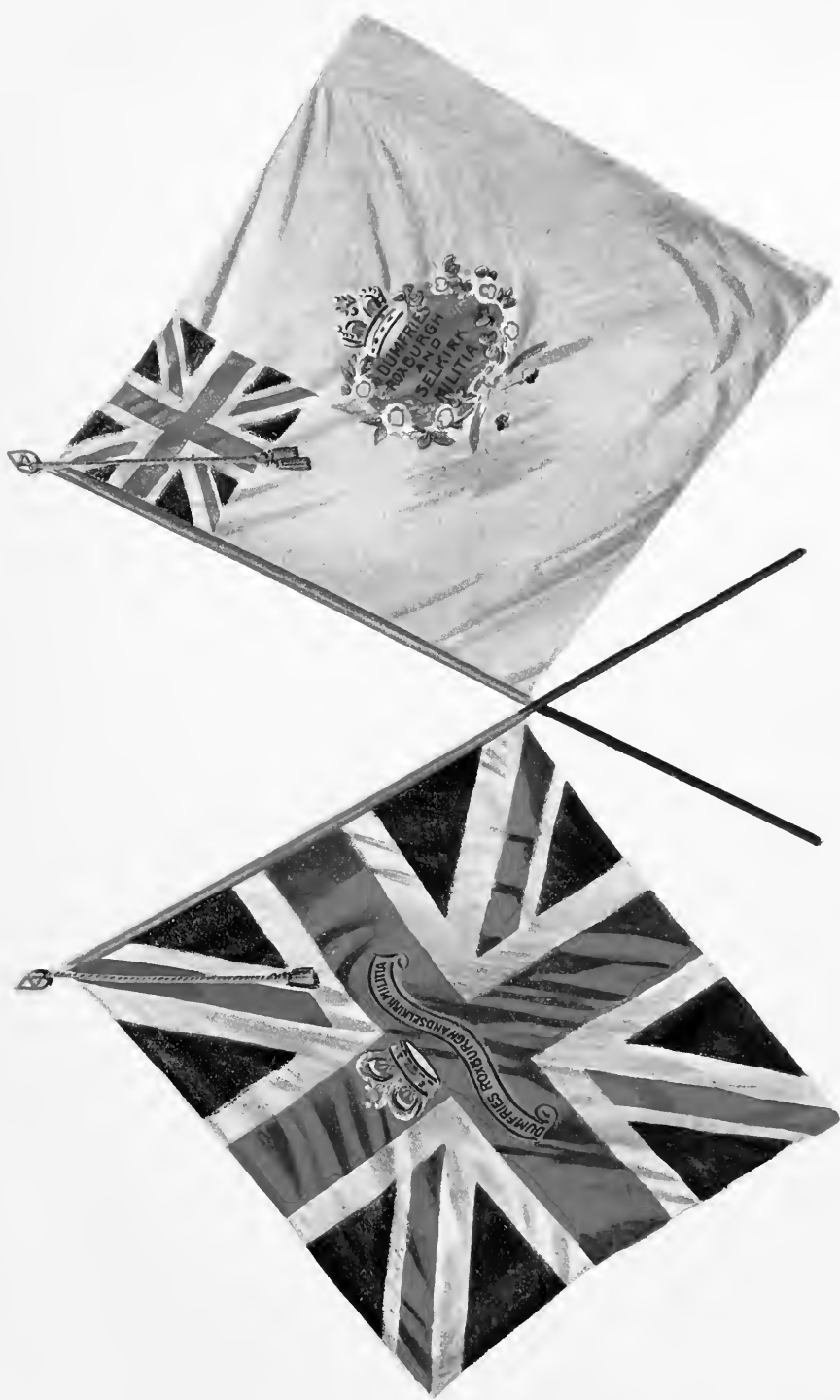
During the Indian Mutiny in 1857, a portion of the Militia was embodied, to supply the place of regiments ordered to India.

1857-58.

The Dumfriesshire was the first Scotch Regiment embodied; it assembled at Dumfries on October 1st, and, having been so recently under arms, it needed only a very few days to make it an effective military force. Fourteen officers and 500 men were present on the day of Assembly. On the 10th, only nine days after its assembly, the Regiment unanimously volunteered for foreign service; and it may be remarked that, while in 1855 it was the first Scotch Regiment to offer its services, it was on this occasion the first Militia Regiment in the United Kingdom to make a similar offer, the next Regiment, according to a War Office return, being the Leicestershire, which volunteered on the 20th November, 1857. The only other Scotch Regiment which volunteered during the Indian Mutiny\* was the Stirlingshire, which offered its services on 23rd November, 1858. On the 11th November, the Regiment left for Aldershot, where it was quartered in the South Camp, and formed part of the brigade under the command of Major-General Lawrence. The journey by rail was broken by a night spent in the town of Lancaster, where the Regiment was well received. While stationed at Aldershot, the Regiment twice marched past before the Queen, and repeatedly received the highest praise from General Knollys, commanding the division, and the other general officers under whom it served. In 1857, the Regiment received new colours, but they were not consecrated, and were received with no public ceremony. Early in February, 1858, the Regiment exchanged the old percussion muskets which had been issued to it during the Crimean War for the new Enfield rifle. On February 1st, Captain Walker, with a detachment of non-commissioned officers, proceeded to the School of Musketry to receive instruction in the use of the new weapon. On his return to the Regiment in April, Captain Walker was appointed Instructor of Musketry. The Regiment returned to Dumfries on the 27th April, and was disembodied three days later. The effective strength of the Regiment when disembodied was 24 officers, 31 sergeants, 27 corporals, 10 drummers, and 470 privates. During this period of embodiment, the Regiment was ordered to give recruits for the Line, but only

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\* In 1855 33 English Regiments, 13 Irish, and 4 Scotch volunteered. In 1857 7 English, 9 Irish, and 2 Scottish Regiments volunteered.



COLOURS CARRIED 1857-1877.





65 volunteered. On the disembodiment of the Regiment, Captain Walker was attached as Instructor of Musketry to the 1st West York Rifle Militia, then stationed at Shorncliffe, and subsequently at Aldershot. On leaving them six months later, he was presented by the Hon. Colonel Monkton and the officers of the Regiment with a piece of plate, in acknowledgment of his having placed the Regiment at the head of the embodied Militia, and 14th in the whole army in the annual musketry returns. 1858.



## CHAPTER VI.

1859-1877.

INCREASE IN PERIOD OF PRELIMINARY DRILL—KIRKCUDBRIGHT MILITIA ATTACHED—NEW ESTABLISHMENT—TITLE OF SCOTTISH BORDERERS—APPROPRIATENESS OF TITLE—DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. M'MURDO—MAJOR BUTLER JOHNSTONE PROMOTED TO BE COMMANDING OFFICER—NEW ARMS—GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT—ENCAMPED AT AYR—ABANDONMENT OF BILLETS—ENCAMPING GROUND AT KINGHOLM—INCREASE OF ESTABLISHMENT—MAJOR WALKER PROMOTED TO BE COMMANDING OFFICER—AT CANNOCK CHASE—COLONEL ROBERTSON'S TESTIMONY—COLONEL BELL'S OPINION OF THE REGIMENT—FRIENDLY FEELING WITH OTHER REGIMENTS—POPULARITY OF THE MANŒUVRES WITH RANK AND FILE—GLENGARRY ADOPTED—SUB-DISTRICT—MESS-HOUSE—ADDITION TO BARRACKS—PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS, THE GIFT OF THE LADIES OF THE BORDER COUNTIES—THE ASSEMBLAGE AT THE PRESENTATION—DETAILS OF THE CEREMONY—CONSECRATION OF COLOURS—SPEECHES BY LADY DALKEITH, COLONEL WALKER, AND GENERAL M'MURDO—ENTERTAINMENT IN CAMP—SPEECHES BY THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND COLONEL WALKER—ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN—PRESENT TO COLONEL WALKER FROM THE MOUNTED RIFLES—DESTINATION OF THE OLD COLOURS.

1859-60.

The table given in the appendix shows the date and duration of the trainings. The chief feature in this connection during this period was the increase in the time given to preliminary drill. In 1859 and in 1860 there was no preliminary drill. From the latter date to 1870 it only once exceeded fourteen days. From 1870 till 1875 it was never less than twenty-eight days. In 1876 and 1877 it was increased to fifty-six days, the maximum allowed by Act of Parliament. This progressive increase of the preliminary drill did much to improve the Regiment, and served to





1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16  
17 18 19

# GROUP OF OFFICERS, BARRACKS, DUMFRIES, 1861.

1, Surgeon W. H. Garner; 2, Capt. R. C. Noake, Adjutant; 3, Lieut. W. G. S. Wyndham; 4, Quarter-Master M. Moriarty; 5, Capt. W. D. Malton; 6, Lieut. R. L. Gledstanes; 7, Capt. J. Hatherell; 8, Lieut. J. C. Howatt; 9, Capt. J. W. Stuart; 10, Capt. W. G. F. Johnston; 11, Capt. C. R. Bedford; 12, Capt. D. C. Stewart; 13, Capt. M. Carthew-Vorstone; 14, Lieut. G. Curl; 15, Capt. J. Connell; 16, Major G. G. Walker; 17, Major Hon. H. Butler-Johnstone; 18, Lieut.-Col. McMurdo; 19, Lieut. T. B. Baker.

demonstrate what is now universally acknowledged that the efficiency of the Militia rank and file mainly depends on the more or less thorough training of the recruit on first joining. 1860-64.

In 1860 the Galloway Rifles, a four-company Militia regiment, raised in Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtownshire, was broken up. The two Wigtownshire companies were incorporated with the Royal Ayrshire Militia, while the two Kirkcudbrightshire companies were attached to the Dumfriesshire Militia, the establishment of which was then raised to—1 Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, 2 Majors, 8 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 1 Assistant-Surgeon, 1 Quarter-Master-Sergeant, 1 Sergeant-Major, 28 Sergeants, 22 Corporals, 9 Drummers, and 634 Privates.

The addition of Kirkcudbright to the regimental district brought into greater prominence than before the anomaly of the Regiment bearing the name of only one of the counties in which it was raised, and in 1864, on the application of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Murdo, the title of "The Scottish Borderers" was substituted for the old designation of "The Dumfries Militia." At the same time the national spirit of the Regiment was gratified by the permission to wear the dice border on the shako and forage cap. These local and national distinctions have always been highly prized in the Regiment, which justly prides itself on the close connexion which it has maintained with the district from which it is raised. As will be seen from the Succession List given in the Appendix, the officers have always been with few exceptions either landed proprietors or the sons of landed proprietors in the four Border counties. That district has also supplied the great majority of the non-commissioned officers and privates. A small proportion of English recruits have been raised in the Border village of Longtown, which, as being nearer to Dumfries than to the headquarters of the Cumberland Militia, is included in the recruiting district of the Borderers, but with this exception, and that of a few Irish and English whom the demand for labour has attracted to Scotland, the recruiting has always been purely local. Kirkcudbrightshire has supplied a small contingent of recruits, and the town and vicinity of Dumfries a considerable number. The main supply has of late come from the manufacturing towns of Jedburgh, Kelso, Galashiels, Selkirk,

1867-69. and Hawick, where the Border spirit is still strong. This is especially strong in Hawick, where the memory of Border warfare is kept alive at the annual Common Riding, when a flag, taken from the English after the battle of Flodden, is carried in procession, and in the chorus of "Terebus," the song always sung on the occasion, there is allusion to the old war-cry of the town, said to have been originally an invocation of the god Odin, and the youth of the burgh are reminded that they are the "sons of heroes slain at Flodden." The regimental march is most appropriately "Blue Bonnets over the Border," and on the rare occasions of funerals in the Regiment, the beautiful Border air of "The Flowers of the Forest" alternates with "The Dead March in Saul," as the Borderer is borne to his rest.

In 1867, Lieut.-Colonel M'Murdo died; he was interred with military honours in St. Michael's Churchyard, Dumfries, the band, permanent staff, and all the officers resident in the district attending the funeral. He held the command for thirteen years, and during that period the Regiment was completely re-organised and brought to a state of efficiency which was the commencement of that highly disciplined condition for which it has so often been justly commended. He was succeeded by the senior Major, the Hon. H. Butler-Johnstone.

In 1868, the Regiment exchanged the Enfield rifles issued to it at Aldershot for the new Snider Enfield breech-loader. From 1859 to 1869 the trainings were conducted at Dumfries. The men were billeted in the town, and the officers had their mess in the Assembly Rooms. A field near Nunholm, now used as a cricket field, was retained for purposes of drill. Though this period was an uneventful one, every successive year saw a steady improvement of the regimental system. The issue of clothing and arms, at first a long and tedious process, was simplified and shortened by good management and re-arrangement of stores; a drum and fife band was raised in addition to the brass band; the pioneers were restored; and musketry instruction was carried on with great regularity—first under Major Walker, who continued to perform the duties of Musketry Instructor after his promotion, and afterwards by Captain Stewart, who took a first-class certificate at Hythe in 1863.



COLONEL THE HON. HENRY BUTLER-JOHNSTON.  
*Commanded 1868-1873.*





Fourteen years' experience of billets convinced the Commanding Officer and others that the system was radically bad. They felt that, in order to make the most of the brief periods of training, the men should, as far as possible, be withdrawn from the unhealthy influence of the public house, and that discipline, as distinguished from mere drill, could not be enforced so long as the men, when not on parade, were virtually their own masters. Representations were, therefore, made to the War Office that the Regiment would gladly embrace an opportunity of conducting its trainings under canvas. The request was acceded to, and in 1870, the Regiment on the day after its assembly proceeded to Ayr, where it encamped on the Race-course, and was brigaded with the Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia, and a wing of the 5th Fusiliers. Lavish hospitality was extended to the Regiment by their friends of the Royal Ayr and Wigtown. Before returning to headquarters, the Regiment took part in a field-day under General Rumley, commanding the North British District. The other troops on the ground were the wing of the 5th Fusiliers, the Royal Ayr and Wigtown, and the Renfrewshire Militia.

The improvement in drill and discipline consequent on this experience of camp life strengthened the desire to have the trainings always in camp. An unlooked-for event made this practicable under very favourable circumstances. In 1868 the proprietor of Hannahfield died intestate, and his estate reverted to the Crown. It included the lands of Kingholm, which were gifted to Dumfries by one of the Scottish Kings, and formed part of the burgh property till they were sold by the Town Council in 1827. On the Kingholm Merse in old days Wappenshaws and other military gatherings were held, and there for many years the "siller gun," presented to the Burgh by James VI. in 1617, was shot for by the members of the Trades Corporations. Most fortunately, when camping ground was required by the Regiment, the Government were thus able to provide ground which had such interesting associations, and was so admirably suited for the purpose. Since 1871 the Regiment, when its trainings have been held at Dumfries, has been encamped in one of the fields of the Hannahfield estate, and the drills and parades have been conducted on the Merse, a wide open space adjacent to the river Nith.

1870-71.

1872-73.

In 1872 a considerable increase was made in the establishment of most of the Militia Regiments of the United Kingdom. That of the Scottish Borderers then became:—1 Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, 2 Majors, 8 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 4 Sub-Lieutenants, 2 Surgeons, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-Master, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Drum-Major, 19 Staff-Sergeants, 8 Staff-Drummers, 16 Volunteer Sergeants, 32 Corporals, 800 Privates. In this year the Regiment was selected by Sir James Lindsay, Inspector-General of Reserve Forces, to represent the Scottish Militia at the Autumn Manœuvres about to be held on Salisbury Plains; but, as the notices for assembling for training at an earlier date had been issued, it was judged inconvenient to make the necessary change, and the intention was abandoned. The Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders took the place designed for the Borderers at the manœuvres.

In 1873 Lieutenant-Colonel Butler Johnstone resigned the command of the Regiment. He was succeeded by Major Walker, M.P. for Dumfriesshire. The same year Sir James Lindsay, who had twice inspected the Regiment at its headquarters, and was therefore well able to judge of its fitness, again gave it the opportunity of representing the Scottish Militia at the Autumn Manœuvres. In order to admit of some elementary drill before taking part in manœuvres on a large scale, the training for this year was extended to six weeks, the Regiment assembling at Dumfries on August 4th. On August 15th it proceeded by rail to Cannock Chase, in Staffordshire, where it was encamped for four weeks, forming part of the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, of the *corps d'armée* commanded by Lieut.-General Lysons, C.B. The 2nd Division was under Lieut.-General Sir John Douglas, C.B.; and the 1st of the two Brigades composing it was commanded by Colonel Bell, V.C., C.B., and comprised, besides the Scottish Borderers, the 2nd Battalion 8th (King's) Regiment and the 95th Regiment. Some Battalions of Volunteers were also from time to time attached to the Brigade.

At Cannock Chase the experiences of camp life acquired at Ayr and Kingholm served the Regiment in good stead. This was afterwards attested by Colonel Robertson, who then commanded the 2nd Battalion 8th King's. When subsequently examined before



COLONEL SIR GEORGE GUSTAVUS WALKER, K.C.B., A.D.C.  
*Commanded 1874-1893.*



the Militia Committee in 1876, and questioned as to whether he considered the Militia sufficiently experienced to be encamped with safety and advantage, this officer made the following statement:—"The only Militia I ever saw encamped were the Dumfries, or Scottish Borderers. They had been encamped all their lives, and they were better in that respect than all the Line Regiments." The field cooking arrangements of the Regiment, the invention of Quarter-Master Moriarty, attracted much attention and favourable notice from General Lysons and other general and staff officers. Colonel Bell and the General Commanding the Division repeatedly expressed their high approval of the Regiment's steadiness and efficiency in the field; and General Lysons, on the occasion of introducing experimentally a new form of attack, selected the Scottish Borderers to rehearse it, prior to practising it on a larger scale. Though the weather was inclement, the spirit of the men was excellent, and not a single man fell out of the ranks during any one of the severe marches performed during the manœuvres. The special reporter of the *Scotsman*, when recording some of the movements, gave the following testimony to the high estimation in which the Regiment was held:—"The van of the attacking force was composed of the Scottish Borderers, commanded by Colonel Walker, M.P. Well they merited the place of honour, for there is not an officer in the whole force who does not speak in most flattering terms of this Regiment and does not acknowledge that it is the best Militia Regiment on the ground."

Prior to its return, the Regiment was inspected by Colonel Bell, who addressed it as follows:—"I don't on this occasion wish to see you drill, for you have been under my command for a month, and I know well what you can do. You are a well-drilled, steady body of men. I have found you always clean, always steady and cheerful, always ready for any duty. I have not had occasion to find a single fault with the Regiment since it has been under my command. I can only say that, should I ever require assistance in real times of need, I would desire nothing better than to have the Scottish Borderers at my back, for I can honestly say that I don't think that there is a better-drilled regiment in the service."

1873-75.

The most friendly feeling existed throughout between the Scottish Borderers and the Line Regiments with which they were brigaded; and to the 8th (King's), with which the Regiment was specially brought in contact, it was indebted for much hospitality and hearty good fellowship. They pitched tents and lighted camp fires for the Regiment on its marching in, and on its marching out they turned out of their lines and, by Colonel Robertson's desire, gave three hearty cheers for their departing comrades, their band and drums and fifes, at their own request, accompanying the Regiment the whole way to the station, a distance of upwards of three miles.

That these manœuvres were not unpopular with the rank and file may be gathered from the fact that the number of absentees, exclusive of the recruits, was smaller in the following year, 1874, than for several preceding years. In 1873 the Regiment was attached to the 61st sub-district, with headquarters at Ayr. The other troops, besides the Volunteers, were the two Battalions and the Depot of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, and the Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia. In 1874 an important change was made in the clothing of the Militia Force, a scarlet serge frock being issued biennially, instead of the old supply of one tunic and one shell-jacket every five years. It was at the same time made optional with commanding officers either to continue the old issue of the shako and Glengarry every five years, or to issue a Glengarry every other year, and the Borderers, to whom the blue bonnet was a specially appropriate head-dress, gladly adopted the latter alternative.

From 1871 to 1874 it was the custom to put up a temporary wooden mess-house during the training, as the marquee provided by the Government was quite insufficient for the hospitalities entailed on the officers by their large local connection. In 1875 it was decided to construct a more permanent building, and the present mess-house was erected. The lawn, shrubberies, and flower-beds were the work of two or three succeeding years.

In 1860 the addition to the Regiment of the two Companies of Kirkcudbright Militia necessitated more accommodation at the Barracks. It was then arranged that the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright should pay £500 towards acquiring a share in the property,





THE BARRACKS, DUMFRIES, 18th AUGUST, 1906.



and that this sum should be expended in additional buildings. Mr Fraser, architect, provided plans for the alterations, which included the erection of a covered shed, the enlargement of the armoury, the removal of a block of buildings which stood within the square, and the erection of the block of buildings at the entrance from English Street. Subsequently, the Barrack-yard was extended, and in 1876 important additions were made to the stores and to the accommodation for staff-sergeants. These were designed by Mr Barbour, and were carried out at a cost of £3223 7s 5d. The Barracks are now substantially the same as they were when thus altered. They contain quarters for eleven staff-sergeants, four-stall stable, magazine, orderly room, pay office, tailor's shop, fumigating room, sergeants' reading room, guard room, dry room, three cells, drill shed, dressing shed, room for officers' baggage, and accommodation for the arms accoutrements, and clothing of the non-commissioned officers and 800 rank and file. 1876-77.

Referring to this period, the late Sir George Walker wrote in 1877:—"Uneventful as the tale may be, it is one of which the Border counties have no need to be ashamed; and should the Regiment be called upon again for permanent service, the honest labour of past years will not have been thrown away, and the muster parade in the day of danger will be a very different one from that of 1855. Thanks to the liberality and public spirit of the four counties, the barracks and store-houses, situated within a stone's throw of the railway station, and enclosing an ample parade ground, are so admirably planned and fitted for the rapid issue of arms, clothing, and accoutrements, that little more than an hour is required fully to equip the Regiment, and to form it up in marching order on parade. In proof of this, it may be stated that on the muster day of this year, although no attempt could be made to assemble till after 12.10 p.m., at which hour the first train from Roxburghshire arrived, yet by 2.30 p.m. the Regiment had paraded in marching order, and gone into camp at Kingholm, more than a mile distant from the Barracks, and that at 5 p.m. the same afternoon the Regiment fell in, in review order, and proceeded to the merse, where it marched past in slow, quick, and double time, and performed the manual exercise.

1876-77.

The improvement in the *personnel* of the Regiment has also been very marked. Not only are the officers complete, and more than complete in numbers, there being one supernumerary subaltern who is content to serve without pay or allowances till a vacancy may occur in the establishment, but they have worked together for years, and of those above the rank of lieutenant, only one, a captain, who had previously served in the Regular Army, has served for less than eight years in the Regiment. Fifteen of their number hold certificates from the Schools of Instruction, five hold first-class certificates from the School of Musketry at Hythe, and every one of the thirteen subalterns has passed the required examination before a Board composed of Officers of the Regular Army, and has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant. Pioneers, band, drum, fife, and bugle band are all complete. The members of the permanent staff are carefully selected, and the other non-commissioned officers are well prepared by a month's preliminary drill, which they attend with great regularity.

That the service is popular with the rank and file is proved by the fact that about one-third of the men have renewed their Militia engagements, some for a third, fourth, and even for a fifth term, and nearly 300 are enrolled in the Militia Reserve. As the trainings have been so long conducted under canvas, both officers and men are thoroughly used to camp life. The officers are provided with camp furniture, and both the officers' and sergeants' messes are complete in every detail, and it is not too much to say that the Regiment would be ready within six hours after the muster parade to proceed to any place that might be ordered, and that, whatever its destination might be, it would at once make itself perfectly at home in its new quarters."

The ever-increasing efficiency of the Regiment naturally became an object of interest and pride to the district from which it was recruited, and in 1876 the ladies of the counties resolved to commemorate this by making a gift of new Colours. After the Countess of Dalekith, the wife of the Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, had consented to present them, it was arranged that the ceremony should take place on the 27th July, 1877. The weather during the weeks of training had been singularly unfavourable, and had exposed the Regiment to great

discomfort. Fortunately, at the last week, better weather began, 1877. and on the 27th July the atmosphere was all that could be desired to render an open-air spectacle beautiful and enjoyable. The ceremony took place on the Kingholm Merse, the scene in former times, as has been already mentioned, of many festivals connected with the use of arms. It was witnessed by such an assemblage as had seldom or never before been gathered together at Dumfries. The embankments of the river were crowded with thousands of spectators. On the west side of the parade ground were many well-filled carriages, and in front of these, behind the saluting point, were groups of officers in uniform, and other specially invited guests of the mess. The Lords-Lieutenant for the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Roxburgh, numerous representatives of the principal families of the western Borders of Scotland, and many officers of the Regular Army and Reserve Forces, were present on the occasion. Without doubt, there were on the field very many descendants of those who, in olden times, were often marshalled as Scottish Borderers, and among many less easily recognised were members of the principal families of Scott, Douglas, Johnstone, Elliot, Kerr, Carruthers, Jardine, Maxwell, Kirkpatrick, Irving, Fergusson, Laurie, and other names famous in Border history.

Shortly before twelve, the Countess of Dalkeith, accompanied by the Marchioness of Queensberry, Lord Drumlanrig, and Mrs Johnstone-Douglas, arrived on the ground in an open carriage, escorted by a party of the Dumfriesshire Mounted Rifles, under the command of Sub-Lieutenant Lord James Douglas, and was received with a general salute. Almost immediately afterwards, Lord Dalkeith, who, as Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, was in command of the parade throughout the day, attired in the brilliant uniform of his office, rode on the ground, and was also received by a general salute. He was accompanied by the Duke of Buccleuch, attired as Lord-Lieutenant of Roxburghshire, and by Colonel Forbes MacBean, commanding the Sub-District. They were preceded by Major Bowden, Captains Johnstone-Douglas, Farrer, and Heron-Maxwell, acting as *aide-de-camps* to the three Lords-Lieutenant and to Colonel MacBean, and were followed by an escort of the Mounted Rifles. The ceremony of trooping the old

1877. colours was then commenced by the drum, fife, and bugle band marching from left to right in front of the line, playing a French trumpet march, and passing through and forming behind the band on the right of the line. Thus reinforced, the band passed from right to left in slow time, playing "The Laird of Buchan," and returned again from left to right playing "Annie Laurie." The escort, consisting of the company on the right of the line, commanded by Lieutenant Dudgeon, and preceded by Lieutenants Mackie and Scott-Kerr, on whom was to devolve the honour of carrying both the old and new colours throughout the ceremony, moved out, and, wheeling to the left, followed the band, playing "The British Grenadiers," to the left of the line, where the old colours were handed by the sergeant-major and assistant sergeant-major to the two standard-bearers, and received by the escort with a salute, the band playing "God save the Queen." The old colours, preceded by the band playing "The Grenadier March," then filed in slow time down the entire length of the line, which received them with presented arms. They were followed by the escort still, until colours and escort had resumed their original places on the right. Once more, the escort moved to the front, preceded by the old colours, and followed by the band, and the whole made the circuit of the entire line in slow time, to the touching strains of "Auld Lang Syne." When the old colours had taken post at the rear, and the Regiment had formed three sides of a square, the new colours were brought to the front, and the drums were piled to receive them. Major Hatherell and Capt. Anderson then advanced and deposited the colours on the drums; after which the Countess left her carriage, accompanied by the Earl of Dalkeith, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Selkirk, the Earl of Galloway, General M'Murdo, Colonel MacBean, Capt. Johnstone-Douglas, Lieut. Heron-Maxwell, and Capt. Farrer. The Countess took her place before the drums, Lieuts. Mackie and Scott-Kerr standing in front. After the choir of the Regiment, numbering 40 voices, accompanied by the band, had sung four verses of the hymn—

Onward! Christian Soldiers,  
Marching as to war,  
With the Cross of Jesus  
Going on before.



COLOURS CARRIED 1877-1888.



The form of prayer appointed by the War Office for the consecration of standards was read by the Rev. Robert W. Weir, M.A., Minister of Greyfriars' Parish, Dumfries, and acting Chaplain of the Regiment.

1877.

Major Hatherell and Captain Anderson having handed the colours to her Ladyship, Lieuts. Mackie and Scott-Kerr received them kneeling.

Lady Dalkeith then said—Colonel Walker, officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Scottish Borderers,—I have much pleasure in presenting to you, on behalf of the ladies of the Border counties, these colours, feeling assured that wherever they may be carried, either during peace or during war, the Regiment will be true to them, and continue to deserve its distinguished name, proving that our Scottish Borderers of the present day are worthy descendants of the far-famed ancestors in days of yore. The past history of the Regiment is so well known to all here to-day that it is unnecessary for me to allude to it; therefore, I will only add that it is an additional gratification to me to present these colours to the Regiment formerly commanded by my husband's grandfather, and belonging to a county whose associations with our family, both past and present, have been of the most agreeable character. I now commit these colours to your charge, in full confidence that they are in the safest keeping, and that in any moment of danger or necessity you will rally round them to guard and protect them.

Colonel Walker in reply said—Lady Dalkeith, the gracious act which you, on behalf of the ladies of the four Border counties, have just performed will ever be among our most cherished memories; and if anything could have added to the pride which we feel at this moment, we have it in the fact that the ceremony has been performed by one representing not only a noble family which has been connected with our Regiment ever since its formation, nearly 80 years ago, but representing also a name which is rich in precious memories of everything that is good, and great, and gallant on the Scottish Border in olden times. The memory of to-day, Lady Dalkeith, will, I trust, spur us on, and those to whom the honour of this Regiment is committed when we are past and gone, so to quit ourselves that we may prove not only willing,

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1877. as I know right well we are, but also fit and able to perform any duty our Sovereign may demand of us. Our duties are those of a reserve force, and humble and unostentatious as they are, we are content to do them with our might. But if ever, in these troublous times, we should be called upon to carry our blue bonnets over the Border and over the sea, and to bear these colours—your precious gift—into the field, I will not say they will lead us to certain success—for only one side can win, and the issue is with the God of battles—but this I will say on behalf of every officer and soldier in this Regiment, that it will go very hard with us indeed, but we will bring them back again in honour.

Her Ladyship was then escorted back to her carriage by the Earl of Selkirk.

The Regiment reformed line from square and received the new colours with a general salute, the band playing "God save the Queen." The march past in double column of companies at slow time next took place, being followed by the march past at the quick and the double in quarter column. The Regiment having formed into line to the left of the rear company, Captain Hill took the command, and put the Regiment through the manual, firing, and bayonet exercises. The Regiment, under Colonel Walker, then advanced in review order and gave the general salute. It then formed into square, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Dalkeith, General M'Murdo, Colonel M'Bean, Colonel Walker, Major Hatherell, Captain Hill, Captain Johnstone-Douglas, and Lieut. Heron-Maxwell advancing into the centre.

General M'Murdo said—Officers and Men of the Scottish Borderers,—I have been requested by your commanding officer to address a few words to you. My family has been associated with the Regiment since its formation, and that is the reason I have come a long way to be present on the auspicious occasion of the presentation of new colours to your Regiment. The colours of a regiment are sustained by the valour of the soldiers and officers. From the earliest times when men took arms to fight against each other, the standard was recognised as the rallying point in the hour of battle. Greeks, Romans, and Assyrians all had their standards; and in our own country in later days there was not a moss-trooper who crossed the Border but looked to the lance of his leader with



1877

its pennant upon it to know how he was to gather his men, and there in the hour of battle this pennant was seen. Sometimes it fell—if the bearer was slain—but it was taken up by a fresh hand, and borne forward in the van of battle. And now in later days you see the colours before you to show you the centre of the regiment. The bearers of these colours can only part with them with their lives, and if the colours be lost, they must only be found beneath a heap of your dead. It may be thought that at this moment there is not the same necessity for colours; but I think there is. Men of intelligence and well drilled soldiers ought to know their places. Then how do you know your places in the smoke and confusion of battle but by your colours? I have not had an opportunity of living in your county, or of seeing your Regiment frequently in the ranks, but I did once see them under arms; it was at Cannock Chase. I was standing at the head of a valley, and my comrade asked me to go further up the valley and look at a portion of the Line, but I said I saw a regiment about a mile below, and liked the form of their skirmishing. We went down, and I found that the regiment I had admired at a distance repaid a still closer attention, and that it was the Scottish Borderers. It was one of the finest regiments I had set my eyes upon, and I had seen a few in my time. I have to congratulate you, Colonel Walker, most heartily as a soldier on the satisfactory state of your Regiment.

The Regiment then re-formed line on the two centre companies and marched off the field.

A very numerous party was afterwards entertained in camp.\* The lawn-tennis ground was enclosed in a square, the mess-house on one side, a long marquee, seated for 300 guests, on another, and the two remaining sides being formed by the officers' tents pitched in a double row, draped in the regimental colours of red and yellow, and profusely decorated with flowers. The whole area was surrounded by a row of Venetian masts draped in red, and having escutcheons alternately of the Scottish lion and the regimental badge. Festoons of pennons of the regimental colours fluttered between them, the national standard waved above, and

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\* For list of invitations, see Note 8 in Appendix.

1877. their bases were half concealed by beautiful shrubs and moss-covered banks, richly decked with flowers.

After the brilliant company had done justice to the luncheon served in the marquee, the Duke of Buccleuch rose and said—

“Colonel Walker, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I rise obedient to orders, and with pleasure, to propose a toast to you. This is not a meeting for speechifying after luncheon, but in a few words I shall endeavour to preface the toast I have to give. Unfortunately, ladies and gentlemen, few of you, if any of you, except those officers of the Regiment and a few others who are present, had the opportunity of hearing the eloquent address of General M'Murdo, whose name is well-known to this Regiment as being connected with it from its earliest infancy. I have particular pleasure in proposing the toast which I have now to give you, for I think I have a hereditary right so to do—not only from my father having for many years commanded this Regiment, of which he was greatly and most justly proud, but also because, looking back to olden times, I have no doubt the forefathers of many of those present on the field to-day have followed my ancestors to the field of battle. That they are prepared to do good service to their country now as in former times, I have no doubt; and from what I saw this forenoon there can be no question as to the steadiness of the Regiment. Without pretending to have much experience in these matters, I must say, so far as my experience and knowledge goes, you could not have seen a finer or more steady Regiment in Her Majesty's service. Allow me, although not actually a member of the Regiment, to say that, as a Borderer, I feel proud of it, and I think when I propose the health and prosperity of the Scottish Borderers, you will all join with me cordially in drinking that toast, and also in acknowledging the merit that is due to its colonel, Colonel Walker, who, by his constant and indefatigable exertions, seconded, I may say, not only by the officers and non-commissioned officers, but by every man in the Regiment, has brought it to the position in which it now stands. I feel certain that every individual in the Regiment considers that its honour depends upon his own individual character and exertions, and, when such a feeling exists, no wonder that the Regiment is perfect. Colonel Walker, I have the greatest pleasure in

proposing the health and future prosperity of the Scottish Borderers, in peace or in war—whatever it may be your good fortune to be engaged in—for, with a clouded horizon, who knows that we may not find ourselves, as in former days, opposed hand-to-hand with an enemy. I give you, ladies and gentlemen, “The health, prosperity, and welfare of the Scottish Borderers.” 1877.

Colonel Walker, on behalf of the Regiment, replied as follows:—

“My Lord Duke, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I accept the honour you have just done to my Regiment as one, and only one, though indeed the crowning one, of the many kindnesses that have been bestowed and lavished upon it during the past few years by the dwellers in this district. We are proud of the sympathy of those who dwell around us. I trust, your Grace, that I am not a proud man personally, but I confess that I am proud, very proud, of my Regiment, and therefore I accept readily, even greedily, the lavish praises that have been bestowed upon it by two such competent judges as your Grace, commanding as you do the most distinguished Militia Regiment, and by my friend General M'Murdo, the medals on whose breast are almost a history of all the heavy fighting that has been done by the British Army for the last thirty years. Ladies and gentlemen, as I have said on the field before, we are only a branch of the Reserve, but we look upon the Regular Army as our model, and we endeavour to work up to that standard. You have been kind enough to-day to express how far you approve of our efforts. I am glad to be able to express our thanks, not only to that brilliant assemblage which gathered together on the merse to do honour to us this morning, and those kind enough to join us here at lunch, but to the three Lords-Lieutenant of our counties, who have done us the honour to be present to-day, and who have proved that recent legislative changes have not broken the ties that connected them with their local Regiment. I can only say, in conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, that the memory of this day will only stimulate us so to behave that no dweller in the four counties shall be ashamed of his local Regiment, and no soldier who loves his profession shall ever speak in terms other than of approbation and praise of the Scottish Borderers.”

1877. The party then adjourned to the lawn, and dancing was kept up alternately there and in the mess-house till a late hour.

The non-commissioned officers and men were not forgotten on the auspicious occasion. A sumptuous repast, with a dozen of wine to toast the new colours, was provided for the sergeants' mess by Colonel Walker, who also gave a pint of ale to every corporal and private, and the captains of companies entertained their men to a substantial dinner of beef, vegetables, and plum pudding.

The officers and men of the Dumfriesshire Mounted Rifles, who had kindly volunteered to keep the ground at the presentation of colours, still further marked the kindly feeling existing between them and the Borderers by presenting to Colonel Walker, on the same evening, a handsome silver gilt cup, with the request that, so long as he retained command of the Regiment, it should grace the mess-table during the annual trainings.

On the 26th July a mess-meeting was held to consider the disposal of the old colours, when Major Hatherell conveyed to the Commanding Officer the unanimous desire of the officers that he should dispose of them. They are now preserved at Crawfordton.



## CHAPTER VII.

1878—1898.

COMMENCEMENT OF NEW SYSTEM OF ADJUTANTS AND QUARTER-MASTERS—MILITIA RESERVE CALLED OUT—RESERVE MEN OF THE REGIMENT JOIN 2ND BATTALION R.S.F. AT DUBLIN—THEIR SOLDIERLY CONDUCT THERE—THEIR RETURN TO DUMFRIES—SPEECHES BY COLONEL COLLINGWOOD AND COLONEL WALKER—DEATH OF MAJOR JOHNSTONE—FIELD DAY AT KINGHOLM WITH VOLUNTEERS—BRINGING OF OLD COLOURS OF 2ND BATTALION R.S.F. TO DUMFRIES—CEREMONY AND ADDRESS BY REV. R. W. WEIR—CAPTAIN STEVENSON APPOINTED ADJUTANT—RECREATION ROOM PROVIDED IN DUMFRIES—CANTEEN IMPROVED—TEA AND COFFEE ROOM ADDED—BATHING PARADES AND MARCHES TO TINWALD—REGIMENT BECOMES 3RD BATTALION R.S.F.—COLONEL WALKER COMMANDS BRIGADE AT VOLUNTEER REVIEW—DISCOMFORTS OF TRAINING OF 1882—BATTALION VOLUNTEERS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE—BATTALION DETAINED IN CAMP A MONTH LONGER THAN USUAL—BATTALION ALLOWED TO CONTINUE PRELIMINARY RECRUIT DRILL—COLONEL WALKER APPOINTED A.D.C. TO THE QUEEN—CAPTAIN KELLY APPOINTED ADJUTANT—PIPE BAND INTRODUCED—BATTALION BECOMES 3RD BATTALION K.O.S.B.—BATTALION TAKES FIRST PLACE FOR MUSKETRY AMONG MILITIA—PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS—SPEECHES BY THE DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH, COLONEL WALKER, A.D.C., AND COLONEL KNOX, C.B.

Early in 1878, on the retirement of Captain Hill, who had served as Adjutant since 1869, and of Mr Moriarty, who had been Quarter-master since 1858, the system of having Adjutants and Quarter-masters from the Line Battalions of the District attached for a certain number of years came into operation. The first Adjutant under the new order was Captain Stevenson, who came as Acting-Adjutant, and remained till August, when Captain Salmond was appointed Adjutant. The first Quarter-master from the Royal Scots Fusiliers was Mr Erwin. 1878.

In 1878 Parliament was called together, a fortnight earlier

1878. than usual, and it was announced in the Queen's speech that if hostilities between Turkey and Russia continued, it might be necessary to adopt measures of protection. When, a little later, Russia completely defeated Turkey, and it seemed probable that the Russian army would advance to Constantinople, the British Fleet was sent to the Dardenelles; and when Russia intimated that the stipulations for peace were to be considered by Turkey and herself alone, our Government resolved to call up the reserves, to occupy Cyprus, bring a contingent of troops from India to Europe, and make an armed landing on the coast of Syria. The first of these resolutions put to the test what Colonel Walker said at the presentation of the Colours in 1877 as to the readiness of the Regiment for any emergency, and, so far as the trial was made, his assertion was amply justified. On April 4th a Regimental Order was issued by Major Hatherell, who, owing to Colonel Walker's absence abroad, was in command, informing the Permanent Staff that the Militia reserve would assemble at Dumfries on or about April 19th. The number of the Militia Reserve was 256, and on April 20th only six were unaccounted for. The Militia Reserve men were attached to the Line Battalions of the district to which they belonged, and those of the Scottish Borderers were ordered to join the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, which was then under orders to move to Dublin. Subsequently, officers from this Battalion came to Dumfries to conduct the men to Dublin. They left in two detachments. The first, numbering 120, left on the 22nd April, under charge of Captain Thorburn and Lieutenant Young. Before they left the Barrack Square, the following Regimental Order by Colonel Walker, dated Malta, 5th April, was read in presence of all the Reserve men:—"The Commanding Officer deeply regrets that his absence from home abroad prevents his being present at the muster of the Militia Reserve of the Regiment. They have his most hearty good wishes, and he is confident that on whatever service they may be sent they will maintain, by their good conduct and cheerful performance of duty, and all other soldierly qualities, the good name of the Regiment. With all their other comrades, he will watch with keen interest their future wherever duty may call

them, and will most gladly welcome them back again when their services are no longer required." Five days later the rest of the Reserve left under the charge of Captain Browne and Lieutenant Toogood. The men remained at Dublin with the 2nd Battalion R.S.F. till the Treaty of Berlin made it unnecessary to retain the Militia Reserve under arms. They were brought back to Dumfries on July 25th. To mark his appreciation of their conduct, Colonel Collingwood, commanding the 2nd Battalion R.S.F., accompanied the party, which was under the charge of Captain Salmond, Lieutenant Baird, and Lieutenant Agnew. When they arrived at Dumfries, the Regiment, which was then in camp, was drawn up outside the station, under command of Colonel Walker, to receive their comrades, who came back wearing the uniform of the Line Battalion. After the Militia Reserve men had marched to the Barracks, and had received civilian clothing, Colonel Collingwood addressed them. He said:—"I have only a few words to say before bidding you good-bye. I have given you a good character to your Commanding Officer, and I hand you over to him in as good a state as you were handed over to me. I told Colonel Walker in a letter that you were a fine and well-behaved body of men. I now return him the same, and hope you will all enjoy yourselves after the short time you have had with me."

Colonel Walker then said:—"Soldiers of the Scottish Borderers Reserve,—It was a great grief to me when you left here with prospect of active service before you that I could not be present with you to wish you God-speed; but it is a great pleasure to me to-day to see you back safe and sound, and to know that you have come back with honour and credit to yourselves, and that you have received the highest praise you could receive—the unstinted commendation of your Commanding Officer. You have done honour both to the Royal Scots Fusiliers and to your own Regiment, the Scottish Borderers. I trust you will now maintain the high character you have earned, and I trust especially that to-day no one will sacrifice his good character and the good character of two Regiments by any misconduct on the day of paying off. Let each one remember that he is a soldier, not only for one or two months, but at all times, and that he will keep up the credit not only of his own name but that of the British Army. I now

1878. bid you good-bye. I trust you will find your wives and families well, and bring home to them your well-earned pay and bounty." The men were afterwards entertained to dinner by Colonel Walker, and in the afternoon left for their respective homes.

In 1878, on the assembly of the Regiment, this Regimental order was issued:—"The Commanding Officer desires to remind the officers and soldiers of the Scottish Borderers of the heavy loss the Regiment has sustained by the death of Major Johnstone, who, during a service of little less than 24 years, had laboured hard and successfully to maintain and increase the high character of the corps." Considerable interest was excited on July 13th by the unwonted spectacle of a Brigade Field Day on Kingholm Merse. Colonel Miller, C.B., commanding the 61st District, was in command. The state of the troops in the field was as follows:—Scottish Borderers—21 officers, 28 sergeants, 8 drummers, 404 rank and file—total, 461; Dumfriesshire Volunteers—27 officers, 43 sergeants, 31 band, 500 rank and file—total, 601; Galloway Volunteers—16 officers, 26 sergeants, 22 band, 284 rank and file—total, 348. The total of all ranks was 1410. The Scottish Borderers, though depleted by the absence of many of their best men belonging to the Militia Reserve, won the admiration of the spectators by their steadiness on parade and by the accuracy of their movements. Colonel Miller, C.B., inspected the Battalion on the 22nd, and on the day after the following Regimental Order appeared:—"All defaulter drill is remitted because of the steady manner in which the Regiment acquitted themselves yesterday."

The interest in the Regiment taken by the Colonel and officers of the Battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to which the Reserve men had been attached, did not end with Colonel Collingwood's visit to Dumfries. In August, 1878, new Colours were presented to their Battalion in Phoenix Park, Dublin, by the Duchess of Marlborough. Before this took place, the Colonel and officers expressed the wish that the old Colours should be placed in the Greyfriars' Church, Dumfries, and they intimated that thereby they desired both to express respect for the soldierly qualities of the Militia Reserve men who had been attached to their Battalion,



and to signify a hope that in future their Regiment would be more and more identified with the district from which the Scottish Borderers are recruited. There was no difficulty in gratifying this wish. The Colours were brought to Dumfries, on September 10th, by an escort consisting of Captain Browne, Lieuts. C. F. Lindsell and the Hon. A. S. Hardinge, with three sergeants and a private. Great interest was felt in the town at the bringing of the Colours. The party was expected to arrive in the forenoon, and before the hour fixed the Church was filled, and many were waiting in the streets to see the Colours pass. Just before the time when they were expected, a telegram was received saying that the steamer had been detained in crossing by rough weather, and that the party could not arrive till the afternoon. The message was read in church, and the large congregation dispersed; but only to reassemble in a still larger number at the later hour. The Colours were met at the station by the Permanent Staff of the Regiment. When they were brought out they were unfurled, and, headed by the band, the party marched to the church. Colonel Walker and most of the officers of the Regiment were present in uniform, and also the officers of the local Volunteer corps. After the Colour party had taken up their position in front of the Communion-table, there was sung the special hymn beginning—

“ Lord of all power and might,  
God of the quick and dead,  
Who through the tumult of the Fight,  
Cover’st the Soldiers’ head.  
Back from the ranks of War,  
Where death and carnage reigned,  
Grateful, we bring, from lands afar,  
Torn, shattered, but unstained:  
Banners, Thy servants blessed,  
Ere the stern contest came;  
Lord, let their fragments ever rest,  
Where dwells Thy Holy Name.”

At the close of the Hymn, the Colours were placed on the Communion-table, and prayer was said by the Rev. R. W. Weir,

1878. M.A., Acting Chaplain to the Regiment, and Minister of the Church of Greyfriars'. After the prayer, Mr Weir said:—

“About two months ago it was officially intimated to me that new Colours were soon to be presented to the 2nd Battalion of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, and that the Colonel and officers of that Battalion wished to know if those who have charge of this church would approve of the old Colours being placed here. I communicated this information to the Provost and Magistrates as representing those who have civil rights in connection with this church, and to the Kirk-session as representing those who have ecclesiastical rights. Both of these bodies expressed great pleasure at hearing of this proposal, and very cordial approval of its being carried into execution. Now that the Colours have been brought here, it is my pleasant duty to express the great gratification which this event gives not only to those connected with this parish church, but to all the inhabitants of Dumfries and its neighbourhood. The reasons for this are easily stated. Whatever difficulties some thoughtful persons may find when they try to look, from a religious point of view, at the terrible necessity of war and of preparations for war, all must acknowledge that there is much in connection with the military life from which sincere Christians may learn a great deal. It represents to us perhaps more vividly than any other profession does the spectacle of subordination of other interests to that of duty, in the readiness which is required in all who engage in it to forsake, when necessary, every pleasure and every tie of family life, and to obey at all hazards the orders of those whose duty it is to command. The Colours of a regiment have always been symbols of this heroic and Christian like element in military life, because where they go it is expected that those who serve under them will follow, and because to defend them at every risk is one of the first elements of military honour. As Colours thus represent something so sacred as duty when presented to a regiment they are set apart by prayer to Almighty God, and those to whom they are confided are always most desirous that they should be treated with every respect. We all, therefore, understand that when the Colonel and officers of this battalion sent these Colours here they did not send something which they value lightly, but something which they

with justice greatly value. We appreciate highly the mark of confidence thus shown in the people of this district, and we gratefully receive the custody of these Colours. We hope that they may serve to remind many who worship in this Church that there is in life something more than buying and selling and seeking pleasure, and that there is such a thing as duty. A heroic determination to follow the path of duty, and a chivalrous disregard of consequences when so engaged, are not so common in daily life that we should not be glad to welcome anything that calls them to remembrance. Certain circumstances make us specially glad to receive these Colours. Now that the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers is the Regiment connected with the south-western district of Scotland, we who live there have the right to feel an interest in all that belongs to it. That Regiment is one of the oldest and most distinguished in the service, and it has a history which may enhance this interest. It was first raised by Charles II. to assist him in opposing the Covenanters, and we may regard it as one of the picturesque incidents often wrought in the course of events that Colours belonging to a regiment which formed part of the army of the Duke of Monmouth at Bothwell Bridge are to-day placed in a parish church where public worship is performed after the rites of the Presbyterian Church. During the last century the Regiment was present at much of the hard fighting which took place in every war in which the country was then engaged. It served under the great Duke of Marlborough; it was present in several campaigns in France; it was greatly distinguished at Dettingen and Fontenoy; it formed part of the first line of the Duke of Cumberland's army at Culloden, when it received the first shock of the charge of the Highland clans; and at the close of the century it served with great gallantry in British North America. During this century it has attained the distinctions which are recorded on its Regimental Colours. It took part in the battle of Bladensburg in the American War, when a victory was gained over a force far superior in numbers to the Royal Army; and it was present at the battles, the names of which are very familiar to this generation, of Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol. There is yet another reason why the placing of these Colours here gives great gratification to the people of this district. We have been led to understand that 1878.

1878-79. what suggested the thought of sending them here was the alacrity with which the Reserve men of the Scottish Borderers lately responded to the call of duty, and the good discipline which they showed when attached to the 2nd Battalion of the 21st Regiment. The people of the Scottish Borders are, with good reason, very proud of their Scottish Borderers, and are glad to know of any honour done to them; and, as Dumfries is the headquarters of this Regiment, and as this is the church where the Scottish Borderers meet for divine service, all can understand the appropriate manner in which this graceful compliment has been paid. I trust that the officers of the Royal Scots Fusiliers now present will tell Colonel Collingwood and their brother officers that the people of this district appreciate very highly this effort to strengthen the ties between their Regiment and the inhabitants of this district, and that they will accept the assurance that so long as these Colours remain here they will be treated with all possible respect."

The address was followed by the singing of the Hymn which begins—

"Lord, while for all mankind we pray,  
Of every clime and coast,  
O, hear us for our native land,  
The land we love the most."

Before the benediction was pronounced, the National Anthem was sung.

At the close of 1878 Captain Salmond resigned the adjutancy to take up the appointment of Instructor of Musketry at Hythe. He was succeeded by Captain John Stevenson, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers. There was an interval of some months between the resignation of Captain Salmond and the arrival of Captain Stevenson, who was in India when the appointment was made. During that time the duties were performed by Captain M'Neillie.

In 1879 a reading and recreation room for the men was opened in Dumfries. It was under the superintendence of the Acting Chaplain, and was open every night. Temperance meetings, a savings bank, and a voluntary Sunday evening service were held there, with excellent results. After Greyfriars' Halls were built,

Greyfriars' Upper Hall was used for this purpose. The room was kept open during the trainings till 1898. 1880-82.

In 1880, at the suggestion of Captain Stevenson, the system of letting the canteen to a contractor was abandoned. All catering for the men was placed under direct regimental control, and the whole profits were devoted to regimental purposes. Under Captain Stevenson's superintendence, the large wooden shed used for the canteen was built by money advanced by the Commanding Officer, and afterwards repaid from the profits. The adjoining room, used as a reading-room and for the sale of tea and coffee, was added a few years later. In 1880 there were bathing parades. The bathing place was in the Nith some way below the Camp. This parade was not very long continued. The same year there was begun a practice, which lasted longer, of having occasional marches to Tinwald, where there was generally a sham fight. The men's dinners were cooked in the open, and a march-past preceded the return to camp.

On the 31st July, 1881, there came into operation the territorial system, under which all Militia Regiments were made Battalions of Line Regiments. The Scottish Borderers then became the 3rd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers. This made the connection with the Royal Scots Fusiliers which had begun in 1873 still closer than it was before, and involved a change of uniform. The old tunics and yellow facings were supplanted by the doublets and blue facings, and in the case of the officers and the permanent staff the busby was worn.

In 1881 Colonel Walker was selected to command a Brigade at the great Volunteer Review which was held in Edinburgh. His son, Captain Laurie Walker, acted as his aide-de-camp.

In 1882 there was much rain during the training. This caused much discomfort, and ultimately the Camp had to be moved to higher ground in a field adjoining the road to Glencaple. On the 18th July a Battalion Order announced that "the Commanding Officer has observed with great pleasure the cheerful and soldier-like spirit in which the men have faced the inconvenience and discomfort caused by the inclement weather. He is accordingly prepared to receive favourably any recommendation that may be made by officers commanding companies for the remission of sentences of confinement to camp."

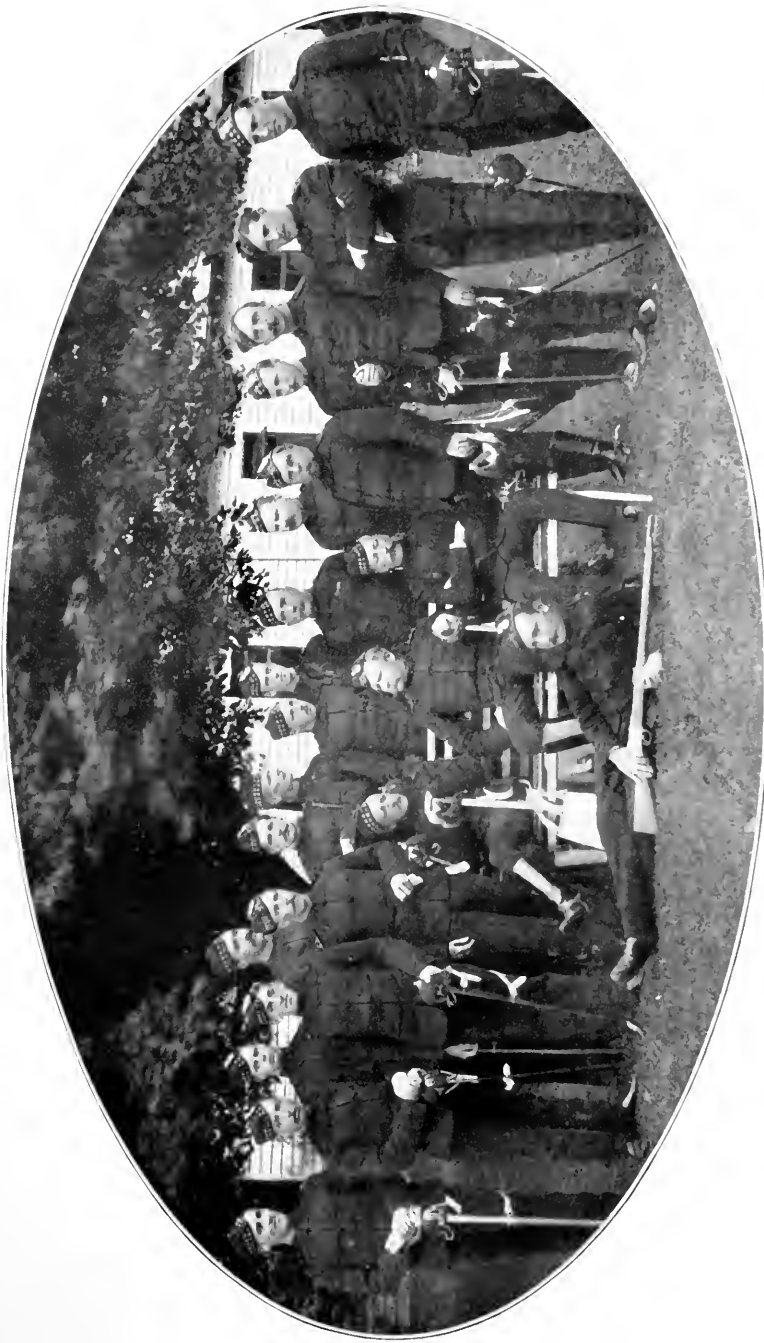
1882-86. That was the year of the bombardment of Alexandria, and there was some anxiety as to the course of events in Egypt. In view of this, the Battalion on July 17th volunteered for foreign service. It was reported that the number available was 24 officers, 21 staff-sergeants, 8 Drummers, 4 sergeants, and 601 rank and file—a total of 665. The Battalion was thanked for its offer, and it was intimated that if its services were required, this would be remembered. Owing to the tension in foreign affairs, the Battalion was kept under arms till August 25th. Though this prolongation caused a good deal of inconvenience to many, the duties were cheerfully performed. In this year the Militia Regimental Preliminary Drill of Recruits was abolished by general order, and it was directed that in future recruits were to be trained on enlistment at the Depots. An exception was made in the case of the Scottish Borderers, and the continuance of the practice of a Preliminary Drill of the Recruits has, in the opinion of the officers, done much to promote the efficiency of the Battalion. Since the Order was given, recruits have had the option of being trained at the Depot, but few have taken advantage of this choice.

In 1883 the Battalion was for the first time inspected by the Officer Commanding the 21st District. Colonel Allan, who was then in command of that district, inspected the Battalion for the three years that followed, but in 1885 it was also inspected by General Elliot, C.B., Commanding the Forces in Scotland.

In 1884, on the death of the Duke of Buccleuch, Colonel Walker was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, an event which it was felt conferred honour not only on the Commanding Officer, but on the Battalion. When this appointment was made, the Royal Scots Fusiliers had the singular and probably unique honour of having each of its three Battalions commanded by an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. The same year Major Stevenson's term of service as Adjutant ceased, and he was succeeded by Captain Charles Henry Kelly, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

In 1885 a Pipe Band was introduced, and its establishment was fixed at 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 8 Pipers.

In 1886, in order that the training might be completed before the meeting of the Highland and Agricultural Society in Dumfries, the recruits assembled a fortnight earlier than usual.



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18      19      20      21

# GROUP OF OFFICERS, KINGHOLM CAMP, 1881.

1, Lieut. L. B. Scott; 2, Lieut. C. H. Scott-Phimmer; 3, Lieut. H. W. A. F. Crichton-Browne; 4, Lieut. W. S. Douglas; 5, Capt. H. C. Irving; 6, Capt. C. A. E. Laurie; 7, Lieut. J. P. K. Hannay; 8, Capt. R. W. Ewart; 9, Lieut. Sir A. D. Grierson, Bart.; 10, Lieut. T. H. McMurdo; 11, Major J. Stevenson, Adjutant; 12, Capt. R. F. Dudgeon; 13, Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. Dalziel; 14, Lieut. H. J. E. Scott; 15, Captain J. K. Maxwell-William; 16, Lieut. W. C. Crichtley Salmonson; 17, Capt. A. J. S. Johnstone; 18, Major B. T. G. Anderson; 19, Col. G. G. Walker; 20, Capt. and Hon. Major A. Hume; 21, Lieut. G. Maxwell.





In 1887 what had been a very pleasant connection with the Royal Scots Fusiliers came to an end. 1887-88.

When the territorial system was introduced, the King's Own Borderers was left without a linked Militia Battalion, and it was anticipated that a new corps would be raised to take this vacant place. Difficulties in accomplishing this occurred, and it was therefore ultimately resolved to assign to this Regiment one of the two Militia Battalions of the District. The Scottish Borderers naturally, for geographical reasons, were selected, and, as a graceful concession, the name of the Regiment was altered from that of the King's Own Borderers to that of the King's Own Scottish Borderers. On May 16th, 1887, it was notified in the Battalion orders—"The Scottish Borderers Militia, late the 3rd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be the 3rd Battalion the King's Own Borderers." The King's Own Borderers to be in future the King's Own Scottish Borderers. The 25th Regimental District will be composed of the following counties:—Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, at present forming part of the 21st District, and Berwickshire, now forming part of the 1st Regimental District." The members of the staff belonging to the Royal Scots Fusiliers remained with the Battalion till their term of service expired, but vacancies were filled up by officers and men of the King's Own Scottish Borderers. On the 21st June the Jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated. On the forenoon of that day the recruits and duty men in camp attended a special thanksgiving service in Greyfriars' Church. The officers afterwards were entertained, along with other guests, by the Town Council in the Town Hall. In the afternoon the men had a special dinner and sports on the Merse. That year the Battalion was for the first time inspected by the Officer Commanding the 25th District. The first year of the Battalion's connection with the King's Own Scottish Borderers was signalised by their taking the first place among the Militia of the United Kingdom for good shooting, an honour which was keenly appreciated by both officers and men. In 1888 the uniform was assimilated to that of the Line Battalion to which it had become attached in the previous year.

The change caused by the introduction of the territorial system unfortunately made the Colours presented by  
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1888. the ladies of the district in 1877 no longer appropriate, and new Colours were issued with the Regimental device of the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Before arrangements could be made for their consecration, the change to the 25th District was announced. The colours received were therefore sent back, and ultimately became the colours of the Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia, which, on the change being made, became the 3rd instead of the 4th Battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers. In 1888 colours for the 3d Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers were received, and arrangements were made which resulted in a ceremony hardly less imposing than that which had marked the presentation of Colours in 1877. It took place on July 20th. Thousands of people assembled to see the sight, and the embankment of the Merse was thickly covered with spectators. The officers' guests began to drive up in their carriages at half-past eleven o'clock, and by mid-day the company was almost as numerous and influential as was seen at the Kingholm in 1877. The troops defiled upon the Merse at noon. The Duke of Buccleuch, K.T., who wore the uniform of the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, then rode up to the saluting point with Colonel Knox, C.B., the inspecting officer, and was received with a general salute. Behind the saluting point was the carriage of Her Grace the Duchess of Buccleuch, who was accompanied by Lady Jardine of Applegirth, Mrs Villiers of Closeburn, and Mrs Johnstone-Douglas of Lockerbie. The Battalion formed into open order, and Colonel Knox, C.B., accompanied by Colonel Walker, A.D.C., rode round the lines. The ceremony of trooping the old Colours was then carried through. These were carried by Lieutenants Carruthers and Greig. The Battalion next formed three sides of a square, with the new Colours placed upon the piled drums in the centre. The Rev. R. W. Weir, M.A., Chaplain to the Battalion, conducted the consecration service, which commenced with the singing of three verses of the Hymn "Onward, Christian soldiers." A special prayer followed. The new Colours were handed to the Duchess of Buccleuch by Major Hume and Major Ewart. Her Grace then presented the Colours, which were received on bended knee by Lieutenants Critchley Salmonson and Douglas. The weather in the morning had been threatening, and during the ceremony there was a slight



COLOURS CARRIED SINCE 1888.



shower of rain, which happily soon passed away. At that time the clouds were very dark. Those who were beside the colours, and saw the bright uniforms near and the dark mass of spectators beyond, overshadowed by the darkened sky, can never forget how singularly imposing was the combined effect. In making the presentation, the Duchess said:—Colonel Walker, officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, eleven years have elapsed since I had the pleasure of presenting you, on behalf of the ladies of the Border Counties, with colours, which we then hoped would have been borne by the Regiment for many years to come, and the recollection of that day will ever be to me one of the happy memories of the past. But changes—alas! many great changes—have occurred since then, and amongst them one, emanating from the War Office, obliging new Colours to take the place of those which were then so generously bestowed on the Regiment by admiring friends; and again I am entrusted with the honour of handing them over to your safe keeping, which I do with the full assurance that they will be proudly and trustfully guarded by a Regiment which would, I believe, be second to none in Her Majesty's army were the moment to arise when its active services in the field should be required. I am certain that everyone here will agree with me in attributing the present great efficiency of the Regiment to the indefatigable exertions of Colonel Walker, assisted by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men serving under him. Long may he continue in his position of Commanding Officer, and long may the Regiment retain its present prestige. I now have the honour to commit the colours to your charge.

Colonel Walker, A.D.C., then replied on behalf of the Regiment. He said—Your Grace, the honour which you have just performed so graciously and gracefully for the second time reminds us how very much, as a regiment, we owe to the house of Buccleuch. They have been a link connecting the armed forces of the Border Counties in modern times with the historic recollections of the grand old Border chivalry. When the regiment was first raised 90 years ago by the then Duke of Buccleuch, it was commanded by him for 20 years, during the stormy period of the French revolutionary war. He laid the foundation of its present

1888. fame. I am one that believes that the old Border spirit, the spirit of those who fought at Flodden, is not dead, but sleeping, and that it only requires the hour and the occasion to arouse the flame again unquenchable. In the meantime, since last your Grace honoured our parade ground by your presence, our career has been uneventful but not, I think, useless. It cannot be that eleven years' hard work and endeavour to improve can have been wasted on a regiment. I believe the result has been that the regiment is fitter now in drill, discipline, and in that spirit of comradeship which is the heart and soul of a regiment than ever it was before. We have the honour now of being linked in name and title with a grand old historic Scottish regiment—one whose fighting ground extends from Minden to Afghanistan. We are proud of that connection, and encouraged by your Grace's remarks it shall ever be our effort so to do our duty that neither any member of our new military brethren nor any Scotsman shall have cause to be ashamed of the 3rd Battalion the King's Own Scottish Borderers. I thank your Grace for the honour you have done us.

The Duchess returned to her carriage, and the band played "God Save the Queen," after which the Regiment marched past in slow and double time. In order that the ducal party might see the movements of the battalion better, the horses were unyoked and the carriage wheeled nearer the centre of the Merse. Manual and firing, and bayonet exercises followed, and then square was formed, into which Colonel Knox, Colonel Walker, the Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Jardine, Mrs Villiers, and Mrs Johnstone-Douglas proceeded.

Colonel Knox, C.B., addressing the regiment, remarked that this was the second time he had had the honour of inspecting them and their camp, and he thought it right to tell them that he should have the pleasure of reporting to His Royal Highness that he considered the 3rd Battalion the King's Own Scottish Borderers a perfectly prepared battalion, and perfectly ready to do any duty which might fall to their charge. In the event of so serious a contingency as an invasion of this country, there was no battalion which would more worthily defend us than this. He considered the camp was in most excellent order, and that, after the most

trying weather they had had, spoke highly for the discipline of the regiment, for their commanding officer, for their officers, their non-commissioned officers and men. In the course of his inspection the previous day he was greatly struck with the exceptionally good condition of the arms after the long run of wet weather. He did not see one single speck of rust on any rifle or bayonet throughout the battalion, and he also noticed that the belts were well cleaned. With regard to the shooting of the battalion, he felt sure it could afford no one greater pleasure than him to be able to congratulate Colonel Walker upon commanding the best shooting battalion of the militia in the whole of the United Kingdom; and everyone who lived in this neighbourhood would rejoice when he told them that the figure of merit in 1887 was 66.24, while this year it was 69.1. Again, in this battalion 682 men had been trained through the musketry course this year. Out of them 576 had become first-class shots, 85 second-class, and only 21 remained in the third-class—an extraordinary average for any battalion. At the same time, he could not advise them to rest content so long as a man remained in the third class. Having praised the previous day's drill, the gallant Colonel went on to say that there was another point which he felt delighted to mention. Last year, if his memory served him, he pointed out to the men that they were rather short of their numbers, and that the recruiting had not been very good; and he thought he then told the men in this battalion that for their own sakes—for the love of their battalion, for the sake of *esprit-de-corps*, and above all for the sake of their commanding officer, who stood so high in the opinion of all the authorities as the best possible officer to command a militia regiment—they should not let the numbers go down. This year, he was happy to say, there were plenty of recruits, and the battalion, which had been over strength, was now only a little under, because so many men had been sent to their regiment. This spoke highly for the good feeling of the men in this battalion, and showed that they were good enough to take his hint. He hoped it would always remain so, for it would be hard if the men in this battalion did not appreciate the wonderful manner in which Colonel Walker worked, and devoted himself to the interest of the battalion. He should take pleasure in telling their regiment that they were 1888.

1888. affiliated with a militia regiment which was fully up to their standard of efficiency, and was perfectly able to fall in line with them and fight for the existence of our country. To the men he could conscientiously say that no battalion was better or more efficiently officered than theirs in the service, and for that they must thank their Colonel. Therefore, the men must remember that their Colonel was proud of them and loved them, and they should make extra exertions on their own account to support him for his kindness, and for the successful manner in which he conducted the work of the regiment.

The ducal party having left the square, the regiment re-formed, and marched back to camp, the spectators on the river bank making their way home. After the review the officers entertained a numerous assemblage of guests to luncheon at the Camp.\* The Colours retired in 1888 are now preserved in the Mess House.†

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\* For a list of invitations, see Note 9 in Appendix.

† For account of what has become of the Old Colours of the Battalion, see Appendix, Note 10.





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# GROUP OF OFFICERS, KINGHOLM CAMP, 1888.

1, Lieut. W. F. Carruthers; 2, Capt. H. C. Irving; 3, 2nd-Lieut. J. L. Greig; 4, Lieut. W. E. O. Ruthland; 5, Lieut. A. S. W. Moffat;  
6, Capt. C. H. Scott Plummer; 7, Hon. Capt. R. Browne, Quartermaster; 8, Capt. J. McKie; 9, Lieut. W. S. Douglas; 10, Lieut.  
H. L. Scott; 11, Lieut. A. D. R. Port; 12, Lieut. W. D. Young-Herries; 13, Major J. K. Maxwell Witham; 14, Capt. Sir A. D. Grier  
son, Bart; 15, Capt. J. P. K. Hannay; 16, Capt. W. C. Crichtley Salmonson; 17, Major A. Hume; 18, Col. G. Walker; 19, Capt.  
C. H. Kelly, Adjutant; 20, Capt. C. V. E. Laurie; 21, Surgeon-Capt. J. Minnie; 22, Capt. and Hon. Major R. W. Ewart; 23, 2nd  
Lieut. J. B. Wilkie.



## CHAPTER VIII.

1889—1899.

CAPTAIN WILKINSON APPOINTED ADJUTANT—FIFE BAND DISCONTINUED—ZEAL OF THE OFFICERS IN OBTAINING CERTIFICATES AT SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION—PRACTICE OF OFFICERS ASSEMBLING BEFORE ANNUAL TRAINING—CUP SHOT FOR ANNUALLY BY OFFICERS—IMPROVEMENT IN MEALS FOR MEN ON DAYS OF ASSEMBLY AND DISMISSAL—UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL IN GREYFRIARS' CHURCH—COLONEL WALKER MADE K.C.B. AND RESIGNS COMMAND—LIEUT.-COLONEL HUME APPOINTED TO THE COMMAND—CAPTAIN DENT APPOINTED ADJUTANT—GUARD OF HONOUR AT BURNS CENTENARY—MEMORIAL ERECTED TO MEMORY OF CAPTAIN HANNAY—PORTRAIT OF COLONEL SIR GEORGE WALKER, K.C.B., OBTAINED—BATTALION AGAIN HEADS THE LIST IN MUSKETRY RETURNS—NEW RIFLE RANGE—REPORT ON EFFICIENCY OF THE BATTALION IN 1896—DEATH OF SIR GEORGE WALKER, K.C.B.—SYSTEM OF STORING ARMS—GUARD OF HONOUR FOR LORD WOLSELEY—FESTIVITIES AT CELEBRATION OF CENTENARY—CENTENARY THANKSGIVING SERVICE—ADDRESS BY REV. R. S. KIRKPATRICK, B.D.—BATTALION ORDER BEFORE GOING TO THE MANŒUVRES—MARCHES ON SALISBURY PLAIN—HIGH COMMENDATION OF THE BATTALION AT THE MANŒUVRES—COLONEL HUME RETIRES AND APPOINTED HONORARY COLONEL OF THE BATTALION—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WITHAM APPOINTED TO THE COMMAND—LETTER FROM THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF REGARDING COLONEL HUME'S COMMAND AT THE MANŒUVRES—1ST BATTALION K.O.S.B. HALTS AT DUMFRIES—CAPTAIN CARRUTHERS APPOINTED ADJUTANT.

In 1889, Colonel Walker, A.D.C., was a member of a Committee on the Condition of the Militia. His duties in connection with this detained him in London during the training, and he was present only a few days. That year Captain Kelly vacated the Adjutancy, and was succeeded by Captain Wilkinson, who was the first K.O.S.B. officer who held the appointment. 1889.

1890. In 1890, Colonel Walker, A.D.C., was obliged, on account of his health, to go to Germany during the time of training. Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Hume was in command. That year, owing to the difficulty of procuring musicians for both a Brass Band and a Fife Band, the latter was discontinued. Early in the training of 1890, Captain Egerton, Deputy Inspector of Musketry, visited the camp. He expressed himself as much satisfied with the musketry, and said that it could only have been the result of long and careful training. Before the regular inspection at the close of that training, the Battalion was inspected by Major-General A. Lyttelton-Annesley, Commanding the Forces in Scotland. At this training a dinner was substituted on the day of assembly for the money allowance that was formerly given, and was too often spent on drink, and the rations for the day of dismissal, which used to be wasted, were utilised for a hot supper. Both changes were found to be greatly conducive to the comfort and well-being of the men, and they have been continued at all subsequent trainings. In 1862 officers of the Militia were allowed to qualify at Hythe, and in 1870 they were allowed to obtain certificates at Schools of Instruction, and to pass examinations in tactics. The officers of the Battalion were quick to take advantage of these opportunities for instruction, and their proficiency in the training thus given was frequently noted by military critics.\* Thus the *Army and Navy Gazette* of 16th June, 1890, remarked:—"The 3rd Battalion K.O.S.B. fully justifies the reputation it has earned under Colonel Walker's command. Of the 23 officers all have passed the School of Instruction; 9 have qualified at Hythe; and 10 have passed in tactics." The efficiency and *esprit de corps* of the officers were further fostered by a practice introduced by Colonel Walker—which has since been continued—of the officers assembling for training at the Camp a week before the assembly of the Battalion. Colonel Walker gave annually a silver cup to be shot for by the officers in Camp during this week. Since his death, a similar gift has been annually given for the same purpose by Lady Walker.

\* In Note 11 of the Appendix there is a copy of the rules which officers who desired to join the Battalion were required to subscribe. These were introduced by Colonel Walker at a date considerably anterior to 1890, and they anticipate some of the later War Office regulations for Militia officers.





COLONEL ARCHIBALD HUME.  
*Commanded 1893-1898.*

In 1891 Colonel Walker was again in indifferent health, but he was frequently in camp, and he was able to unveil a memorial brass erected in Greyfriars' Church by Colonel Talbot Coke in memory of the men of his Battalion of the King's Own Borderers who died in Egypt in 1888-89. This took place at a special service held at 9 a.m. on Sunday, July 26th. The whole Battalion was present, and also the Dumfries and Maxwelltown Companies of Volunteers, the Provost and Magistrates of the Burgh, and as many civilians as the church would hold after the military had arrived. The service was conducted by the Rev. R. W. Weir, M.A., acting chaplain, assisted by the Rev John Paton, acting chaplain of the Dumfries Volunteers. 1891-94.

In 1892 the Battalion was inspected by Major-General A. Lyttelton-Annesley, commanding the Forces in Scotland. That year Colonel Walker resigned his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and in further recognition of his services as a Militia officer he was made K.C.B.

In 1893, just before the training, Colonel Sir George Walker, K.C.B., resigned the Command of the Battalion, and was made Honorary Colonel of the Battalion. He served in the Battalion for 37 years, and held the command for twenty years. He was succeeded by Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Hume. At the close of the training of 1893 Sergt.-Major Ford, who had served for 20 years, retired. He was presented by the officers with a cheque for £40, and by Sir George Walker with a silver-mounted cane. He had enlisted in the army in 1852, and had thus served 41 years. He was the last of the pensioners who served in the Permanent Staff.

In 1894 the practice was begun which has since been continued of the recruits going into camp immediately after they assembled. Previously, they remained for the first week or ten days in billets. That year Captain Joseph Fayrar, A.M.C., was in medical charge, and it was under his care that the hospital tent was placed in its present position, and the garden around it was laid out. A portrait of Sir George Walker, K.C.B., which, at the request of the officers, past and present, he had allowed an artist to take, was during this training brought to the camp. Its being hung in the mess-room was celebrated by a dinner, to which all who had pre-

1894-96. viously served as officers were invited. Before the end of the training Major-General Rowlands, V.C., C.B., Commanding the Scottish District, inspected the Battalion. After the training of 1894, Captain Wilkinson's period of service as Adjutant ended. He was succeeded by Captain Edgar Dent, of the 1st Batt. K.O.S.B.

In 1894 an arrangement was made with the Directors of the Crichton Royal Institution for the supply of water to the Camp during the annual training of the recruits and the Battalion. The conditions were that the supply was not to exceed 1000 gallons daily, and that the arrangement was to be one of yearly renewal, terminable either on failure to apply or on six months' notice on either side. It provided that the Institution was to be under no penalty in the event of its being unable to continue the supply, and that no charge was to be made provided the War Office departed from the clause in the lease of Hannahfield House requiring the house to be vacated during the period of annual training.

The inconvenience of the rifle range used by the Battalion at Locharbriggs led to negotiations with the local Volunteers for the use of their range. These went on for some time, but in 1895 the matter was brought to an acute crisis by the Battalion being armed with the Lee-Metford rifle, which could not have been used without danger at the old range. In view of the necessity for a better range, orders were given that the Battalion should, after the assembly in 1895, proceed to Barry. After arrangements were made for this, the Government came to terms with the Volunteers, and the orders to proceed to Barry were countermanded. On March 20th, 1895, Captain and Hon. Major John Hannay died. A brass memorial was afterwards erected to his memory by his brother officers in Greyfriars' Church, Dumfries. This year the custom was introduced of giving the Company which did best in musketry a bull's-eye flag, to be retained by it and flown in its lines till the next returns are published.

On July 21st, 1896, a centenary celebration of Burns was held in Dumfries. The men were allowed out to see the great procession, and a guard of honour of 100 men, under the command of Captain Sir Alexander Grierson, Bart., and Lieutenants M'Call and Sir William Jardine, Bart., lined the pathway from the gate of St. Michael's





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													23		19	21	21

#### GROUP OF OFFICERS, KINGHOLM CAMP, 1894

1, Lieut. J. L. Greig; 2, Capt. H. W. A. F. Crichton-Browne; 3, Lieut. H. Koswick; 4, Capt. and Hon. Major J. M. Kerr; 5, Capt. and Hon. Major C. A. E. Laurie; 6, Capt. M. G. Wilkinson, Adjutant; 7, Capt. and Hon. Major J. P. K. Hannay; 8, Capt. W. C. Critchley-Schumson; 9, Lieut. W. D. Young-Herries; 10, Lieut. W. McCall; 11, Lieut. G. G. Blair; 12, Capt. A. D. R. Port; 13, Lieut. J. B. Wilkie; 14, Capt. Sir A. D. Grierson, Bart.; 15, Major J. K. Maxwell-Witham; 16, Col. Carwithen; 17, Lieut. Col. A. Hume; 18, Major R. W. Ewart; 19, Hon. Lieut. J. S. Howe, Quarter Master; 20, 2nd Lieut. J. H. Maxwell; 21, Lieut. W. L. C. Allan; 22, 2nd Lieut. Hon. A. J. M. St. Stewart; 23, 2nd Lieut. H. P. Timms.



Church to the tomb of the poet, where the Earl of Rosebery received the deputations, which came from all parts of the country. 1896.

In 1896 the Battalion was inspected by Major-General E. F. Chapman, C.B., Commanding the Forces in Scotland. The following appeared in District Orders dated Edinburgh, 28th September, 1896:—"The General Officer Commanding has had under review the annual musketry returns of the Militia of the district, and it is with much pleasure that he calls attention to the excellent shooting of the 3rd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, who have the highest figures of merit both in individual and field practice, the result of the capital system of instruction and training which exists in this corps, and to the great interest in musketry taken by all ranks."

On November 6th, Colonel Chater forwarded to Colonel Hume this letter containing the Commander-in-Chief's observations on the confidential report on the Battalion:—

War Office, Pall Mall, S.W., 2nd Nov., 1896.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to note that this Battalion maintains its high state of efficiency. Colonel Hume commands well, and he is ably supported by a body of thoroughly efficient officers. The men turn out well, and are steady under arms. The drill and musketry are both very good, the system of instruction is also very good, and there is evidently a determination on the part of all to keep up the high standard of efficiency previously attained. The state of the Battalion reflects great credit on the Commanding Officer and all under his command.

(Signed) F. GRENFELL, I.G.A.F.

In the Regimental Orders of a later date this appeared:—"The Commanding Officer, in communicating to the Officers and Permanent Staff the highly satisfactory report on last year's training, and the remarks of the Commander-in-Chief thereon, takes this opportunity to most heartily thank the Officers and Permanent Staff of the Battalion for their constant interest in its welfare, and their exertion to maintain its high efficiency. The special order recently issued by the General Commanding in Scotland drawing attention to the excellent result of last year's musketry reflects the highest credit on the Company Officers, the Instructor of Musketry,

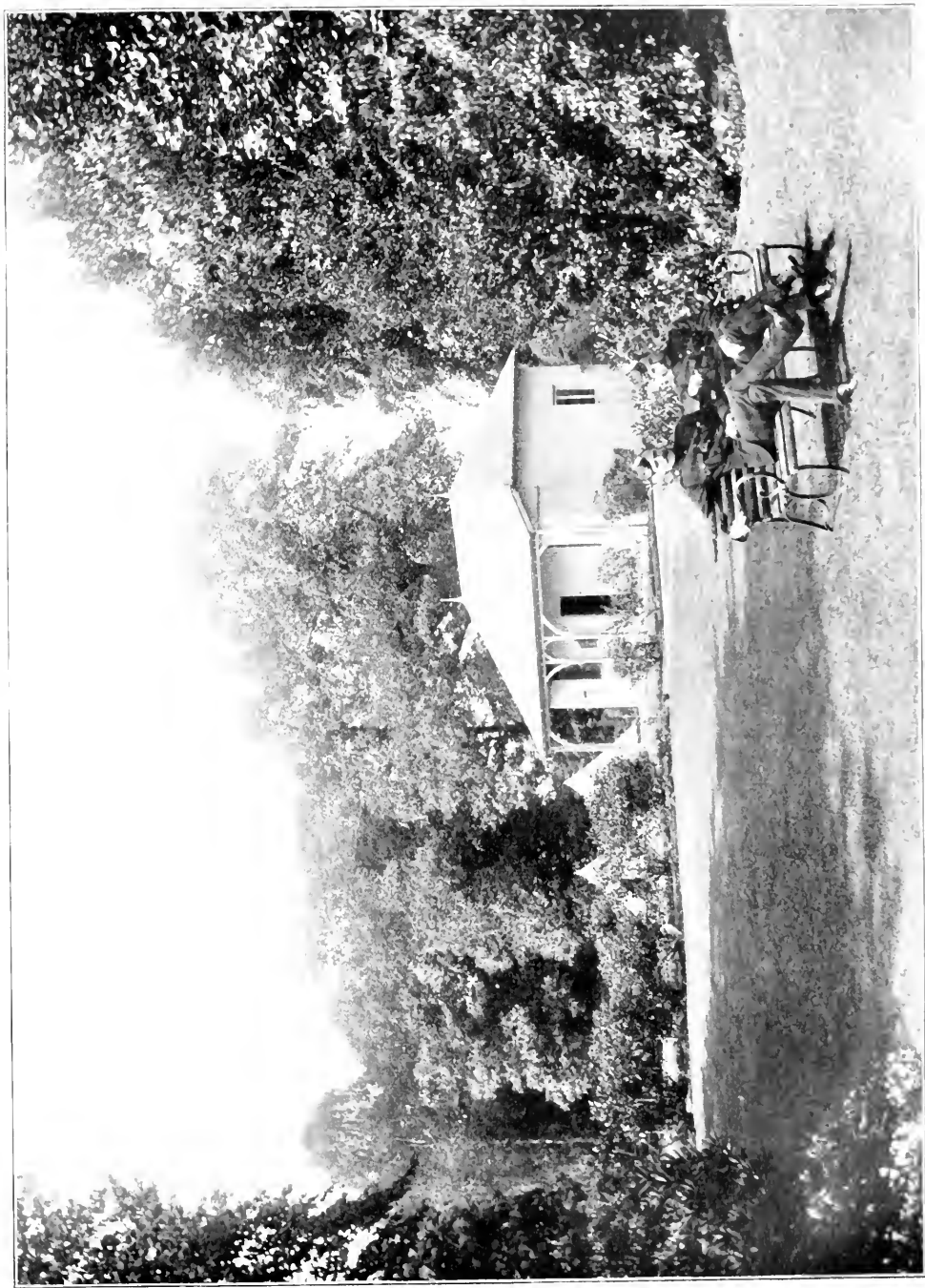
1897. and on the Non-commissioned Officers who assisted at the instruction, and on the men themselves."

During the training of 1897 canvas shoes were first issued to the men. That year also there was begun the practice of sending men from the Depot at Berwick-on-Tweed to the Camp to do their course of musketry, and Colonel Vernor Chater wrote to Colonel Hume thanking him for kindness shown to them by all ranks of the Battalion.

On 20th June, 1897, the Sunday on which it was appointed thanksgivings should be made for the long and prosperous reign of Queen Victoria, the service at the Camp, in the absence of the Chaplain, was conducted by the Rev. Theodore Marshall, M.A., the Convener of the General Assembly's Committee on Army Chaplains. The practice of ending this service, which is held, when weather permits, under the trees near the entrance to the Camp, with two verses of "God save the Queen" was then introduced. On the Diamond Jubilee Day the Detachment in Camp attended a united thanksgiving service in St. Michael's Church, and afterwards fired a "feu de joie" on the Merse. They had then an extra good dinner, and were allowed a holiday for the afternoon.

On August 5th Sir George Walker, K.C.B., Honorary Colonel of the Battalion, died at Crawfordton, aged 67. There was no military display at the funeral, but it was attended by the officers in plain clothes and the members of the Permanent Staff. He joined the Regiment as Captain in 1855, and from the first he was distinguished for his aptitude for military service and his great zeal for the efficiency of the Regiment. His eminent services as a Commanding Officer were officially recognised on various occasions, and were acknowledged by all who had to do with the Regiment. On August 9th this regimental order was issued:—"The Commanding Officer desires to record the deep regret of all ranks at the death of Sir George Walker, K.C.B., the Honorary Colonel of the Battalion. During his service of forty years Sir George Walker devoted his great ability and energy to the efficiency of the Battalion, and to the interests of the Militia, which all who have served under him will bear in grateful remembrance."

On Nov. 10 a circular was sent to the officers command-



THE ORDERLY ROOM, KINGHOLM CAMP, 1896.



ing Militia Battalions regarding the arrangements for storing the arms and clothing of their Battalions. To this Colonel Hume replied:— 1897.

Dumfries, 15th October, 1897.

Sir,—With reference to the letter dated Edinburgh, 10th inst., I have the honour to state that owing to the construction of the Barracks (County Council Buildings) at this station each Company's clothing, arms, equipment, &c., are kept in separate stores. On the conclusion of each training, the whole of the articles are checked and thoroughly examined by the Quarter-Master, and all deficiencies replaced. After being cleaned, the equipment and clothing are packed in pigeon-holes allotted to each man, the rifle being placed with the side arms in a rack above the kit (*vide* Para. 1155 Militia Regulations). No responsibility, except as regards cleanliness, is exacted from the Colour-Sergeants of the Company. Frequent inspections of the stores are made during the non-training time by the Adjutant, accompanied by the Quarter-Master.—I have the honour to be,

A. HUME, Colonel.

To this Colonel Chater appended the following remarks:—"I consider the system as adopted by the 3rd Batt. K.O.S.B. almost perfect as regards storing, clothing, &c. The consequence is that the Battalion can be entirely equipped in an hour without confusion.

In 1898, in order that the Battalion might take part in the autumn manœuvres, the training was held later than usual. The recruits came up on June 6th, the Battalion on August 8th, and the day of dismissal was September 10th. On June 15th Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley received the Freedom of the Burgh of Dumfries, and on that occasion a guard of honour, with the Regimental Colour, was furnished at the Town Hall by the Detachment in Camp. His Lordship was pleased to intimate his admiration of the steadiness and smart appearance of the escort. On the 19th July, a fire broke out at the Crichton Institution. As soon as it was seen at the Camp the order was given that the Detachment then at drill should march at the double to the scene of the fire. They rendered very valuable assistance, which was acknowledged in a letter of thanks by the Directors. At the training of 1897 the officers resolved to commemorate in 1898 the centenary of their Bat-

1898. talion. What they did at the training of 1898 to celebrate this event showed an enthusiastic attachment to their Battalion, and also much skill in devising and carrying out a variety of measures for worthily holding high festival in connection with this event. On August 10th the officers were entertained by the County of Dumfries at a Ball, when about 300 were present. On August 17th a large room at the Mess-house, which had been erected during the year, was used for the first time for a dance, when about 250 guests were present. On August 11th there was a large "At-home" at the Camp. On the 19th the officers gave a dinner to the Sergeants' Mess, to which those who had left the Battalion with that rank were invited. On the 20th the men were entertained at dinner by the officers. Many who had served in former years were also invited. In the forenoon and afternoon of this day there were sports on the Merse, and in the evening an excellent concert.

On Sunday, the 21st, there was a thanksgiving service in Greyfriars' Church, at which the whole Battalion was present. The Battalion marched out at 8.15 a.m., and headed by the regimental band and pipers, proceeded by St. Michael's Street and High Street to the Greyfriars' Church, where the special service began at 9 a.m. By permission of the Bishop of Galloway and the Rector of S. John's Episcopal Church, the Roman Catholic and Church of England parties attended the service. The parade state showed a total of 711. Both the Dumfries and the Maxwelltown Volunteers attended the service, as also the Provost and Magistrates, Colonel Vernor Chater, and various other officers. The Colours were placed on either side of the Communion Table, and the large military congregation, which completely filled the Church, was a very impressive sight. The organ was supplemented by some of the instruments of the Band of the Battalion, and both the singing and the accompaniments had a very fine effect. The first part of the service, which included a special Thanksgiving, was taken by the Rev. R. W. Weir, M.A., Chaplain to the Battalion. The Lesson was read by Colonel Hume, Commanding the Battalion, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Roger S. Kirkpatrick, B.D., Minister of Jedburgh, a grandson of Captain Roger Kirkpatrick, who served in the Dumfries Militia 1808-1825, and a great-grandson of Sir Thomas Kirk-



patrick, Bart. of Closeburn, who as a Deputy-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire took an active part in raising the Regiment in 1798. Mr Kirkpatrick took for his text the words in 2nd Chronicles xx. and 28 — “And they came to Jerusalem with psalteries and harps and trumpets unto the House of the Lord.” He said:—The story contained in this chapter vividly illustrates the consecration of national defence by national religion. It tells us how a certain King of Judah once found his country threatened by an invasion of confederate foes. It tells us how he and his people betook themselves in that time of peril to the footstool of Almighty God with fasting and prayer. It tells us how he and they, cheered by a Divine message, went forth against the enemy—went forth in the spirit of high faith chanting psalms of praise to Him whose “mercy endureth for ever.” It tells us how wonderfully their prayers were heard, and their confidence rewarded; how, even as they began to sing and to praise, the armies of their adversaries, torn by mutual hatred, and smitten with internal strife, dissolved and vanished away. And it brings the story to a close by setting before our eyes a picture of the defending force, laden with spoil, jubilant with victory, returning to the House of the Lord at Jerusalem to give thanks unto Him for a deliverance vouchsafed without one man lost, or one blow struck by them. For the present interesting occasion, on which I am honoured—honoured more highly than I deserve—with an invitation to deliver the address, I take the text thus suggested. “They came to Jerusalem with psalteries and harps and trumpets unto the house of the Lord.” With martial music, with colours flying, and with impressive ceremonial, you likewise have come to the house of the Lord to-day. Why have you so come? For a two-fold reason, I imagine: partly to look back, partly to look forward; partly to give thanks to God for the past, and partly to entreat His blessing for the future. On the occasion of its centenary, this regiment, bearing a name which awakens so many memories, which embodies so many traditions, which attracts so forcibly the interest of all dwellers on the Scottish Borders, comes to the House of God to offer to Him the tribute of its thanksgiving. Its past has been an honourable past. To an honourable zeal for the protection of the country and empire, a zeal shared by both officers and men, a zeal continued

1898.

1898. without abatement from generation to generation, it owes its origin and its maintenance. Its reputation for discipline and efficiency, as matter of common acknowledgment, and attested over and again by the warm commendation of those best qualified to judge and speak, has been a highly honourable reputation. And its achievements, though denied the romantic interest of those accomplished by regiments engaged in active service, have been honourable also: honourable as contributing in their measure to the general security of our land; honourable as gauged by a principle expressed in the apt quotation of one who for years commanded this regiment with distinction—"They also serve who only stand and wait." Certainly the regiment has much to be proud of in the past. And for every just reason for self-congratulation, like every individual, like every public body, it should render thanks to Him who is the ultimate source and inspiration of all worthy and public-spirited achievements. But the occasion wakens thanksgiving, which has a wider prospect still. It has often been remarked that the history of many regiments reflects, as in a mirror, the history of the nation; and if this be evidently true of those regiments of the regular army whose emblems and accoutrements speak of brilliant exploits in the field of battle, it is also true of reserve corps such as this. As we read the annals of its hundred years, and trace the record of its successive embodiments and service, we seem to stand upon the ramparts of some citadel and look down upon the landscape of our country's modern history. We see Scotland emerging from the suspicion of disaffection to the present reigning House. We see the stir of prepared defence against the armies of the French Republic. We see the spirit of the people resolutely mustering to resist the menace of that moody conqueror, beneath the ascendancy of whose person Europe trembled. We see the long peace bringing in its train relaxation of anxiety for national defence. We see the slumber of the nation shaken by the outbreak and lessons of the war in the Crimea. We see the widespread agony of suspense occasioned by the Indian Mutiny. We see the ever-increasing recognition of the place and value of the auxiliary forces as a permanent arm in the provision for national defence. These great movements, with their surrounding retinue of episodes, pass in procession before the

1898.

mind as our thoughts dwell upon the history of this regiment: and, calling them to remembrance, our gratitude gathers a still fuller volume, and we render praise to God, the Supreme Disposer of all events, who has been our shield in peril after peril during these hundred years; who has kept far from our shores the sound of war; who has given us liberty and progress with peace at home; who has bestowed upon us such a Colonial empire as the world has never seen before; who has planted in the hearts of the people patriotic love, and loyalty, and contentment, and a chivalrous determination to defend the priceless heritage committed to their keeping at whatever cost and whatever fortune may befall. But here to-day you look forwards, and not backwards only. Here to-day you seek God's blessing for the future. For the hallowing of *your motives* in this service, you need God's blessing. It is not necessary to remind you that the animating soul of every regiment is *esprit de corps*. Right well you know that if men are proud of their corps, if they are jealous for its fame, if they are bound together by warm esteem and brotherly regard, if they are fired with the resolve that no care shall be grudged on their part to maintain the lustre of their regiment's record, and make its name a very proverb for discipline, and steadiness, and valour, and every soldierly quality, that regiment's distinction on parade and renown in war is certainly assured. This animating soul, I am convinced, the Scottish Borderers possess. But behind the mere regimental spirit—to enlarge it, to ennoble it, to give it due significance—there must be the breath of ardent and intelligent patriotism, that devotion to the crown, institutions, and welfare of the land which, though fed by the great traditions of the past, is itself no empty sentiment, but sets men unselfishly to practical work in some branch of public service. Probably it forms one of the most hopeful signs of the times that this patriotic spirit is much more widely diffused than it was some generations ago, and that it is becoming, as the years pass, less provincial and more imperial in its character. It is a spirit which surely every soldier ought to cherish. But even this generous zeal requires the calm restraint of serious religion. In order to give it consecration, in order to purify it from the ignoble dross of national selfishness and vanity, in order to preserve power from becoming aggressive, and pro-

1898. minence from foolish boasting, it must be brought to bow in worship before the King of Kings. It must be taught that when God exalts any nation, as He has exalted ours, He does so, not for its own aggrandisement, but for the blessing of the world. The flag that floats above us is a consecrated flag. Under it, we serve our country for God's glory. For the hallowing of *your work* also, you need God's blessing. Any work on which we cannot ask the blessing of God is work that no man should undertake. But your work in this regiment, even with regard alone to its routine value—the lessons of discipline, and order, and subordination, and obedience, which it teaches—lessons of enormous moral importance in the general conduct of life—is certainly a work on which God's blessing may be sought. And when we look beyond routine, when we think of the purpose which gives dignity to your training, when we consider the possibility of your being called, as many a Scottish Borderer has already been called, into the field of active service, it must be perfectly clear how fit and proper it is that here to-day we should commit your future—your future as a regiment, your future as individuals—into His hands who can keep you in the hour of danger, who can make you strong in the defence of your country and valiant for the right. And you need the blessing of God for the hallowing of *your lives*. There is no national lesson which Scripture more emphatically teaches, there is no national lesson which history more constantly confirms than that of the impotence of armies to preserve from downfall any kingdom morally corrupt. Be its armaments never so powerful, there is no hope of permanence for any nation that has abandoned righteousness, justice, and truth. Surely, then, it must behove all those who are not only citizens but defenders also of their land, to give uncompromising battle to those insidious influences, which, working secretly in men's hearts and lives, will destroy a nation more swiftly and more completely, than its bitterest foreign foe. If you would be good soldiers, be also good men—true men, pure men, sober men, men in whose souls the holy fear of God has been enthroned; and so your strength and your utility will be increased. Men of the Scottish Borderers, I congratulate you upon this memorable occasion. I wish with all my heart that your regiment may be always as distinguished in the future as in





KINGHOLM CAMP, 1898

the past. But, in closing my address, permit me this one further privilege of my position. Permit me to remind you who wear the Queen's uniform and march beneath her banner that there is another Sovereign who also claims the allegiance of your life, another army in which you are enrolled as soldiers. Jesus Christ, who is exalted to be Prince of the Kings of the earth, summons you to fight for Him; summons you to contend with all lusts that war against the soul; summons you, not to a brief training, not to a few manœuvres, but to a service that is lifelong, that only death can end; summons you to strive earnestly in this world of sore temptation for that crown of everlasting life which His hand shall bestow in that country of eternal peace, in which nation shall not rise up against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." 1898.

On August 23rd the Battalion was inspected by Major-General Chapman, Commanding the Forces in Scotland, and on the evening of the same day the officers entertained at dinner a number of former officers of the Battalion. All the different functions connected with the Centenary passed off with great success, and left pleasant memories to those who took part in them. The clock above the orderly-room, which was presented by Colonel Hume in connection with this event, remains as a memorial of what then took place. In connection with the same occasion, the Duke of Buccleuch presented the officers' mess with copies of two pictures at Bowhill of Sergeants of the Dumfries Militia in 1800, and Mrs Harley Maxwell gave the present of a vase.

On the 25th August the Battalion left for the autumn manœuvres. A Battalion order, dated August 16th, gave the details of the arrangements made for the Battalion in connection with the manœuvres—"The Battalion will leave Dumfries by rail at 3.20 p.m. on the 25th inst., to take part in the army manœuvres, arriving at Salisbury at 5 a.m. on the following day, and proceeding thence to Homington Camp. The following will be the strength of the Battalion for the manœuvres:—Head-quarters, 47—consisting of the C.O., Senior Major, Adjutant, and Quartermaster, 7 Staff Sergeants, 21 Band, 7 officers' servants, and 8 pioneers—6 Companies (A, B, C, E, F, and H), of 3 Officers and 90 Non-commissioned officers and men. The non-commissioned officers and men of D and G Companies will be distributed among the other

1898. Companies. The Battalion will form part of the 5th Brigade, 3rd Division, Northern Army, which will be distinguished from the Southern Army by white head-dress bands. The Northern Army will be under the command of General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. The 3rd Division will be commanded by Major-General J. Kelly-Kenny, C.B., and the 5th Brigade by Major-General A. Fitzroy Hart, C.B. Mounted officers will wear brown leather gloves, rolled waterproof or cape on the saddle. Dismounted officers will not wear gloves. They will carry the cape or waterproof *en banerole*, fastened with brown straps. All officers will carry field-glasses, haversack, water-bottle, whistle, note-book and pencil, and compass; and all will provide themselves with waterproof sheet, and take great coat. Red serge will be worn for all manœuvre parades, field-boots for mounted officers, and gaiters and laced leggings for dismounted officers. Blue serge will be worn for mess and fatigue. No plain clothes to be worn." On August 25th the men who were not selected to go to the manœuvres were sent home, and the Battalion entrained at the hour named in the Battalion Orders. The marching-in state of the Battalion on arrival at Homington Camp, the head-quarters of the Northern Army, on the morning of the 26th, was 22 Officers, 36 Sergeants, 24 Corporals, 12 Drummers, 500 Privates—total of all ranks, 594 and 4 horses. This included an advance party of 24 Non-commissioned Officers and men under Lieutenant Sir William Jardine, Bart., which left Dumfries on August 18th. The Junior Major and the two Junior Captains, though disallowed by the regulations, nevertheless accompanied the Battalion. Major Laurie acted as aide-de-camp to the Brigadier, and lived with the Battalion; and the other two found quarters at the spectators' camp. The Battalion was brigaded with the 1st Batt. K.O.S.B., the 1st and 4th Battalions of the South Staffordshire, the 1st Battalion of the Welsh Regiment, and the 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry. From August 27th to August 31st the Brigades and Divisions were exercised under their Commanders, and on September 1st hostilities began. On that day the 3rd Division marched from Homington to West Farm, Fovant. Next morning the reveille sounded at 2.30, and breakfast was taken in the open under bright moonlight. The Division marched to Charlton Down, where it took



up a position, and subsequently the 5th Brigade moved into camp at Ludwell. On September 3rd the Brigade took up a position on White Street Hill. Afterwards it marched to West Farm, Fovant, where it encamped. On Sunday, September 4th, services were held in the morning in the divisional camps. In the afternoon there was a concert given by the massed bands of the Division. On this day news came of the fall of Omdurman. A salute was fired by the artillery, and the men turned out and cheered. On September 5th the Division marched out from Fovant. The 5th Brigade, after making a feint to the left, was marched to Chilmark Down. Stockton Wood in front was held by the enemy. The 3rd K.O.S.B., which was leading the Brigade, was ordered to assault, but when it had formed up to do so, the "cease fire" was sounded. The Brigade then marched by the Roman road through Grovely Wood to Great Wishford, where it encamped for the night. On September 6th the Brigade had a long wait in a hot sun in a defensive position, and subsequently a long march to its camping ground at Idmiston. On September 7th, on reaching Porton Wood, south of Stockport, the 1st and 3rd Battalions of the K.O.S.B. were detached under Colonel Godfrey to cross the river Avon and attack the enemy. They waded the river near Little Amesbury, and found the enemy holding a wood beyond the village. The enemy retired, closely pressed by the half Brigade, till pursuit was stopped by guns and more troops in front. General Hart then resumed command of the half Brigade, and took up a position on Normonton Down, near Stonehenge. The opposing forces then opened fire, but just as two more Battalions of the 5th Brigade arrived the "cease fire" was sounded. On September 8th, at the close of the manœuvres, the combined Northern and Southern Armies were reviewed at Boscombe Down (West) by Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief.

The Battalion came well through the manœuvres. The heat and long marches put the endurance and discipline of the men to a severe test, but in both these points they bore no unfavourable comparison with the more seasoned troops of the line. Even on the most trying days very few men fell out, and on several occasions the Battalion gained the commendations both of the Divisional Commander and of the Brigadier. On

1898. September 9th, when the Battalion had fallen in to march to Ludgershall to entrain for Dumfries, General Hart arrived. He said to Colonel Hume that it had been a great pleasure to him to have the Battalion in his Brigade, and that he would have liked to have spoken to the men, but could not do so, as the Commander-in-Chief had on the day before spoken to the whole force. The General asked Colonel Hume to let the men know his good opinion of them. The General in command of the Division was also present to see the Battalion march out, and he, too, expressed to Colonel Hume his satisfaction with its services. The bands of the 1st and 4th Staffordshire Regiment played them out of the camp and some way on the march. The Battalion halted at 11.30 near a small wood, where the men had dinner under the shade of the trees, and before resuming the march at 1.15, Colonel Hume, after he had given the men the General's message, said farewell to the Corps in which he had served for 31 years. Colonel Hume's period of command expired this year. He had been offered, but had declined—though with much regret—an extension of command. Before joining the Scottish Borderers in 1868, he had served for six years in the Prince Regent's Royal Regiment of Ayr and Wigtown Militia, and had thus served, in all, 37 years. The Battalion entrained at Ludgershall at 4 p.m., and arrived at Dumfries at 7 a.m. on the 10th. The men had a good breakfast in the Barrack Square, and were afterwards dismissed.

In September of this year the 1st Batt. K.O.S.B. marched through the Border district. They arrived in Dumfries on September 27th, when they were received at the Town Hall by the Provost and Magistrates. They encamped at Hannahfield. The Officers of the 3rd Battalion placed at their disposal the mess-house, canteen, &c., and on the evening of the day of their arrival they entertained at dinner the officers of the Line Battalion. The same evening a substantial tea was given to the men by the people of the district in the Drill Hall, and that was followed by a concert. On the following day the officers of the first Battalion were entertained at a banquet given by the town and county. On the day after the Battalion left for Ireland.

In October, Colonel Hume was gazetted out, and Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Maxwell Witham was pro-



COLONEL JAMES KIRKCONNELL MAXWELL-WITHAM, C.M.G.  
*Commanded 1898-1907.*



moted to the Command. In consequence of the unanimous request of the officers, Colonel Hume was appointed Honorary-Colonel of the Battalion. 1898-1899.

There was general regret at the retirement of Colonel Hume, and much satisfaction was felt at the reception of the following letter, which was forwarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell Witham by the General Commanding the Scottish District.

“War Office, Pall Mall, 25th April, 1899.

“Sir,—The Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in desiring you to convey his satisfaction to Colonel A. Hume (lately commanding), through the officer commanding the 3rd Battalion King’s Own Scottish Borderers, at having received a report in which Colonel Hume has been highly commended for the manner in which he exercised his command during the manoeuvres on Salisbury Plain last year.

“I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

“K. KENNY.”

The General Officer commanding the Scottish District.

During the training of 1899 successive parties of men from the depot at Berwick-on-Tweed were attached for musketry. Before the close of that training the Battalion was inspected by General E. F. Chapman, C.B., commanding the Scottish District. At the dismissal, officers and men parted without the slightest expectation that their services would be required before the usual period of training in 1900. In September, 1899, Captain Dent’s period of service as Adjutant ended, and he was succeeded by Captain F. J. Carruthers, of the 1st Battalion K.O.S.B.

## CHAPTER IX.

1899-1902.

THE BATTALION EMBODIED—STATIONED AT BELFAST—VOLUNTEERS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE—DETAILS OF 2ND BATTALION TAKEN OVER—COLOURS GIVEN TO CUSTODY OF DUMFRIES TOWN COUNCIL—ENTERTAINMENT AT BELFAST—INSPECTED BY COLONEL GRAVES—ADDRESS FROM DUMFRIES TOWN COUNCIL SENT BY DEPUTATION—DEPARTURE FROM BELFAST—VOYAGE TO CAPETOWN—BATTALION SENT TO MODDER RIVER—EMPLOYED ON DETACHMENT DUTY—NATURE OF THE DUTIES—DEATH OF LIEUTENANT MOIR—DRAFT OF 1ST BATTALION ATTACHED—TROOPS WITH WHICH THE DETACHMENTS SERVED—MARCH WITH GENERAL SETTLE'S COLUMN—ITINERARY—DETACHMENTS STATIONED AT JACOBSDAL AND KOFFYFONTEIN—REMAINDER OF BATTALION ENCAMPED AT VRYBURG—DRAFT FROM HOME—DETACHMENT SENT TO SCHWEZER RENEKE IN CHARGE OF CONVOY—CHRISTMAS MESSAGES—HEADQUARTERS AND B COMPANY SENT TO BULUWAYO—E F AND D COMPANIES REJOIN HEADQUARTERS—SERVICES OF DETACHMENT AT JACOBSDAAL—DUTIES AT BULUWAYO—DISPOSITION OF OFFICERS—DETACHMENT DUTIES—OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES—HONOURS CONFERRED—DETAILS OF 1ST BATTALION LEAVE—DEATH OF CAPT. POTT—SISTER DOROTHY SMITH—CHRISTMAS MESSAGES—SERVICES OF DETACHMENT AT KOFFYFONTEIN—BATTALION ORDERED HOME—AGAIN COMPLETE AT CAPETOWN—VOYAGE IN THE "ROSLIN CASTLE"—SERVICES OF THE MILITIA IN SOUTH AFRICA—FAVOURABLE TESTIMONY TO THE SERVICES OF THE BATTALION.

1899. On October 9th, 1899, Her Majesty's Government received from the Transvaal Executive the ultimatum which demanded that an assurance be given that all points of difference between the two Governments should be settled by arbitration; that Her Majesty's troops on the borders of the Transvaal should be instantly removed; that all reinforcements which had arrived in South Africa since 1st June,

1899, should within a reasonable time be withdrawn; and that the troops then on the high seas should not be landed in any part of South Africa. It further stated that if these terms were not accepted before 5 p.m. on October 11th, the Transvaal Government would consider this an act of war. Her Majesty's Government at once notified their great regret at the peremptory demands of the Transvaal Government, and stated that these were such as they deemed it impossible to discuss. On October 11th diplomatic relations between the countries were closed, and on the 14th, General Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., left England to command the 1st Army Corps in South Africa. A special session of Parliament was summoned for October 17th, and on October 20th a vote of £10,000,000 was assented to, and it was decided to call out the reserves and the Militia. The Militia Battalions were embodied when their Line Battalions were sent to South Africa. The sending out of the 7th Division involved the dispatch of the 1st Batt. K.O.S.B., and the consequent embodiment of the 3rd Batt. K.O.S.B. It was one of thirteen Militia Battalions which were embodied by a special Army Order, dated 4th January, 1900. Fortunately, the first Battalion, which left for South Africa on January 4th, was able to fill its ranks with reservists, and the 3rd Battalion was not depleted by the calling out of its Militia reserve.

1899-1900.

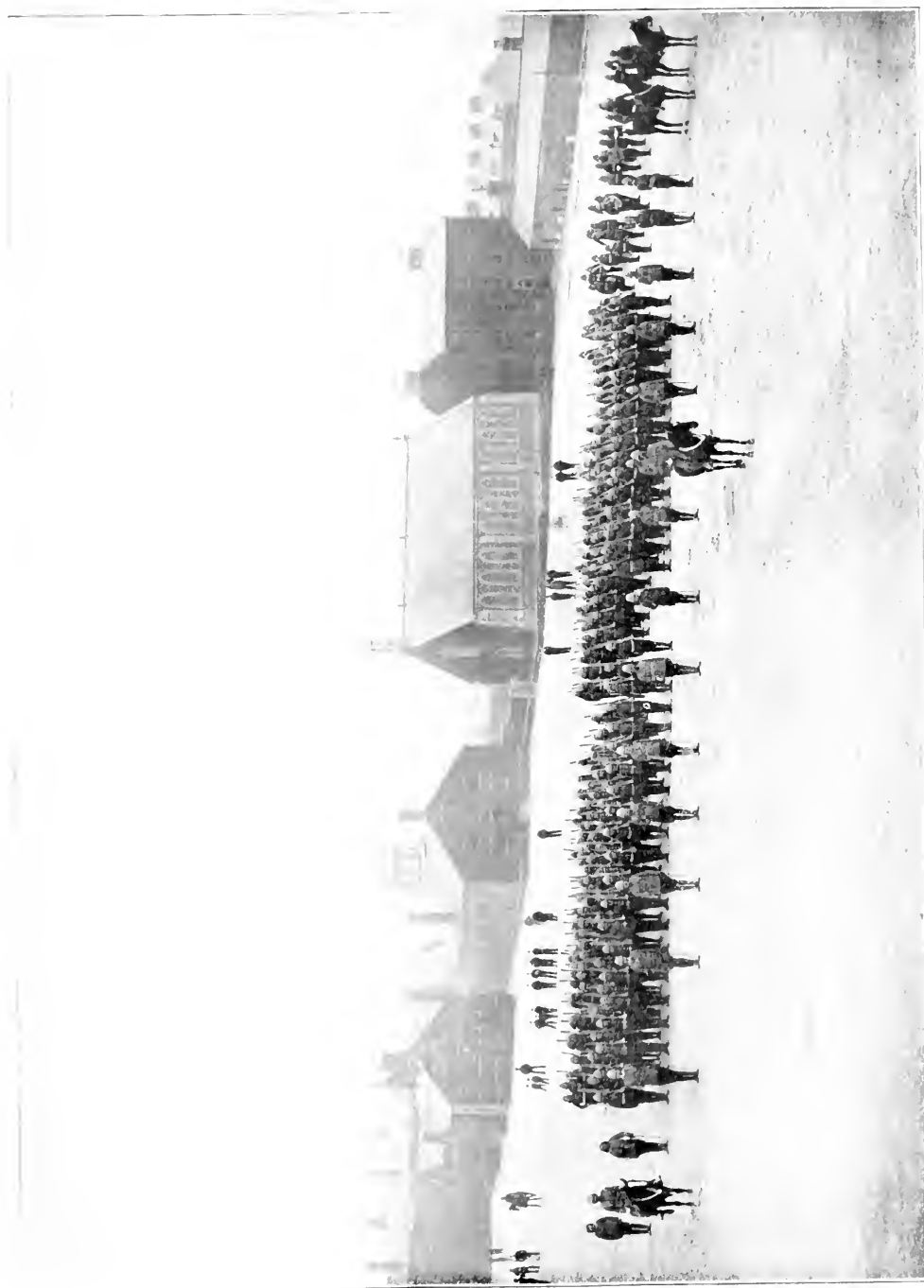
In the Battalion orders of January 15th it was notified that the Battalion was to be embodied at Dumfries on the 25th instant, and thereafter to proceed to Belfast to be stationed there till further orders. The Battalion made an excellent muster on the day of assembly. In consequence of the limitation of barrack accommodation at Belfast, an order was received that only 500 non-commissioned officers and men were to be embodied, and that this was to include the recruits. A number of men were therefore sent away on furlough. The Battalion entrained for Stranraer at 5 p.m. The Battalion on its way to the station was headed by the bands of the Dumfries and Maxwelltown Volunteers, who played "Will ye no come back again?" and "Auld Lang Syne." A very large number of people assembled to see the departure. Not many expected that this was a prelude to going to South Africa, and none anticipated that the Battalion would not return to its headquarters for nearly two years and five months. The Battalion arrived at Belfast about

1900. 3 a.m. on January 26th, when they marched to the Victoria Barracks, where they took up quarters left vacant by the Royal Irish Rifles, who had sailed for South Africa. At Belfast, as at other military stations, there was then much military preparation, and in the parade ground at Victoria Barracks at this time recruits for the Imperial Yeomanry were daily exercised. In the month of December it was decided to allow twelve of the Militia Battalions then embodied to volunteer for Foreign Service. These sailed early in January, and among them was one Scottish Battalion, the 4th Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, which had been embodied on 3rd December, 1899. On January 13th nine more were asked to volunteer. One Scottish Battalion was of the number afterwards accepted, the 3rd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, embodied on 12th December, 1899, which went to the Mediterranean. On January 26th sixteen Battalions were asked. One of these was the 3rd Battalion K.O.S.B., and, true to former traditions, the officers and men at once replied that they were willing to serve abroad. On the 13th February the Battalion was put under orders for Foreign Service. The *London Gazette* of February 27th contained the announcement of Her Majesty's acceptance for Foreign Service of the services of fifteen Militia Battalions, of which three were Scottish—the 3rd Batt. K.O.S.B., the 3rd Batt. Royal Scots (embodied on December 2nd, 1899), and the 4th Batt. Cameronians (embodied on December 12th, 1899). Long before this Gazette was issued, every preparation was made for leaving home. While waiting for orders to embark, the Battalion was kept hard at work at drill and route marches. The weather was inclement, and there was a good deal of slight influenza and similar ailments. Before the Battalion was embodied Captains Pott and Wilkie and Lieutenants M'Call and Scriven went to Aldershot to take over the details of the first Battalion on its leaving for South Africa. On February 3rd these arrived at Belfast, under the command of the officers named. They consisted of 1 Colour-Sergeant, 2 Sergeants, 1 Lance-Sergeant, 4 Buglers and Pipers, and 168 privates.

As the regulations required that the Colours of the Battalion should be left at home, it was resolved to ask the Town Council of Dumfries to undertake their custody, and this they readily agreed to do. On February 27th the Colours were brought to the Town Hall,







3RD BATTALION THE KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS,  
VICTORIA BARRACKS, BELFAST, 1900, PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

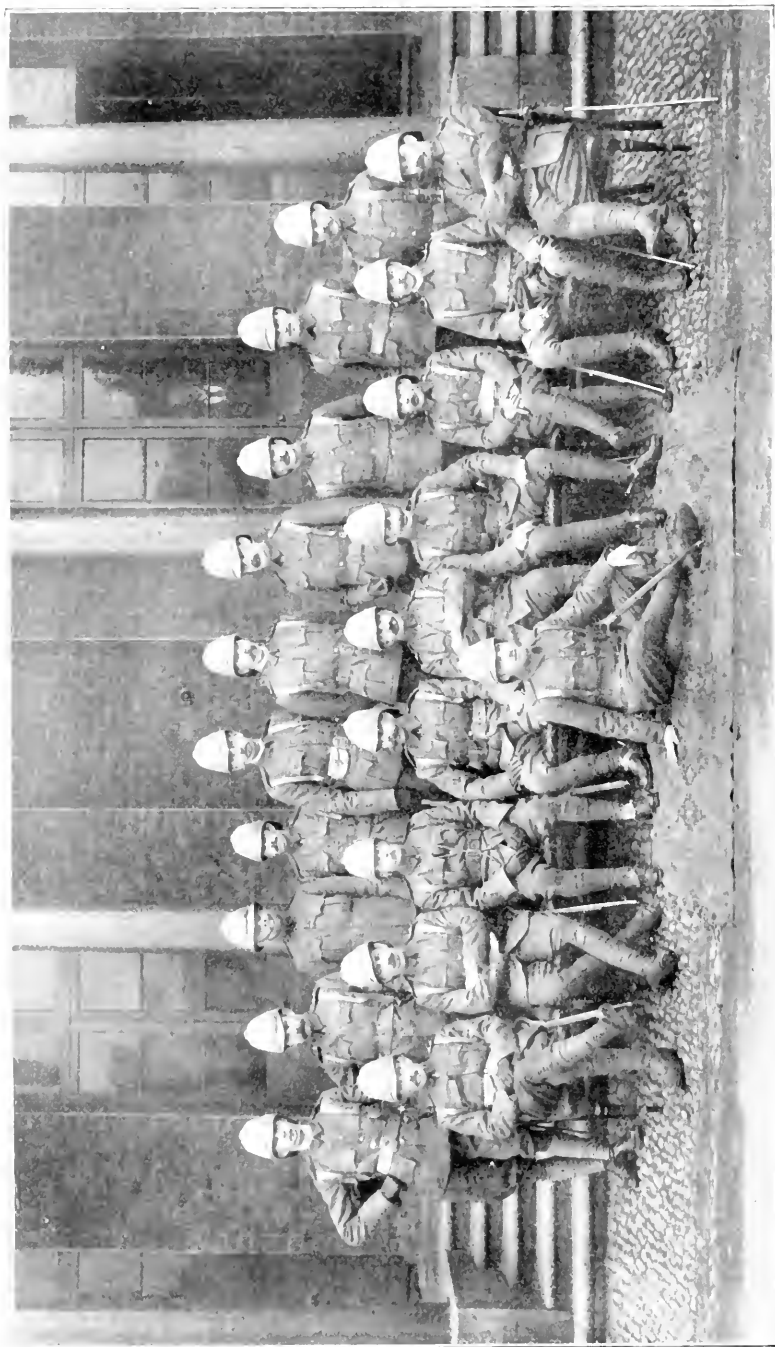
Dumfries, by Lieutenants H. Keswick and Sir William Jardine, Bart., and two Sergeants. A large number of people were present. Lieutenant Keswick formally asked the Town Council to take charge of the Colours, and the Provost, in a patriotic speech, undertook, in behalf of the Council, to perform this duty, and expressed the hope that the Battalion would soon return with an honourable record of good service done for the country. On February 16th the Battalion was medically inspected. After the men unfit for service had been sent home, the Battalion was reduced to six Companies. This was done by breaking up F and H Companies, and dividing the men among the other Companies. It continued to have only six Companies till it returned from South Africa. The Battalion was regarded in Belfast with the kindly feelings that are always shown there to a Scottish Regiment. These found expression in an entertainment given to the men on March 5th by the congregation of St. Enoch's Presbyterian Church. The Rev. C. Davey, on behalf of the entertainers, expressed hearty good wishes for their future in South Africa and elsewhere. Major Laurie, in replying, alluded to the fact that the Dumfries Militia were quartered in Belfast in 1812, and mentioned that he believed that there was still living in Dumfries a daughter of a former non-commissioned officer who could remember her stay in Belfast Barracks with the Regiment.\* The Presbyterians attended divine service in St. Enoch's Church, and a special farewell sermon, preached by the Rev. C. Davey on February 25th, which was expected to be their last Sunday in Belfast, was afterwards printed and widely circulated. The final orders fixed March 8th as the day of their departure. On the forenoon of that day the Battalion paraded for the first time in khaki, and was inspected by Colonel Graves, Commanding the District. After the Battalion had marched past in column and quarter column, Colonel Graves said—"In wishing you God-speed and good-bye, I am glad to be able to pay you a well-deserved tribute for your good behaviour in the Barracks since you came to 1900.

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\* *Note.*—Mrs Palmer, daughter of Pipe-Major Saunders, who served in the Dumfries Militia during its embodiment in the early part of the eighteenth century, died at Dumfries, 26th June, 1900, aged 97. She was doubtless the last survivor of those who went with the Regiment to Ireland in 1811. She had many reminiscences of her life as a child with the Regiment. In the centenary year, through the kindness of Colonel Hume, she was taken to visit the Battalion at Hannahfield, an episode which gave her great pleasure.

1900. the District. Your Colonel informs me that your conduct was very satisfactory, and that there has been very little crime. As far as headquarters goes, there was no complaint. You leave the District with a good record. I hope that when you return from South Africa it will be with a record not only of good conduct, but of good behaviour before the enemy, in bravery such as that for which all Scottish Regiments have hitherto been famous. Remember that you have on your Colours a picture of that historic castle of the famous capital of your country—and, not only that, but, twice over, the Royal crest. In wishing you good-bye, I feel sure that you will keep up the good record and add more to what you already have. Colonel Witham, I wish you God-speed.” After Colonel Graves had shaken hands with the officers present, Colonel Witham introduced to him Provost Glover, Bailie Houston, and Mr Grierson (Town-Clerk), who were present as a deputation from the Town Council of Dumfries. Mr Grierson then read the following minute of the Town Council of Dumfries:—“The Town Council have heard with very great satisfaction that the 3rd Battalion King’s Own Scottish Borderers, which has been intimately connected with Dumfries for more than 100 years, has volunteered to serve in South Africa during the period of the present war, and that this offer of service has been accepted by Her Majesty. The Town Council recall with pleasure the uniform good conduct of the Battalion when encamped at Kingholm, and the friendly relations that have always existed between its officers and men and the inhabitants of the Burgh. They further remember the many testimonies which distinguished officers have given to the efficiency of the Battalion, as also the patriotic zeal it has shown in volunteering to serve outside the limits fixed by the terms of enlistment, not only at this time, but on every former occasion when national danger has necessitated the embodiment of Scotch Militia. The Town Council, therefore, record their thanks to the Battalion for the honour its efficiency and patriotism have brought to the town and district in the past, and their most fervent hope that when the victory of the British Army has secured a lasting and beneficent peace, the Battalion may be welcomed home in safety with a reputation enhanced by the memory of good service done in South Africa. The Town Council request Provost Glover, Bailie Houston, and





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# GROUP OF OFFICERS VICTORIA BARRACKS, BELFAST, 1900.

Prior to their DEPARTURE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

1, 2nd-Lieut. P. W. Dodgson; 2, Capt. W. L. C. Allan; 3, Civil-Surgeon Taylor (attached); 4, 2nd-Lieut. T. B. Neilson; 5, 2nd-Lieut. H. S. Gladstone; 6, Capt. J. L. Greig; 7, Lieut. W. McCall; 8, Lieut. H. Keswick; 9, 2nd-Lieut. J. C. Stormonth-Darling; 10, Hon. Lieut. W. E. Webb, Quartermaster; 11, Capt. A. D. R. Pott; 12, Capt. W. C. Critchley-Salmonson; 13, Capt. F. J. Carruthers, Adjutant; 14, Major C. V. E. Laurie; 15, Lieut.-Col. J. K. Maxwell-Widham; 16, Major J. McKie; 17, Capt. Sir A. D. Grierson, Bart.; 18, Capt. H. W. A. F. Chidley-Brown; 19, Capt. J. B. Wilkie; 20, 2nd-Lieut. N. W. M. Beunton.

the Town-Clerk to proceed to Belfast, where the Battalion is now quartered, and to communicate this resolution to Colonel Witham, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates." The Provost afterwards addressed the Battalion, and informed them that he was sent to express for them the sincere good wishes of the town of Dumfries. Before the parade was dismissed, Colonel Witham called for three cheers for the Queen, which were heartily given. The Battalion paraded again at 10.15 p.m., and afterwards marched to the Great Northern Station to entrain for Queenstown. Belfast had, during the previous weeks, seen various bodies of soldiers leave for the seat of war, and the novelty of such an event had consequently a little worn away. Notwithstanding, the streets were crowded, and the people cheered enthusiastically. At the terminus so great was the press of people that the ranks were broken, and the men had to struggle in singly, or two and two. A barricade had been erected to prevent strangers entering the platform, but this was broken, and a crowd, chiefly of well-dressed young men, entered the station. Their only object was to express their good will, and this they did in a very orderly way. Some of the District Staff were present, and a few personal friends of the officers and men. Among these were Sir James Crichton-Browne, Mr Gilbert Grierson, Mr Cecil Laurie, Rev. R. W. Weir, and several of the officers' wives. Punctually at 12.30, at the sound of the bugle, amid much cheering on both sides, the train left the station. Queenstown was reached the next day about 11 a.m. The men were then provided with refreshment by the Absent Minded Beggar Fund, and were embarked on board the Kildonan Castle (Transport No. 44)—Commander J. C. Robinson. The state of the Battalion on embarkation was—officers, 23; non-commissioned officers and men, 425. The officers who embarked were:—Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell-Witham, Major Laurie, Major McKie; Captains Sir A. Grierson, Bart., Crichtley-Salmonson, Crichton-Browne, Pott, Wilkie, Greig, Allan; Lieutenants Keswick, M'Call, Sir Wm. Jardine, Bart., 2nd Lieutenants Gladstone, Neilson, Dudgeon, Brunton, Graham, Stormonth-Darling, and Jameson; Captain and Adjutant Carruthers, Quarter-Master Webb, and Surgeon Taylor. Lieutenant Scriven and 10 non-commissioned officers and men were com-

1900.

1900. pleting a Maxim course at Hythe when the Kildonan Castle sailed. They embarked for Africa in the "Bavarian" on March 16th, arrived at Cape Town on April 7th, and joined the Battalion at Modder River on April 18th. Before starting, the ship was inspected by General M'Almont.

An officer's diary contains this description of the departure:—"The Kildonan Castle sailed about 3 p.m. It was a peculiar sight. The dock was densely crowded with people shouting and cheering. Some old women selling oranges carried on a brisk trade with the Tommies on board, throwing the fruit on the deck, while they threw back the coppers. At one end of the dock two girls strummed the latest songs on the mandoline and guitar, and at the other end a photographer hovered about trying to snap the scene, but was kept well at bay with well-directed oranges. A touch of pathos could be seen here and there when some soldier said a last good-bye, and as we gradually began to float off, and while cheer after cheer from the Dock grew fainter and fainter, the indescribable feeling that we were leaving home came back again, and a strange stillness crept over the vessel as the land gradually faded from view." The Kildonan Castle was quite new. It was designed to carry 300 first-class passengers, 160 second-class, and 300 third-class; but before its internal arrangements were completed it was requisitioned as a transport, and was fitted up to carry 3000 officers and men. Besides the 3rd Batt. K.O.S.B., there were on board the 4th Batt. Somerset Light Infantry, the 4th Batt. North Staffordshire, and the 3rd Batt. Leinster, and a number of drafts. Lieut.-Colonel W. Long, 4th Batt. Somerset L.I., commanded the troops. There were in all 117 officers and over 2700 men on board. The voyage was a pleasant one.\*

The weather was good, and, though there were three deaths—two of the Leinster Regiment and one of the North Staffordshire—the health of those on board generally was excellent. There were concerts and other entertainments. The Kildonan Gazette appeared twice weekly. It was sold at sixpence, and so great was the circulation that at the end of the voyage the sum of £25—the profits of its sale—was handed over to the Seamen's Orphanage. The

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\* For the Log of the Kildonan Castle on the voyage, see Appendix Note 12.



last number, published on the 24th March, had a supplement headed "Lest we forget," containing the names of the officers on board. The numbers were:—4th Batt. Somerset Light Infantry, 26; 3rd Batt. K.O.S.B., 23; 4th Batt. North Stafford, 23; 3rd Batt. Leinster Regiment, 18; R.E., 4; R.A., 1; Fife Artillery, 1; Suffolk, 2; 3rd Somerset, 1; 3rd West York, 1; Yorkshire, 4; Dorset, 3; 3rd Black Watch, 2; Essex, 1; 1st Shropshire L.I., 1; 2nd Manchester, 1; Gordon Highlanders, 2; Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 2. 1900.

The Kildonan Castle arrived at Madeira on March 12th at 10 p.m., and left the next morning at 9.30. On March 17th St. Patrick's Day was duly celebrated by the Leinsters, who had provided themselves with shamrock for the occasion. They gave a concert in the evening. On March 24th a homeward bound steamer was passed, and from a notice chalked on a black-board it was ascertained that Lord Roberts was at Bloemfontein, that Cronje was to be sent to St. Helena, and that Mafeking was still holding out. Early on March 26th the Kildonan Castle anchored off Cape Town. So great was the number of transports in harbour that it was three days before the vessel could enter the dock. Before then, it transpired that the 3rd Batt. K.O.S.B. and the 3rd Batt. Leinster were to land, and that the other two Battalions were to go on to Port Elizabeth. It also became known that the stronger of the two Battalions landed at Capetown was to remain to guard prisoners, and that the other was to proceed to Modder River. Much to the satisfaction of the Scottish Borderers, it fell to them to go to the front. When the ship came into dock, a train was brought alongside, and the Battalion at once entrained. Before starting, a liberal supply of tea and buns was received from the Red Cross Society. This hospitable act was fortunate, as rations were not received till twenty hours afterwards. The Battalion left in two trains, one starting at 5 p.m., and the other at 10 p.m. The engine of the first train broke down, and it was overtaken at Victoria West Road by the second train about mid-day on March 31st. The combined train arrived at Kimberley on April 1st at 1.30 p.m. The tedium of the long journey was relieved by the novelty of the scenes witnessed. The line was patrolled the whole way up. As the train passed

1900. northward traces of war were visible in graves on recent battlefields, ruined farms, broken bridges, parties of Boer prisoners and guards at culverts and bridges. There was then the first impression of much that afterwards was very familiar. An officer's diary, for example, records "For the first time in my life tasted bully beef and biscuit. The former was very stringy and tasteless, the latter extremely hard and dry." At Touws River Station the K.O.S.B. Volunteer Company guarded the line, and when the Battalion arrived they were all turned out. On the arrival of the Battalion at Kimberley, the Commanding Officer and Adjutant waited on Lord Methuen, and received orders that the headquarters and the left half Battalion (D, E, and G Companies) were to go back to Modder River, 24 miles south of Kimberley, to relieve the South Staffordshire, and that the right half Battalion (A, B, and C Companies), under Major Laurie, was to go on to Dronfield, 8 miles north of Kimberley. Though the country round Kimberley had been to a large extent cleared of the enemy by Lord Roberts, there were at this time constant rumours of attempts planned by the Boers to cut the line and delay the passage of troops and supplies. Modder was then an important station on the line connecting Cape Town with as much of the western line as was open, and it was very important that a bridge there crossing the Modder, which had been destroyed by the Boers, and had just been repaired by the Engineers, should be carefully guarded. The train with the Battalion was the first military train which crossed after the reconstruction. Dronfield was also important, being in the same line of communication. The Battalion was thus at once placed in charge of positions of great importance in the lines of communication of the army that was advancing northward in the west of the country.

There were frequent changes in the disposition of the Battalion. An April 4th, A, B, and C Companies marched to Macfarlane, a small station 4 miles north of Dronfield, and 12 miles north of Kimberley. On the following day C Company, under Captain Sir Alexander Grierson, Bart., marched to Riverton pumping station, on the left bank of the Vaal River, about 7 miles west of Macfarlane, to protect the water supply of Kimberley. On April 12th, A and C Companies, having been

relieved by two companies of the 4th South Staffordshire, returned to Dronfield. The same day, on account of a rumour of an attack on the line by Villebois de Marueil, B Company went to Modder. On the following day, A and C Companies moved to Modder, and the whole Battalion was together. It was soon again broken up, and remained in that condition for a considerable time. On April 25th, G Company went to Spyfontein, a small siding between Modder River and Kimberley. On May 20th, Headquarters and A, C, and E Companies went to Warrenton, 44 miles north of Kimberley, and half of G. Company came from Spyfontein to Modder, where they remained till June 12th, when they were moved to Warrenton. On May 30th the other half of this Company went from Spyfontein to Warrenton. On June 10th, A and half G Companies, under Major McKie, marched to Christiana, in the Transvaal—a two days' march. On July 3rd, B and D Companies, relieved at Modder by a detachment of Cape Town Highlanders, rejoined Headquarters at Warrenton. On August 2nd, B Company was sent to reinforce the detachment at Christiana. 1900.

In the places situated on the railway the duties were similar. The great object was to protect the line. Trenches had to be made and bushes had to be cleared away where such could conceal the approach of the enemy. For a considerable time the troops stood to arms for an hour or two before sunrise. Occasionally there were alarms at night, when patrols had to go along the line, and the rest of the detachment had to be ready to turn out at a moment's notice. There can be no doubt that such attacks were often planned, and that they did not take place was due to the vigilance of the troops on guard. On one occasion, shortly after the arrival of the Battalion, a party of Boers provided with dynamite for blowing up the Modder River railway bridge was captured by Lord Methuen. The weather, notwithstanding thunderstorms and dust-storms, was enjoyable. The officers and men lived in tents, and were, on the whole, fairly healthy. The Battalion orders contain frequent warnings on the dangers of drinking polluted water. On April 10th, Captain Allan was appointed Station Staff Officer, and Lieutenant MacCall Railway Staff Officer. Colonel Witham  
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1900. was Commandant at Modder till May 20th, when he was succeeded by Major Laurie, who held the appointment till July 3rd. Captain Greig was invalided soon after the arrival of the Battalion, and left for England on May 3rd. The first death occurred on May 18th, when Lieutenant Moir died. The Battalion orders thus record the event:—"It is with deep regret that the Commanding Officer has to announce the death of Lieutenant G. C. Moir, at Bloemfontein, on the 18th May, from enteric fever. Lieutenant Moir, who was attached for duty to the 1st Battalion K.O.S.B.,\* was specially recommended by the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey, for distinction for twice bringing men out of action under heavy fire at the battle of Karee siding, when the Battalion lost heavily. The Commanding Officer feels sure all ranks will join with him in mourning the loss of a gallant officer and a good comrade." On May 25th and 26th, the detachment at Modder River kept the Queen's Birthday with such festivities as circumstances and a heavy thunderstorm allowed. The troops paraded, and a salute was fired. There were games, foot races, and horse and pony races, and at night a dance in the hotel. A number of Kimberley people were present.

In June, Captain Wilkie was sent home invalided. In July a draft from the 1st Battalion K.O.S.B., numbering 122, which had left England on June 26th, was attached to the 3rd Battalion. These remained with the Battalion till December, 1901, when they entrained at Bulawayo to join their own Battalion at Krugersdorp. When at Warrenton, a draft of 300 recruits of the 3rd Batt. Royal Welsh Regiment was attached to the Headquarters. These afterwards joined their own Battalion at Vryburg. At Modder, besides the Detachment of the 3rd Batt. K.O.S.B., there were two guns, and for a part of the time a detachment of the 9th Lancers and some Cape Mounted Police. At Warrenton, in addition to the Companies of the Battalion, there were the 37th (part) Battery R.A., part of a Battery of Canadian Artillery, and, for a portion of the time, a detachment of the 6th Lancashire Fusiliers. At Christiana there were some men of the

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\* Lieutenant Moir was seconded for service in South Africa with the 1st Batt. K.O.S.B. before the 3rd Batt. was embodied.

Bedfordshire and about 50 others; and there the Commanding Officer was Major Turton, R.E. The detachment at Christiana under Major M'Kie did most of the work of making fortifications planned by Major Turton, R.E., which were considered to be some of the best defensive works constructed during the war. 1900.

On June 5th, Lord Roberts entered Pretoria. On July 11th the railway between Durban and Pretoria was re-opened. On July 21st the army in the Orange River Colony under Prinsloo, numbering about 5000 men, surrendered. Early in September the bulk of the Boer army in the Transvaal retired into the Portuguese territory; and on September 17th Lord Roberts telegraphed:—"There is nothing left of the Boer army except a few marauding bands." These detached bodies of Boers were more numerous than was at first supposed, and, owing to their extreme mobility, their knowledge of the country, and the assistance they got from the Dutch inhabitants, they were long able to elude capture, and they gave much harrassing work to the British troops. The 3rd Batt. K.O.S.B. took part in the march of a column under the command of Major-General Settle, D.S.O., R.E., which was sent to operate against these troublesome foes. The column was formed at Vryburg, and consisted of about 3000 men. Besides the 3rd Batt. K.O.S.B. there were the 3rd Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers, part of the 2nd Batt. Somerset Light Infantry, part of the 37th Howitzer Battery Royal Artillery with 2 Howitzers, the 44th Battery R.A. with 4 guns, 4 guns of the Canadian Royal Artillery, Paget's Horse, Denison's Scouts, and detachments of the Cape Police, Cape Mounted Rifles, Diamond Field Horse, Imperial Yeomanry, and Army Service Corps. In addition to the guns already mentioned, the Column had a quick-firing three-pounder Nordenfeldt, 2 galloping Maxims belonging to the Yeomanry, and the Maxims of the three Infantry Battalions. Colonel Sir Charles Parsons, K.C.M.G., R.A., Commanded the Cavalry and Artillery, and Colonel Gilroy, of the Somersets, the Infantry. The object of the march was to relieve various outlying garrisons which were invested by the Boers, to collect cattle, and to burn the farms of those who had taken the oath of allegiance and had violated their pledge. The Headquarters and the Companies of the 3rd Batt. K.O.S.B. which were

1900. at Warrenton were moved to Vryburg on September 12th, and they, along with the other troops, were reviewed by General Settle before the march began. The following itinerary of the march has been made up after a comparison of several accounts of the days' marches:—September 19th—Column formed up at 5.15 a.m., marched to O'Reilly's Pan, about 14 miles; 20th—formed up at 5.15 a.m., marched about 14 miles to Kareeput, near Mooifontein, arriving about 1.30; 21st—formed up at 5.15 a.m., halted at Pretorius Farm, Welgevonden, at 9 a.m., marched to Springboom Kop, about 21 miles; 22nd—formed up at 6 a.m., marched to Schweizer Reneke. The troops stationed there under the command of Colonel Chamier, R.A., had been partly surrounded by the Boers, but when the column arrived it was found that the enemy had left, and that the troops were in good health. There had been fighting that morning, when six men belonging to the garrison had been killed. 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th—Column halted. Strong mounted patrols were sent out, which brought in eight prisoners; 27th—moved off at 8 a.m., marched to Vuurfontein, about 16 miles; 28th—moved off at 5.15 a.m., marched to Holwater, 13 miles; 29th—marched, 6 a.m., to Kareepan, on Vaal River, 7 miles; 30th—moved off at 5 a.m., marched to Christiana, 17 miles; October 1st to 12th—Column halted. On October 1st a convoy was sent to Warrenton for provisions. On the 6th General Settle reviewed the troops in a severe sandstorm. On October 12th Quartermaster-Sergeant Williams, 3rd Batt. K.O.S.B., died of dysentery. He was buried the following morning. The Battalion was here brought to its full strength by the Companies which had marched from Vryburg being joined by Companies A, B, and G, which had been stationed in Christiana under the command of Major McKie. The whole Battalion proceeded with the Column. 13th—Column left Christiana at 5 a.m., marched to Kareepan, at which they arrived at 2 p.m., 15 miles. 14th—moved off at 5 a.m., arrived at Bloemhof about 5 p.m., 18 miles. 15th—owing to delay caused by the wagons having to cross a difficult drift, the Column did not move off till 4.30 p.m., marched to Lake Warden, 7 miles. Up to this date the Column had captured about 30 Boers, also 12,000 sheep, besides horses and cattle. 16th—moved off at 2 p.m., marched

through what is described as "a very pretty country, very home-like, with fine trees and thatched houses," to Steenkamps Kraal, about 7 miles. The cavalry fought a small skirmish, and captured seven Boers. 17th—moved off at 5 a.m., marched to Hoopstad, which was reached about 12.30 p.m., 15 miles; 18th—Column halted; 19th—moved off at 4.30 a.m., marched to Hofman's Drift, 20 miles. The rear-guard and convoy were attacked by the enemy, who were driven off. At night the Battalion was sniped from the opposite bank of the river, but the enemy were silenced by the Maxim gun. Some horses stampeded, but they were recovered the next morning. 20th—Column halted. The sick and wounded, accompanied by Major Brook, R.E., and Lieutenant Brunton, 3rd K.O.S.B., were sent to Hoopstad. These were stopped by the Boers, who took the rifles, the spare boots, and the money, but did not molest the sick. 21st—moved off at 5 a.m., marched to Clerkstroom, 8 miles. It was reported that a force of Boers was at hand, and preparations were made to receive the enemy; but it was discovered that the force was that of General Porter, in search of De Wet. 22nd—marched at 5 a.m., and reached Wegdraai at 5 p.m., 18 miles. 23rd—at 5 a.m. the Artillery and Maxims searched the Transvaal side of the river. Marched at 2 p.m., and reached Hoopstad at 6 p.m., 10 miles. A considerable force of Boers had assembled to attack the convoy on the right flank. They were engaged by the Cape Police and some Cape Mounted Rifles. The Boers captured two Maxims. The defending force lost seven killed, five wounded, and 45 taken prisoners. 24th—Column halted. 25th—marched at 5 a.m., arrived at Steenkamps Kraal about 4 p.m., 15 miles. 26th—moved off at 4.30, arrived at Rhenoster Kop about noon, 12 miles. 27th—moved off at 4.30 a.m., and arrived at Groot Gannapan at 2 p.m., 13 miles. 28th—marched at 7 a.m., and arrived at Zuid Driefontein at 5 p.m., 16 miles. 29th—marched at 5 a.m., arrived at Graspan about 9 a.m., when a convoy with two days' provisions, under escort of 50 Scottish Rifles, was met. Arrived at Mahemsfontein at 6 p.m., about 14 miles. 30th—marched at 4 a.m., and arrived at Boshof at 5 p.m. The Pipers of the 4th Scottish Rifles stationed at this place played the Column into the town. 31st—the mounted troops and part of the

1900.

1900. Artillery, under Sir Charles Parsons, left the Column, and proceeded to Jacobsdaal and Koffyfontein. The rest of the troops halted and enjoyed the amenities of greater comforts than they had had for some time. November 1st—moved off at 4.30 a.m. On leaving the town, the Pipers of the 4th Scottish Rifles played at the head of the Battalion, and Colonel Courtenay bade them good-bye. Arrived at Zevenfontein about 5 p.m., 18 miles. Nov. 2nd—marched at 4 a.m., arrived at Windsorton Road Station. The Somerset Light Infantry entrained for Belmont. Nov. 3rd—Entrained about 4.30 p.m., arrived at Honeynest Kloof. 4th—The Column had marched without tents, but here tents were issued and pitched. New khaki was also issued. As the men had worn one suit of clothing and underclothing for eight weeks, and many of their garments were extremely tattered, the new clothing was much valued. A and G Companies, under Captain Crichton-Browne and Lieutenant Neilson, with a 16-pounder and some Cape Artillery, were sent with 15 waggons of food and ammunition to relieve Koffyfontein. 5th and 6th—Column halted. 7th—A diary records: "After every conceivable order last night, we heard that we were to load up at 5 a.m. to-day, and proceed to Modder by train. Spent the morning loading up, there being, of course, insufficient trucks. We left Honeynest Kloof about 4 p.m., and got to Modder about 6 p.m. We were not told where to camp, so the train took us over only to bring us back again. Owing to our not being allowed any engine to remove our trucks of supplies and officers' kits, they had to be removed by hand a distance of about a mile. This meant no food and no change of clothing. The men had no food from 5 a.m. till 9 p.m., and I had no food from 5.30 a.m. till 10 p.m., and not even a greatcoat till then. Our cavalry were sniped last night 6 miles from Honeynest Kloof, and lost one man killed and two wounded—all by soft-nosed Mauser bullets. I am writing this by moonlight, which is wonderfully bright." The same day the Mounted Column rejoined the Column, and along with it the detachment under Captain Crichton - Browne. Captain Crichton - Browne's orders were to proceed to Wilpurt, 10 miles south-east of Honeynest, and there to report to Sir Charles Parsons, whose Column was bivouacked there. From Sir Charles Parsons Captain



Crichton-Browne was to get a Squadron of Imperial Yeomanry, and with that reinforcement was to proceed direct with his detachment to Koffyfontein. On the day he left Honeynest Kloof, he arrived at Sir Charles Parsons' bivouac. On the following day parties of Boers were reported, and that night some of the men of A and G Companies, when on outpost duty, repulsed attacks of the enemy, one of which was made under cover of a flock of sheep. Bullets came that night into the bivouac where the rest of the detachment was, and shelter under the waggons had to be taken. There were several casualties, but none among the Scottish Borderers. After this Sir Charles Parsons did not consider it prudent that the detachment should proceed to Koffyfontein. Sir Charles Parsons on his march from Wilput to Modder placed the detachment in the rear-guard of his column. It formed the only unmounted portion of the column, and consequently it had a somewhat trying march. 8th—Marched at 5 a.m., arrived at Jacobsdal, 12 miles. 9th—Marched at 3 a.m., arrived at Blaauwbank Drift, where they bivouacked. Captain Sir Alexander Grierson, Bart., and Lieut. Jameson, with C and D Companies, were left to garrison Jacobsdal. 10th—Column halted at 3.30 a.m. Captain Crichton-Browne and Lieutenant Neilson, with A and G Companies, a 15-pounder with Cape Artillerymen, and supply waggons, proceeded to Koffyfontein, a distance of about 12 miles, to augment the garrison there. They were supported by mounted troops, which afterwards returned to Blaauwbank Drift. 11th—Marched at 3 p.m., and arrived at Blaauwbank Pan. 12th—Moved off at 4.30 a.m., marched to Jacobsdal, 12 miles. 13th—Marched at 4.30 a.m., and arrived at Modder, entrained there about 4.30 p.m., reached Kimberley about 6 p.m., and Warrenton about 8 p.m. 14th—The Battalion arrived at Vryburg about 6 a.m., and encamped on the west side of the railway. This ended the Battalion's share in the march of General Settle's Column. The men stood the fatigue of the long marches remarkably well. Notwithstanding the the absence of tents and the heavy rains, which frequently entailed sleeping and marching in wet clothes, the health of the men was good. During the march the men had no more than what they carried, and the officers were allowed only

1900. 30lbs. of baggage. The blankets and waterproof sheets were carried in waggons.

On November 16th the Battalion changed its camping ground to the railway yard on the east side of the line, and relieved the West Yorkshire Militia.

On November 19th a draft of 47 men from home joined Headquarters. This was practically the only reinforcement which came to the Battalion in South Africa to fill the vacancies caused by death and by men going home invalided or time-expired. A second draft of 24 men brought out in February, 1902, under charge of Captain Wilkie, was attached to the 1st Battalion, and never were with their own Battalion in South Africa. On November 22nd a convoy of provisions left Vryburg for Schweizer Reneke, which was garrisoned by a force under the command of Colonel Chamier, who had been second in command during the siege of Kimberley. The escort was under the command of Colonel Milne, D.S.O., and consisted of 200 men (B and E Companies) of the 3rd Battalion K.O.S.B., under Major Laurie, Captain Pott, and Lieutenant Tireman, with Civil-Surgeon Ellis in medical charge; 100 men of the 3rd Welsh Regiment; 1 officer and 27 men of the Donegal and Antrim Artillery Militia; a fifteen-pounder under charge of some Australian Artillery; some Mounted Infantry; and some of Denison's Scouts. They marched without tents, and bivouacked the first night at O'Reilly's Pan, the second night at Kareeput, the third night at Du Toits' Kop, and arrived at Schweizer Reneke on November 25th. The distance was about fifty miles. On November 24th a party of Boers short of supplies, who numbered, according to report, about 800, did their best to capture the convoy. They lined the sides of a defile, through which the road ordinarily taken passes, and, had the troops gone this way, it might have fared hard with them. Fortunately, the local guides—one of whom was a connection of a former officer of the Battalion, Major Hannay—discovered the disposition of the enemy, and led the force by another route. The Boers, when they discovered this, changed their position, and made an attempt to intercept the convoy elsewhere. The convoy was sent on, and the rear-guard, of which the Scottish Borderers formed a part, kept the enemy from approaching the waggons. On

this occasion Civil-Surgeon Ellis carried a wounded man out of a heavy fire. The Sergeant-Major of Denison's Scouts was killed, and another man was wounded. The supplies were safely delivered. Colonel Milne left Schweizer Reneke after he had brought in the convoy, taking with him most of the old garrison, but the two Companies of the Scottish Borderers and the Donegal and Antrim Artillery were left to form part of Colonel Chamier's force. 1900-1901.

At Christmas, 1900, presents for the Battalion were received at Headquarters from friends in Dumfriesshire, and also a telegram of good wishes, sent by the Rev. R. W. Weir, from about 200 wives and children of soldiers in South Africa, who were entertained at dinner on Christmas Day in Greyfriars' Hall, Dumfries, on the invitation of the three clergymen who officiated at the services attended by the Battalion in Dumfries.

On January 1st, 1901, Lieutenant-Colonel Witham was appointed Commandant at Vryburg, and Captain Carruthers, Station Staff Officer.

On January 9th, Lord Methuen arrived at Schweizer Reneke, and on the following day the place was evacuated by the British troops, who took with them the natives and the remaining white population. The troops had some fighting during their march to Taungs, which they reached on the 13th. Lord Methuen expressed himself much pleased with the Scottish Borderers, and announced his wish to take them with his Column. A difficulty arose from the condition of the men's boots, and other troops having arrived, the General changed this part of his plan, and when the Column marched the Scottish Borderers were left at Taungs, and the next day went by train to Vryburg.

On January 24th, Colonel Milne, D.S.O., A.A.G., took over the command of the troops at Vryburg, and on the 29th January the Headquarters of the Battalion, with B and E Companies, left for Bulawayo. When they arrived at Mafeking they were detained there by the Commandant, Colonel Vyvyan, till the arrival of other troops. On the 30th, 3 officers and 190 men were sent out in support of some guns and mounted troops. On the 31st, in consequence of an order received, E Company was sent back to Vryburg under Captain Allan. The Headquarters, with B

1901. Company and details, left the same afternoon, and arrived at Bulawayo on February 2nd, just in time to take part in a service held there that day in memory of the late Queen Victoria. The representative of his Honour the Administrator of Rhodesia, in a letter he wrote to the officer in command, referred to "the excellent appearance and steadiness of the troops who paraded on this occasion," and remarked that "it was specially satisfactory to see that the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who had, I understand, only arrived that day by rail from the south, were able to take part in the ceremony."

On March 14th the Detachment left at Vryburg joined the Headquarters at Bulawayo. On the 18th C and D Companies rejoined from Jacobsdal, where they had been stationed from Nov. 9th. Captain Sir Alexander Grierson, Bart., who commanded this Detachment, was also Commandant of the Garrison, and remained as such for a month after his men left. While in command there he had, besides the Scottish Borderers, a Company of the 5th Royal Dublin Fusiliers, a Detachment of the 74th Imperial Yeomanry, a Detachment of the Cape Artillery, with a fifteen-pounder gun, and 20 to 25 men of the Oppurman Tribe. The village was, at an earlier period in the war, garrisoned by a Detachment of Cape Town Highlanders, who made no defences and lived in a sort of market square commanded on all sides by houses. In October, 1900, when the troops were engaged in some festivities, the Boer women brought in a Boer Commando, and hid them in their houses. On the following morning, at day-break, these Boers opened fire, and killed and wounded half the force. After this the Boers left, and the remnant of the garrison retired to Modder River. The new garrison placed there by General Settle took better precautions. They encamped on an eminence which commanded the town. This was made into a strong position, and numerous small forts were constructed, which were occupied day and night, the men being relieved every twenty-four hours. The garrison slept in their clothes with rifles beside them. Several night attacks were averted by the vigilance of the garrison, and for this commendation was given by the Assistant Inspector-General at Kimberley. The duties of the garrison were to look after the people of the place, who were nearly all hostile, and to prevent information or supplies

being sent to the Boer Commandos. They had to bring in out-lying farmers and their stock, send all information that could be procured to Kimberley, and give such help as they were able to give to passing Columns. No one was allowed to be out after nine o'clock, when a bell rang, and every night the bulk of the male population was locked up in the church. It is worthy of remark that during the time when these difficult and sometimes delicate duties were performed at Jacobsdal, not a single inhabitant made any complaint of abuse or ill-usage by the men. There was no looting, and the men bought all they needed, including vegetables, which could be got only from the Boer inhabitants. 1901.

The Headquarters and certain Companies of the Battalion were stationed at Bulawayo till the Battalion was ordered home. They were quartered at Hillside Camp, about two and a half miles south of the town, in huts originally erected for the Rhodesian Field Force. For a portion of the time during which the Battalion was in this station, the 87th and 88th Companies of the Welsh Yeomanry were also in camp, and, for a time, details of Australian and New Zealand forces. Detachments of the British South African Police were in their own barracks in the town. The duties were lighter than those which the Battalion had previously had to perform in South Africa. There were occasional field days under the officer commanding in Rhodesia, and also frequent route marches and tactical exercises. Occasionally there were entertainments\* and games. A good many football matches were played, and it can be recorded that on no occasion when the football team played in South Africa did it suffer defeat.

The Battalion had frequently to furnish men for detachment duty. On March 21st, not long after the arrival of the Battalion at Bulawayo, in consequence of a rumour of a powerful native chief's disaffection, B Company, under Captain Pott and Lieutenant Tireman, with Dr Carden, marched to Goromanzi, 25 miles north of Salisbury, and nearly 300 miles from Bulawayo, which was the furthest point north held by British troops during the war. The distance between the post held by this Detachment

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\* A song written by Captain Stewart of Shambellie and Miss Stewart, sung at these entertainments, is given in Appendix Note 13.

1901. and that occupied by the Detachment at Koffyfontein was about 1000 miles. B Company rejoined on August 13th. In a letter to Captain Pott, dated July 29th, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Marshall James Clarke, R.A., K.C.M.G., Resident Governor of Southern Rhodesia, wrote:—"I desire personally to express my approbation of the moral effect produced by the presence of your command in the Province, and the satisfactory discipline maintained. No complaints as to conduct on the part of your men were made to me while you were here."

On April 4th, E Company was detached for duty at Manzi Nyama, about 70 miles south-east of Bulawayo. On April 4th, 1901, the officers of the Battalion in South Africa were on duty as follow:—At Bulawayo—Lieutenant-Colonel Witham, Major Laurie, Captain Allan, Captain Carruthers, Adjutant, Lieutenant Webb, Quartermaster, and Lieutenant Hon. F. Napier. En route to Manzi-Nyama—Lieutenant Scriven. On their way to Goromanzi (north of Salisbury)—Captain Pott and Lieutenant Tireman, with B Company. At Koffyfontein, with A and G Companies—Captain Crichton-Browne and Lieutenant Neilson. At Jacobsdal—Captain Sir Alexander Grierson, Bart., Commandant. At Modder River—Major M'Kie, Commandant. At Kimberley—Lieutenant Sir William Jardine, Bart., Assistant Provost Marshall. At Bloemfontein—Lieutenant Brunton, in charge of details. At Cape Town—Lieutenant Gladstone, employed by the Field Intelligence Department; and Lieutenant M'Call, Adjutant C.T. Guard. Of the other officers who came out with the Battalion, Captains Critchley-Salmonson, Greig, and Wilkie were invalided; Lieutenant Keswick had gone home on leave; Lieutenants Dudgeon, Graham, and Jameson had been appointed to commissions in the line Battalion, and Lieutenant Stormonth-Darling to a commission in the Scottish Rifles. On April 9th, Major M'Kie, who had been some time Commandant at Modder, was appointed Military Censor and Military Postmaster at Bulawayo. When at Modder River, Major M'Kie did excellent work in procuring intelligence and in purchasing remounts.

On the 15th May, 15 non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Lieutenant Tarver, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, went to Rhodes Farm in

charge of Boer refugees. Both detachments rejoined at Bulawayo on June 1st. On July 22nd the usual routine at Bulawayo was interrupted by a sudden order for troops to proceed at once down country towards Mafeking. 220 officers and men of the 3rd Batt. K.O.S.B., 80 officers and men of the B.S.A.P., and 5 guns—the whole under command of Colonel Verner, C.B., Commanding the Forces in Southern Rhodesia, were at once entrained. They left about 5.20 p.m., and, on arriving the following day about 5.30 p.m. at Magalapye, 271 miles south of Bulawayo, it was found that the Boers, after destroying part of the line between that station and Mafeking, had left the place, and that the services of the troops were therefore not required. A party of men were sent with the engine to repair the line, and the remainder of the force bivouacked. The next day there was a field day, and at 4.45 p.m. the force left for Bulawayo, where they arrived on the 25th at 4.15 p.m. 1901.

On July 30th, C Company, under the command of Captain Sir Alexander Grierson, Bart., and Lieutenants Brunton and the Hon. F. Scott, accompanied by Lieutenant Scriven, was despatched to Crocodile Pools for the purpose of protecting the line and making and garrisoning block-houses. They had to clear thick brushwood before they could form a camp. Afterwards, they occupied block-houses and a kopje which dominated the position, on which a Maxim gun was placed. Ordinarily, the men slept in the open on the kopje. Crocodile Pools was fifty miles from the nearest settlement of white people, and the detachment was dependent on an armoured train for its food supplies. Sergeant Malloy, of the Permanent Staff, was taken seriously ill at Crocodile Pools. He was sent to Mafeking, and died there on September 7th. C Company remained at Crocodile Pools till it was relieved by E Company, under Captain Allan. It rejoined Headquarters on November 3rd and 9th. E Company was the last detachment sent to this post. During its stay, a number of Boers passed flying from the Transvaal.

The Battalion was called on to man armoured trains running from Mafeking to Kimberley and elsewhere in that district, and at Crocodile Pools they had an armoured train called after the regiment, "His Majesty's Train, Borderer," which was commanded

1901. first by Lieutenant Brunton, and afterwards by Lieutenant Scriven. These armoured trains were constantly having a brush with the enemy. On one occasion H.M.T. Borderer saved two passenger trains from being blown up by the Boers. It was the escort for the time, and it beat the assailants off.

On September 19th the Battalion was present at a service held in memory of the late Mr M'Kinley, President of the United States, who died on September 14 from the effects of shots received on September 6th. On October 21st the Battalion Orders gave an extract from a despatch from Earl Roberts to the Secretary of State for War, dated 4th September, 1901, in which the following officers and non-commissioned officers were mentioned as having rendered special and meritorious service:—Lieut.-Colonel J. K. Witham, Major C. V. E. Laurie, Major J. M'Kie, Captain F. C. Carruthers, Captain Sir Alexander D. Grierson, Bart., Sergt.-Major W. Smith, Colour-Sergeant J. B. Anderson, Sergeant G. Robson, Sergeant W. M'Lean, Corporal W. Rennie.

On October 30th, the Battalion order contained an extract from the "London Gazette," of September 27th, announcing the bestowal of the following honours:—To be a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Witham; to be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, Major Claude Villiers Emilius Laurie and Major M'Kie; to have the distinguished conduct medal, Sergeant-Major W. Smith and Colour-Sergeant J. Anderson.

On November 5th, Pipe-Major Watt died. He was much liked by his comrades of all ranks. A tombstone to his memory has been erected by the Battalion.

On December 21st, the details of the 1st Battalion K.O.S.B., which had been attached to the 3rd Battalion since July 23rd, 1900, left for Krugersdorp, to join their own Battalion.

On the 22nd, the Battalion order announced "The Commanding Officer regrets to announce the death of Captain A. D. R. Pott, which took place at Kimberley on the 20th, from abscess of the liver." Captain Pott had served in the Battalion for fifteen years, and his death was much mourned by the Battalion and by many other friends.



When stationed at Bulawayo, officers and men of the Battalion when sick were nursed by Sister Dorothy Smith, one of the Australian nursing sisters. This sister became well known to all ranks. Her unremitting care of the sick and her kindly interest in the men are very gratefully remembered. She accompanied Captain Pott to No. 11 General Hospital at Kimberley when he was dangerously ill, and later on she went with Captain Sir Alexander Grierson, Bart., to Cape Town, when he was sent there in a very weak condition.

1901-1902.

At Christmas, 1901, presents were received from Dumfriesshire friends, and a telegram from Provost Glover with good wishes from the wives and children who were entertained at dinner in Greyfriars' Hall, Dumfries, on the invitation of the committee in charge of the Dumfries war funds.

A and G Companies, which were detached to garrison Koffyfontein when the Battalion was on the march with General Settle's column, did not rejoin headquarters at Bulawayo. They arrived at Koffyfontein about 120 strong, under the command of Captain Crichton Browne and Lieutenant Neilson, on November 10th, 1900, and they remained there till January, 1902, when both officers having been invalided, they proceeded to Jacobsdal under the command of Lieutenant Maxwell Heron of the 4th Scottish Rifles. On February 28th, Major Laurie took command of this detachment, and was appointed Commandant at Jacobsdal. This Detachment had much anxious duty at Koffyfontein, which was then a place of some strategical importance, and the site of a valuable diamond mine. Captain Crichton-Browne, till invalided shortly before the Detachment left, was officer in command of the troops, and for a number of months before he left was also Commandant. He had under his charge, besides his own men, some Cape Artillery, with a fifteen-pounder, a Town Guard, and some armed natives. After his arrival, he erected new defences, and strengthened those then existing. The experience gained in erecting fortifications at Christiana was then found to be of great service. The gun was placed on an eminence, and there also was placed a powerful telescope, by means of which they could ascertain any movements of troops in the surrounding country. The troops occupied this position and the forts round the town and the mine. Some of them were

1902. mounted, and these did good service, both in bringing in supplies from outlying farms and in co-operating with advancing troops. On several occasions the Detachment acted in co-operation with Columns engaged in the series of "drives" which were taking place in the district at this time. They also did valuable work in collecting information. During the whole time that the Detachment was at Koffyfontein, the place was practically besieged, and the main supplies of food had to be brought in under an escort, which each time numbered about 700 men. It was unsafe to go any distance from the town or along the river-bed. When the Detachment moved to Jacobsdal some of the men were again provided with horses, and these were very useful in various ways.

At Bulawayo, on April 8th, a Battalion order was issued that the Battalion was to parade the next morning as strong as possible to take part in the funeral of the late Hon. C. J. Rhodes. On this occasion the Battalion lined the streets of Bulawayo, through which the procession passed. In April, Captain Sir Alexander Grierson, Bart., was sent to Wynberg, and was afterwards invalided home. He sailed from England on May 14th.

It is not surprising that in the beginning of 1902 officers and men waited anxiously for orders to proceed home. The war was practically at an end, the duties that the Battalion had then to do were not of an exciting kind, and it was known that they had been in South Africa longer than any other Scottish Militia Battalion.\* At last the welcome order was received, and on May 20th Headquarters, with B Company, and also E Company, which had returned from outpost duty, with a good many sick, marched to the railway station, as the Battalion order expressed it, "en route for home." They reached Cape Town on May 26th. Two Detachments had arrived before them. D Company under Lieutenant Sir William Jardine, Bart., and Hon. F. Napier had arrived on May 9th. They were sent from Bulawayo as an escort to a train carrying nearly 300 tons of small arms ammunition and powder and dynamite. The Boers, having got intelligence of this, were desirous of intercepting the train, but, by false telegrams, they were deceived, and arrived at

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\* See Appendix Note 14.

the place where they wished to meet the train twelve hours too late. This party, after its arrival at Cape Town, was sent to guard Boer prisoners at Simon's Town Camp. A and G Companies, under Major Laurie, Captain Wilkie, and Lieutenant M'Call, left Jacobsdal after being relieved by a Detachment of the Scots Guards on May 13. They were at Beaconsfield Camp, Kimberley, from May 14th to May 19th, and on May 22nd they arrived at Green Point Camp.

1902.

On May 28th C Company under the command of Major M'Kie arrived from Bulawayo, and the Battalion was once more complete. The long journeys to Cape Town were accomplished by these detachments in open trucks.

The authorities had resolved that a portion of the Battalion should proceed to Antigua in charge of Boer prisoners. Happily, the progress of the peace negotiations made this unnecessary, and on the 29th the Battalion embarked in the Roslin Castle. The state of the Battalion on embarkation was 14 officers, 255 non-commissioned officers and men. The names of the officers were:—Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell Witham, C.M.G.; Major Laurie, D.S.O.; Major M'Kie, D.S.O.; Captains Wilkie and Allan; Lieutenants M'Call, Sir William Jardine, Bart., Scriven, Gladstone, Brunton, Hon. F. Napier, and Tollemache; Captain Carruthers, Adjutant; Lieutenant Webb, Quartermaster. There were on board 14 officers belonging to other corps. The Officer Commanding the Troops was Colonel Kirkpatrick, of the York and Lancaster Regiment. The voyage was uneventful.\* At Cape St. Vincent the news of the completion of the peace negotiations was received, and the event was celebrated by a concert. The Roslin Castle arrived at Southampton on June 18th.

The value of the services of the Militia in South Africa was acknowledged not only by votes of thanks from both Houses of Parliament, but by all competent critics of the Army's operations.† Officers and men, when they entered the service, had little expectation of being called on for service abroad, and their volunteering for foreign service caused in many instances serious changes

\* For the log of the Roslin Castle, see Appendix Note 15.

† For an excellent estimate of their service, see page 190.

1902. of plans formed with no anticipation of such an event. The work they had to do was not of a kind in which they could gain much distinction, but it was none the less one of great importance. Field Marshal the Right Hon. the Earl Roberts, in a War Office circular dated January, 1901, remarked—"The work of guarding the frontier is one that is often apt to pass unnoticed. I have appreciated the arduous duties performed by the Militia, and I thank all for the very great assistance rendered." And General Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., in a speech at the Westminster Town Hall, said—"The most unpleasant, the most disagreeable, the most trying of a soldier's duty is holding the lines of communication, and it is the most important part of a soldier's duty; and there is nothing that calls for such a manifestation of all a soldier's finest qualities. Its irksomeness, its incessant danger show the moral fibre of which a man is made." In this duty the 3rd Battalion K.O.S.B. took its full share, and the efficiency of the officers and the discipline of the men were shown by the manner in which detachments separated from the headquarters did the work assigned to them. Before the Battalion left South Africa, all ranks were pleased to receive this testimony to the way in which they had performed their duty from the Officer Commanding the Kimberley District.

"Kimberley District Orders 128, by Colonel A. A. Carstin, C.M.G., Commanding.

"Kimberley, May 19th, 1902.

"On the departure of the detachment of the 3rd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers from Kimberley, the officer commanding the district desires to thank them for the excellent services rendered by them during so many long, weary, and at times critical months at Koffyfontein and later at Jacobsdal.

"The Battalion as a whole has been more or less intimately connected with the Kimberley district from an early stage in the war, and its services are by no means forgotten or unappreciated. It is doubtful if any Militia Battalion leaves South Africa to enjoy its well-earned rest at home with a higher reputation than the 3rd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers."

## CHAPTER X.

1902-1906.

THE BATTALION'S ARRIVAL AT DUMFRIES — ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION — BREAKFAST IN THE DRILL HALL — WAR MEDALS GIVEN BY THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH — HOME COMING OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN — FREEDOM OF THE BURGH CONFERRED ON THE OFFICERS — SPEECHES ON THE OCCASION — PUBLIC DINNER AND PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO THE OFFICERS — NAMES OF THOSE PRESENT — SPEECHES — UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL TO THOSE WHO DIED IN SOUTH AFRICA — ATTACHED TO A BRIGADE AT STOBS — THE AUTHOR RESIGNS BEING ACTING CHAPLAIN — CHURCH PARADES — COLONEL MAXWELL WITHAM, C.M.G., RETIRES — MAJOR AND HON. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LAURIE, D.S.O., APPOINTED COMMANDING OFFICER — MAJOR CARRUTHERS' TERM OF SERVICE EXPIRES — ENCAMPED AT CAERLAVEROCK — STRING BAND — CAUSE OF CESSATION OF INVITATIONS TO REVIEW — VISIT OF THE SCOTS GREYS TO KINGHOLM — ADOPTION OF THE KILMARNOCK BONNET FOR OFFICERS AND STAFF — UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL TO OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE K.O.S.B. IN EDINBURGH — REMARKABLE SUCCESS IN MUSKETRY — CONCLUSION.

On Wednesday, the 18th June, 1902, the Battalion landed at Southampton, and at once entrained. The train was timed to arrive at Dumfries on the 19th at 7 a.m., but owing to a delay in starting and stoppages by the way, it did not reach its destination till 10 a.m. The town was early astir to welcome the Battalion. It was a morning of bright sunshine, and the Queen of the South looked its best. Every flag-staff had a flag, the streets near the Station were adorned with streamers, and many of the houses were decorated. The mills stopped work, and a dense crowd assembled outside the Station and on the Streets, from the Station to the Drill Hall, where the Battalion had been invited to breakfast by a local committee. When the train approached the Station there was a

1902. salvo of fog signals and loud cheers from the people. On the platform a large company of the friends of the Officers and others had assembled. Among these were the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire; Colonel Ravenhill, Commanding the Regimental District; Colonel Hume of Auchendolly, Honorary Colonel of the Battalion; the Provost and Magistrates of the Burgh; Mr Carthew-Yorstoun, Convener of the County of Dumfries; and a deputation from the County of Roxburgh.

Outside the station there was a guard of honour for the Lord-Lieutenant, composed of men of the 3rd V.B., K.O.S.B., with the Bands and Pipers of the 3rd V.B. K.O.S.B. and the Galloway Rifles.

When the Battalion detrained all present were struck by the bronzed faces and the strong active soldierly appearance of both officers and men. At this time, soldiers coming home from South Africa, on their return journey in this country, were exposed to considerable temptations to drinking, and detachments frequently arrived at their Headquarters with a number of men the worse of drink. To their credit be it recorded that the 3rd Battalion K.O.S.B. entrained at Southampton in such a condition that the Staff Officer described them as the most orderly detachment that he had seen leave, and when they arrived at Dumfries, it was remarked that there was not one tipsy man. As soon as salutations had been exchanged between Colonel Maxwell Witham and his officers and the principal persons on the platform, the Battalion formed up and marched out by the north door. On the Battalion emerging from the station, a great cheer went up from the assembled thousands, and the friendly demonstrations were continued as it marched, headed by the combined bands of the Volunteer Battalions, through a dense crowd of spectators to the Drill Hall. There many of the wives and children of the men were assembled, and also some of the men belonging to the Battalion who had come home earlier. After many warm greetings had been exchanged, a company of more than 400 men, women, and children sat down in very good spirits to partake of a very good breakfast. Colonel Maxwell Witham and his officers went to Mr Oughton's restaurant, where they and a number of their friends were entertained at breakfast. At noon Colonel Maxwell Witham and his officers, with a detach-

ment of men under Captain Wilkie, went to the Town Hall to receive back the Colours. The hall was filled with interested spectators, and the Provost, in his robes of office, presided. The Colours had been placed on the table of the Town Hall, wreathed with laurel, and they were received by Lieutenants Gladstone and Tolle-mache. The Town-Clerk read a number of letters of apology for not being present on the occasion of the return of the Battalion, and the Provost, in appropriate terms, addressed Colonel Maxwell Witham and the officers. 1902.

In reply, Colonel Maxwell-Witham said:—"I rise on behalf of my brother officers and the men of my Regiment to thank Provost Glover and the Town Council for kindly taking charge of our Colours—for Colours are always dear to every man of a Scottish regiment. I am sure every one of us, from the smallest drummer-boy up to the colonel, is grateful to the Provost and Town Council and the inhabitants of Dumfries for the kind manner in which they have received us this morning. It was a grand reception, and I can only tell you this, that as I came up the town I was not alone in having a choking sensation in my throat when we were welcomed by a great number of you who had known me and my officers from boyhood. We will remember it all our lives."

The Colours were then taken from the Town Hall to the Barracks, along High Street and English Street, which were crowded with spectators. In the Barrack Square the men of the Battalion who had not formed part of the escort, and had entered from the Drill Hall by a temporary door, were drawn up. When the whole of the Battalion was formed up, the Duke of Buccleuch, attired in his uniform as Lord-Lieutenant of the County, accompanied by Colonel Ravenhill, arrived, and was received with a salute. His Grace then said:—"Colonel Witham, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 3rd King's Own Scottish Borderers, it is a great pleasure to me to-day to see you all return home after the arduous duties which you have had to perform. The Militia of this country have distinguished themselves by the way in which they have borne themselves in active service. They have been of invaluable service to the Army in South Africa. By the conduct of the men composing that Army, we have created an esteem among the Boers which has conduced in great measure

1902. to the satisfactory settlement at the end of this war, and the example which you have shown will be a lasting source of satisfaction in connection with the crisis through which we have passed. We have now created among the Boers an esteem which we did not possess before. Now, having done so well for your country, I hope when you return to your homes with the medals which I am now going to give, that you will remember to sustain the character which you have earned, and continue to command the respect of those who have been watching your conduct in the field. Remember, when you have these medals you will be an example of what the troops of this country are, and you must remember to keep your own self-respect. I now wish you all a hearty welcome back to your native land, and that you may now return to your former duties, whatever they were, and that you may prosper."

The African War medals were then given to the officers and to the men. At the conclusion of the proceedings, Colonel Maxwell Witham thanked the Duke of Buccleuch for having presented the medals and this the Duke suitably acknowledged. After the men had received their pay and civilian clothing, they left for their homes; those from Roxburghshire being sent by special train.

The same evening there were rejoicings in a number of Parishes in the Regimental District on the return of officers of the Battalion to their respective homes. The carriages in which they arrived were drawn to their mansions by enthusiastic neighbours. Addresses were presented, and speeches were made; and later on bonfires blazed on neighbouring hills. In humbler homes there were not less happy rejoicings. So ended the two years and five months embodiment of the Battalion for the South African War.

It was generally felt that the services of the Battalion should receive some tangible recognition from the counties with which it is connected, and accordingly a large committee was formed to consider how this should best be done. It was agreed by them that the officers should be entertained at a banquet at Dumfries, and that a handsome trophy should then be presented to their Mess. About the same time, the Town Council of Dumfries resolved to present them with the Freedom of the Burgh. After consultation with all concerned, October 14th was fixed as the day for the pre-



sentations. As the Town Hall was too small for the number of guests to be invited, the conferring of the Freedom of the Burgh took place in the Drill Hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The hour fixed was 2.30, and before that time a large and representative assembly had taken their places in the hall. The band was in attendance, and the regimental march, "Blue Bonnets over the Border," was played as the officers entered. They were received with great applause. The Provost, in his official robes, took the chair, and after the Town-Clerk had read a number of apologies for not being present, he also read, at the request of the Provost, the minute of Town Council, which was as follows:—

At a meeting of the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Councillors of the Royal Burgh of Dumfries, held in the Drill Hall there upon Tuesday, the 14th day of October, nineteen hundred and two years, the which day, and on the motion of Joseph Johnstone Glover, Esq., Provost of the Burgh, it was unanimously resolved to admit Lieutenant-Colonel James Kirkconnell Maxwell Witham, younger of Kirkconnell, Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Officer Commanding; Major Claude Villiers Emilius Laurie, younger of Maxwellton, Distinguished Service Order; Major John M'Kie of Bargaly, Distinguished Service Order; Captain and Adjutant Francis John Carruthers of Dormont; Captain Sir Alexander Davidson Grierson, Baronet of Lag and Rockhall; Captain William Critchley Critchley-Salmonson, Captain Harold William Alexander Francis Crichton Browne, Captain William Dobrée Young-Herries, Captain James Bruce Wilkie, Captain William Lewis, Campbell Allan, Captain William M'Call, Captain Henry Keswick, Lieutenant Sir William Jardine, Baronet of Applegirth, Lieutenant John Temple Scriven, Lieutenant Hugh Steuart Gladstone, Lieutenant John Beaumont Neilson, Lieutenant Nigel William Montagu Brunton, Lieutenant Alexander M'Culloch Jameson, Lieutenant William Fergus Graham, Lieutenant J. C. Stormonth-Darling, Captain and Quartermaster Walter Edward Webb, all of the Third Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be burgesses and freemen of the said burgh, and the said Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors have

1902. so resolved because it is right the community of the Royal Burgh of Dumfries, the headquarters of the said regiment, should, by conferring upon the officers the highest honour which, by virtue of Royal Charter, it is in their power to bestow, express to the whole regiment, officers, and non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers, appreciation and thanks for those services in South Africa, which have upheld the old traditions of the Scottish Borderers, the honour of the Border Counties, and of our Town of Dumfries. And inasmuch as each of them has well performed his part in the honourable services of the regiment, the said officers are hereby admitted accordingly, with full power and liberty to them to use, exercise, and enjoy the whole immunities and privileges of burgesses and freemen as amply, fully, and freely as any burghess, freeman, or guild brother does, may, or can enjoy; and the town-clerk is hereby empowered to give out an extract hereof, and to append the common seal of the burgh.

The Provost then said:—Colonel Maxwell Witham, officers of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, ladies and gentlemen,—We have passed through an eventful period in our national history, and everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land the spirit of the Empire has been aroused to outbursts of enthusiasm greeting the return of those who went forth to bear the burdens of the State by chivalrously marching to face the fatigues of war for their King and country. The officers of the territorial regiment have returned true and tried, and here in this old Border burgh we strike an exultant strain of fullest measure in praise of their patriotism, and to cheer them with a loyal people's appreciation of their self-sacrificing efforts in the services of their Sovereign. It is our heritage to conserve and hold as sacred the institutions of this freedom-loving country, and we recognise that you have rendered yeoman service in troublous times by assisting to overthrow those who invaded our territory and attempted to tyrannise over us. Through strife and weary siege you have held your way, and earned your well-won laurels for loyalty and devotion, and the warm and grateful welcome we now wish to extend to you. It is frequently asked—What is the meaning of the freedom of a Royal burgh? Well,

it may not convey any material advantage in the form of a commercial monopoly, but it is a privilege conferred upon us by Royal charter, and a custom continued by communities to show their grateful recognition of services rendered from day to day, it may be in the domain of art, science, literature, the drama, public munificence, or it may be, as in your case, for the spirited services of patriot sons who followed the flag in the hour of their country's need. To the anti-ceremonialist, the mere matter of fact man, it may convey nothing, but to the man of sentiment and feeling it means much that might be held dear. It is the highest honour we have in our power to bestow, and you may take it from me that our hearts are stirred when Magistrates, Town Council, and community join together and come here to greet you with every expression of goodwill and good wishes on your safe return to the Scottish Borderland. I think it was the late Colonel Sir George Walker who said of his beloved Borderers that whether they were souters from Selkirk, weavers from Hawick and Galashiels, or poachers from the Brig'-en' of Dumfries, he could make a fighting force out of them that would dare or do anything. If this could be said of the rank and file, it may in every truth and justice be said of the officers of our territorial regiment. The gallant Colonel is the grandson of that celebrated Maxwell of Kirkconnell who led a band of trusty retainers to follow the fortunes of Bonnie Prince Charlie, many of whom fell fighting side by side on the bloody field of Culloden. Dr Maxwell, the staunch friend of the poet Burns, was also a relative of the gallant Colonel we honour to-day. But I am not going into the family history of every individual officer; suffice it to say that they are all the brave sons of illustrious sires, who in their day and generation have sought in many varied fields to contribute their quota to the honour and glory of their native land. Standing where their fathers stood, their sons are adding lustre to their laurels, and with them we desire to forge, as in bonds of steel, the common ties of brotherhood. Soldiers, your services have been rewarded, for those who invaded our territory have been conquered, and are no longer our enemies, but as subjects of the King enjoy the peace and protection of the British flag. We mourn with you the loss of those who fell in battle-sleep, but whose spirits awoke to rouse their comrades on. To them and us it is

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1902. every satisfaction to know that the trusty sons of the Scottish Borderland, with one heart, one aim, one voice, one cry, offered homage of life and spirit to their King and country. The circling chain of Empire, strong and great, the British Crown, the symbol that links and binds in a deathless bond of loving sympathy the motherland to her kith and kin beyond the sea, that proclaims our flag where'er its shadows fall around the globe the pledge of freedom for every creed and every tongue, vindicates its power and chivalry by giving peace and protection to the struggling and the weak, bidding the tyrant let his fetters fall! Let us hope that goodwill, peace, prosperity, and high purpose may now prevail. Officers of the Scottish Borderers, in the name of my brother Magistrates, the Town Council, and community of this Royal burgh, I have now to ask your acceptance of this, the highest honour we have to confer—the Freedom of Dumfries.

Turning to Colonel Witham, the Provost formally handed him the minute, beautifully written and illuminated, and enclosed in a handsome silver gilt casket designed for the officers' mess. The casket, which was designed by Mr J. M. Glover, son of the Provost, is oblong in form, with a dolphin figure, symbolic of the nation's sea power, at each of the four corners. On the front are circular medallion enamels, the centre one being filled with the burgh arms, and the others with the royal arms and the regimental badge. Panels of scroll work between the medallions contain the names of the officers who went to South Africa with the regiment. A scroll of Scotch thistles is worked all round the design. On the other side of the casket are medallions showing Colonel Witham's coat-of-arms and the arms of the four other county towns of the regimental district—Kirkcudbright, Selkirk, Jedburgh, and Berwick. The individual burgess tickets, lithographed in the same style as the Town Council Minute, were enclosed in red Morocco cases, with the name of the burgh and the names of the recipients on the exterior.

Colonel Maxwell Witham, on rising to reply, was honoured by the whole assembly rising and joining in loud and prolonged cheers. He said:—Mr Provost, ladies and gentlemen, comrades and fellow townsmen, before returning thanks for the great honour which the Provost and Town Council of Dumfries have conferred upon my





CASKET PRESENTED TO THE OFFICERS BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF DUMFRIES,  
WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE BURGH, 1902.

regiment, I think I might ask and claim your indulgence, seeing the trying position in which I stand this afternoon. The ladies, I know, always are kind to him who wears a red coat, and I am sure you will feel that I do not ask too much, and that you will grant me this favour this afternoon. Mr Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, I must thank you on behalf of the officers of my Battalion for so kindly presenting us with the freedom of this ancient burgh; and also for the kind manner in which the Provost spoke in conferring this freedom upon us. The burgh of Dumfries is a very ancient one; it is almost lost in antiquity; and your charters, I believe, are very old. The first, I think, as far as I can remember, was in the time of William the Lion, and the second in the time of Robert III. in 1395. At that time, in 1395, Dumfries was a prosperous little town on the banks of this beautiful river Nith. Compare that with Glasgow. If Dumfries had had at that time an energetic Provost, an energetic Town Council, and the Nith Navigation Commission, looked after by Mr Carmont, Glasgow would have been nowhere, and Dumfries would have been the second town in the Empire. I must, Mr Provost and Councillors, thank you for the magnificent casket which you have given us to-day. It will always put us in mind when we see it on our mess table of the debt of gratitude we owe to the people of the town of Dumfries. They have always been most kind during our annual trainings, and the authorities have done everything—and the inhabitants too—in the way of entertaining us. Provost Glover, you kindly spoke of the services of my regiment in South Africa. I think, perhaps, you said rather more than the exact truth. It is true we tried to do our duty, and I believe you honestly think we did. You also referred very kindly to my family connection with the district. I may tell you, sir, that my great-grandfather, who went out in 1745 with a troop of horse to the Prince's Army, was not a prouder man than I was when, at Belfast, my regiment volunteered for the front. I may also tell you that a still prouder man was I when we returned on the 19th of June to our dear old town, and received such a magnificent reception, clearly proving that you thought we had done our duty. Now, Mr Provost, perhaps you will allow me to thank Mrs Glover, Lady Jardine, and other friends for the kind

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1902 presents and many comforts sent out to South Africa. These were a great comfort to all my men, I can assure you—all these stockings, and jackets, and clothes; and, not only these, but the eatables—the plum puddings, and all that sort of thing—were considered very good. I must also thank Miss Murray, Miss Dudgeon, and the Misses Young for taking charge of all those dear to a soldier—the wives and families that were left behind. I am sure it comforted every man out in South Africa to know that his wife and family were being looked after by these ladies. I must thank you, Mr Provost, on behalf of my Battalion for the kind speech in which you have just referred to us. It was really too kind. You, Mr Provost, may not have the luck, as some of us had, to fight in South Africa, but I have no doubt—and I warn you—that later on you may have to fight. It won't be perhaps in the way we did in South Africa, but you have elected several young and smart burgesses to-day. I have not the slightest doubt but that, when the time comes, these young burgesses will be hurrying the Provost up at the next election for the Provostship. I am sure one or two of these young burgesses belonging to my regiment would be delighted to come forward, and perhaps some day be Provost—who knows?—of the dear old town of Dumfries. Mr Provost, I again thank you for the trouble that your Council and the Town-Clerk have taken in organising this great assembly. I again thank you on behalf of my Battalion for the honour you have done us in conferring the freedom of the burgh on my officers and myself, and also for the most magnificent casket containing this honour.

Major Laurie, who received a warm ovation, said:—Mr Provost, ladies and gentlemen,—Although I have not the honour to appear before you in the character of one of the Provost's heroes—I refer to those spoken of as the poachers of the Brig-en' of Dumfries—I have no doubt I have among them a great many friends. I appear before you in a humbler capacity—to thank the Provost and the Council of Dumfries for the very great honour that has been conferred upon us. It is laid down in the book that is familiar to those who have the honour to wear His Majesty's uniform—the Red Book—that not only is the correct position of a soldier to hold his head up and to turn out his toes at an angle of 45 degrees,



but that also the first duty of a soldier is obedience. Had it not been for that, I am not sure but that I should have disregarded the Provost's invitation that I was to say a few words on coming here. Speaking for myself, and I believe I speak for the rest of the officers behind me, I appreciate—and that very highly—the very high honour that we have had conferred upon us to-day, and the memory of it will remain with us, I am sure, till our last day. After all, we only went out and tried to do our duty, and I feel that, when the whole transaction is closed, we on our part, having in return received this very high honour, shall still be on the wrong side—we shall still be debtors to the burgh of Dumfries in that which we cannot enough repay. Possibly, in future days, we ourselves, or more probably the regiment, may have some opportunity of repaying the debt which you have placed upon us. 1902.

Major M'Kie, who was received with cheers, loud and prolonged, said:—Mr Provost, ladies and gentlemen,—I should like to say a great deal, but the Colonel and Major Laurie have really said all I was going to say; and there is nothing left for me to say at all, except to thank you, as they have done, for the great honour which you have conferred upon us to-day. It was a great pleasure to all of us when we had the opportunity given of volunteering for South Africa, and, in going there, if we did our duty to the best of our ability, we were amply repaid by all you have done to us on our return here. If we have done our best to serve our late loved Queen, our country, and our present King, we are more than repaid. I do not know about the privileges of the freedom of Dumfries. I heard yesterday, however—I do not know whether it is true or not—that should any of the burgesses have a little too much drink sometimes in the town we were not liable to be taken up by the police. That does not affect me, because I never drink anything; but the Colonel may perhaps need that leniency some day. As burgesses, I believe we are also allowed at a favourite spot on the Dock Park to keep a cow. If that is so, I shall be glad during the training to bring a cow down. I beg to thank you all very heartily for the great honour you have done us.

Sir James Crichton-Browne, who was received with loud

1902. applause, said:—Mr Provost, ladies and gentlemen,—I am the victim of one of those ambuscades of which we so often heard in South Africa, and it is due to no defective scouting on my part. Suddenly, without warning, I am surrounded, surprised, seized, called upon for a few words—and there is nothing for it but to resort to “hands up,” to surrender, to say the few words required of me, and they are very simply said. If a prophet has no honour in his own country, the soldier finds his best and sweetest solace for his wounds and fatigues in the welcome of his kinsfolk when he returns from the war, and I am certain that these brave men who have so well maintained the honour of our Borderland throughout this South African campaign are cheered by the ceremony to-day. Nithsdale and Annandale, Ettrick and Teviotdale, Eskdale and Liddesdale all rejoice to see their Blue Bonnets amongst them once again, and these Blue Bonnets—or perhaps I should say these Khaki Helmets—I have no doubt, are greatly rejoiced to find themselves again safe and sound in their native valleys. For all these valleys Dumfries speaks to-day through its municipal organisation, and it has spoken well. The word is not easily said. We are met not so much for a feast of reason as for a flow of soul. The appeal is not to our intellect, but to our emotions. We are more prone to cheer and to applaud than to listen to articulate words; but the articulate words are necessary, and they have been admirably spoken by the Provost this afternoon. The Provost adds to all the municipal virtues a touch of poetical sentiment, and invariably rises to the occasion on the wings of eloquence. Loyally supported by the Magistrates and Town Council, he is ever eager to win distinctions for the burgh, and to confer distinctions upon all the burgh’s worthy sons. I am sure we are all grateful to the Provost for so admirably expressing our sentiments to-day, and I ask you to join with me in according to him a very cordial vote of thanks for his presence in the chair.

The Provost acknowledged the compliment, and the Town-Clerk having called for “three cheers for the new burgesses,” there followed loud and prolonged applause. The band then played “God Save the King,” and the proceedings terminated.

In the evening the officers were entertained at dinner in the Assembly Rooms, when the presentation of the piece of plate sub-

scribed for in the Regimental District took place. The rooms were beautifully decorated, and on a conspicuous place near the head of the table there was placed the very handsome trophy which is now the property of the Mess. It is of solid silver, and was made by Messrs Brooks and Son, Edinburgh, at a cost of about £200. The Duke of Buccleuch had promised to take the chair, and everyone understood that, as Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire and as grandson of the first Colonel of the Militia of the District, he was the one above all others who could most appropriately have presided on this occasion. There was therefore general disappointment when it was known that His Grace was prevented by illness from being present. In his absence, the chair was taken by Provost Glover, who, before the dinner was served, stated the reason why the Duke did not preside, and moved that a telegram be sent to Drumlanrig Castle expressing regret at his not being present and the hope that he would soon be restored to health. Grace was said by the Rev. R. W. Weir, Chaplain to the Battalion, and afterwards a sumptuous repast was partaken of by a company which well represented the district.

1902.

The croupiers were Sir Mark J. M'Taggart Stewart, Bart. of Southwick; Mr M. Carthew-Yorstoun, and Mr A. Johnstone-Douglas. The guests comprised the following officers of the 3rd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers:—Colonel A. Hume, Hon. Colonel of the Battalion; Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Maxwell Witham, C.M.G., commanding the Battalion; Major C. V. E. Laurie, D.S.O.; Major J. M'Kie, D.S.O.; Captain and Adjutant F. J. Carruthers; Captain Sir A. D. Grierson, Bart.; Captain W. C. Critchley Salmonson; Captain H. W. A. F. Crichton Browne; Captain W. D. Young-Herries; Captain J. B. Wilkie; Captain W. L. C. Allan; Captain W. M'Call; Lieut. Sir William Jardine, Bart.; Lieut. J. T. Scriven; Lieut. H. S. Gladstone; Lieut. J. B. Neilson; Lieut. N. W. M. Brunton; Lieut. A. M. Jameson; Lieut. N. W. Graham; Captain and Quartermaster W. E. Webb; Rev. R. W. Weir, chaplain of the Battalion; and Dr A. D. MacDonald, surgeon of the Battalion. The others present were:—Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., Spottes; Sir James Crichton-Browne, Crindau; Mr W. J. Herries Maxwell of Munches, M.P.; Sheriff Campion, Dumfries; General Barton, C.B., C.M.G., Auchenskeoch; Major-

1902. General Gordon Graham of Mossknow; Mr Robert Adamson, W.S., Dumfries; Lieut.-Colonel Anderson, Inverness; Mr A. Carthew-Yorstoun; Mr Wellwood Anderson, Dumfries; Mr Robert Barbour, solicitor, Dumfries; Mr James Carmont, bank agent, Dumfries; Provost Chicken, Maxwelltown; Mr J. W. F. Connell of Auchencheyne; Mr J. A. Courtenay, New-Galloway; Major Crabbe of Duncow; Bailie Cumming, Dumfries; Mr G. Douglas Dixie, Dumfries; Mr J. Henry Douglas of Newtonairds; Mr Randolph Dudgeon, Cargen; Lieut.-Colonel Ewart of Ellerslie; Mr J. Gillon Fergusson of Isle; Mr Charles E. Galbraith, Terregles; Rev. J. Gillespie, LL.D., Mouswald; Mr John M. Glover, Dumfries; Mr W. Gordon, chief constable; Mr William Gordon, Dumfries; Mr Francis C. Grey, Dumfries; Lieut. Grierson, Galloway R.V., Dumfries; Captain H. C. Hall, 5th Fusiliers, Denbie; Capt. Henderson, 3rd V.B. K.O.S.B., Dumfries; Captain Hutchison, Balmaghie; Mr John W. Hutchison of Laurieston Hall; Bailie Houston, Dumfries; Mr H. C. Irving of Burnfoot; Mr R. W. B. Jardine, yr. of Castlemilk; Mr J. J. Hope-Johnstone of Annandale; Captain Kerr, 3rd V.B. K.O.S.B., Dumfries; Mr Cecil Laurie, Jarbruck; Lieut.-Colonel Lennox, Galloway R.V., Dumfries; Mr J. Stewart Lyon of Kirkmichael; Mr James M'Call of Caitloch; Mr E. A. Cliff-M'Culloch of Kirkclaugh; Major Bell-Macdonald of Rammerscales; Mr J. C. R. Macdonald, W.S., Dumfries; Colonel Mackenzie of Auchenskeoch; Mr Charles M'Kie, Sheriff-Clerk; Mr J. A. M'Kie, Govan; Mr R. Macmillan, Woodlea, Moniaive; Mr Charles H. Maxwell of Dalruscan; Mr Lyon H. Maxwell, The Grove; Mr Wellwood Maxwell of Kirkennan; Mr W. Hyslop Maxwell, Steilston House; Lieut. Maxwell, 3rd V.B. K.O.S.B., Dumfries; Mr W. J. Maxwell, Terregles Banks; Dr Murray, Dumfries; Mr George R. Murray of Parton; Captain Murray, Carzield; Mr E. W. Norman, Woodbank, Dumfries; Rev. John Paton, D.D., Dumfries; Mr R. Y. Pickering of Conheath; Mr T. W. Reid, Kirkconnell Lea; Dr Maxwell Ross, county medical officer; Mr George Russell, National Bank, Dumfries; Dr Rutherford, Crichton House, Dumfries; Mr William Sanders of Rosebank; Captain Stewart of Shambellie; Bailie Scott, Dumfries; Mr John Symons, solicitor, Dumfries; Mr A. Douglas Thomson, H.M.I.S., Dumfries; Dr Thomson, Dumfries; Lieut.-Colonel Thorburn,





PRESENTATION PLATE.

*Presented to the 3rd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers on their return from South Africa,  
19th June, 1902, by the Subscribers in the Regimental District.*

Dumfries; Bishop Turner, Dumfries; Captain Walker of Crawfordton; Mr Thomas Watson, Castlebank; Mr F. C. Watson, solicitor, Dumfries; Mr N. A. Williamson of Carzield; with Mr John Grierson, town-clerk, and Mr John Robson, county clerk, joint hon. secs.; Mr James H. M'Gowan, town chamberlain, hon. treas.; Mr James Davidson, analyst, Dumfries. 1902.

After dinner, the usual loyal toasts were given. Provost Glover proposed "The Imperial Forces." General Barton, in his reply, remarked that before going abroad he had had the pleasure of seeing the Battalion inspected at Dumfries, and then he was reminded of the remark made about his own Regiment many years before in India, that it was a pity that splendid Regiment had not something to do. He thought this Battalion operated in South Africa over a wider sphere than any other Militia Battalion, penetrating so far north beyond the confines of the Transvaal that he thought at one time Colonel Witham intended to march his Battalion home by way of Lake Tchad and Cairo. He complimented the Battalion on its admirable commanding officer, and expressed the opinion that there was not a single Militia Battalion officered so well, which was no doubt due in great measure to the distinguished nobleman whose absence they regretted that night, as well as to the interest in the Battalion evinced by the residents in the neighbouring counties, from which the officers were drawn. Colonel Hume replied for the Militia, and Lieut.-Colonel Lennox for the Volunteers.

The Chairman then proceeded to make the presentation. After again alluding to the disappointment felt by all present at the absence of the Duke of Buccleuch, he referred to the assistance given to His Grace's ancestor in the difficult task of raising the Dumfries Militia by his predecessor in office, Provost Staig. The proceedings that night came, he said, as a result of patriotic services rendered to King and country. He had been glad to hear General Barton testifying to the splendid services of the reserve forces, and especially of the Militia; and he was satisfied of this, that they could not get a better fighting force than the King's Own Scottish Borderers. All during the war, the most enthusiastic interest had been evinced in the district in the territorial regiment. Every morning when they opened the newspaper they

1902. were on the look-out for what was going on among the K.O.S.B. When at last the people of Dumfries were informed that the return of the Battalion had been ordered, they at once set the bells a-ringing and the flags flying, and steps were immediately taken to make sure that the reception and welcome would be one worthy of the district. Some of them had been doubtful of the appearance the men would make when coming into the town. Colonel Hume, however, never lost faith in them, and said they would turn up all right—and that proved to be the case, for when they arrived at Dumfries one might have thought that they were abstainers for life. He hoped that the meeting this evening showed that nothing was wanting to show a full, just, and ample appreciation of the services of the Battalion. The trophy which he had to present was obtained as the result of a spontaneous movement in the territorial district. He hoped that Colonel Witham and his officers would be long spared to look back with pride and satisfaction to the happy occasion on which they had received this very fine token of appreciation and goodwill, and he hoped that this trophy would long adorn their mess table.

Colonel Maxwell Witham was accorded a most flattering reception. As to the trophy he hoped it would remain for many a day in their mess, and recall this night as a red-letter one in the history of the battalion. He expressed the sorrow of his brother officers and himself that His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch was unable to be present there that evening. His grandfather commanded the Regiment for twenty years, and he represented a very ancient Scottish Border family. It was a proud day for his regiment when asked to volunteer for the front. The lessons they learned in camp at the Kingholm under the late Sir George Walker—of whom he would say that he was the king of colonels—and also under their present honorary Colonel, Colonel Hume, stood them in great stead when they got out to South Africa. Having given a resume of the regiment's work in South Africa, the speaker referred to the splendid reception the regiment had received on their home-coming. They had lost some of their officers, Captain Pott, Lieut. Moir, and Lieut. Dudgeon, the last a fine young lad. While they remembered those who came back, he should also like them to remember the



widows and orphans of the men of his regiment who had not returned, and to give them a helping hand. He only put out that as a suggestion, and he knew he did not appeal in vain. They had been very lucky on the whole, having only lost twelve or thirteen men in the Battalion. Still, it always meant twelve or thirteen houses in sorrow, so that, while they rejoiced, he was sure they also felt for those who had unfortunately lost relatives in the war. In concluding, he thanked those present, the committee, Mr Robson, and Mr Grierson for the trouble they had taken in organising such a magnificent banquet, and also those who had presented such a trophy.

1902.

The toast of "The Croupiers" was proposed by Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., K.C.S.I., and was acknowledged by Captain Carthew-Yorstoun and Sir Mark M'Taggart Stewart, Bart., M.P. Mr W. J. Maxwell, M.P., proposed the health of the Chairman. He said he had seen the Duke of Buccleuch some days before, and he knew how he had been looking forward with pleasure to this evening, and he felt sure that his being forbidden to come would be a great disappointment. He felt that it would have been very fit that His Grace should have presided at a dinner at the close of a Dutch War. Both an Earl of Buccleuch and an Earl of Drumlanrig had in the old days raised regiments for service in the Dutch Brigade in Holland. He hoped that if again there came an Imperial struggle, and the King's Own Scottish Borderers had again to cross the sea, there might fight by their side a regiment of Boers commanded perhaps by a Scott of Buccleuch. He knew that another Lord-Lieutenant whose presence would have been very acceptable to Colonel Maxwell Witham, Lord Herries—the head of the Maxwells—was also much disappointed that a long standing engagement had prevented his being present at this entertainment. They were grateful to Provost Glover, who, on short notice, had taken the chair, and eloquently given expression to their feelings. He knew that during those three years the Provost had given much time and anxious labour to looking after the interests of the King's Own Scottish Borderers. A great fund had been raised largely by his exertions for the wives and children; and now, at the close of these proceedings, he thought they should acknowledge their debt

1903. of gratitude to the Provost. The Provost replied. After singing the National Anthem, the company dispersed.

In 1903, in order to allow the Battalion to take part in manœuvres at Stobs, the training began later than usual, and in consequence of the small number of recruits obtained during the time of its absence in South Africa the number present was less than in former years.

The last ceremony in connection with the Battalion's return from South Africa took place on the last day of the Preliminary Drill. The officers and men had felt a desire to erect a memorial in honour of their comrades who had died in South Africa, and a committee had been formed to collect money for this purpose. That was easily accomplished, and it was agreed that the memorial should take the form of a brass tablet in Greyfriars' Church. With the heartily expressed approval of the kirk-session of the church and the Town Council, the memorial was placed there. On Sunday, July 12th, 1903, the officers and all the men in camp marched to Greyfriars' Church. Service was conducted by the Rev. R. W. Weir, M.A., who preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion. The lesson was read by Major Laurie, D.S.O., and the organ was assisted by some of the instruments of the band. Before the sermon, the Memorial was unveiled by Colonel Maxwell Witham, C.M.G. The pipes then played "The Flowers of the Forest," and the last post was sounded. The Provost and Magistrates of Dumfries and a very large congregation were present. Many recalled the more joyous occasion when the Battalion came to church at the centenary in 1898, and remembered how much that was unexpected had, since then, happened in its history. Considering all the chances of war, there was reason to be thankful that the losses of the Battalion had not been greater. The form of the memorial and its inscription are shown in the illustration.

On July 23rd, at 4.15 a.m., the Battalion arrived at Stobs, where it formed part of the 31st Brigade, commanded by Colonel Broadwood. The state of the Battalion on its arrival was—Officers, 18; non-commissioned officers and men, 289. It was brigaded with the 1st Batt. Black Watch, the 3rd Batt. Royal Scots, and the 9th Volunteer Batt. (Highlanders) Royal Scots.



ERECTED BY OFFICERS (PAST & PRESENT) NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS  
AND MEN OF THE 3<sup>RD</sup> BATTALION KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS  
IN MEMORY OF THEIR COMRADES WHO DIED WHILE ON ACTIVE SERVICE  
IN SOUTH AFRICA DURING THE BOER WAR OF 1899-1902.

CAPT A. D. R. POTT | LIEUT G. G. MOIR.

NO 3508 Q. M. SERGT. J. WILLIAMS.

Reg No 3211	Prs Mu	Reg No 145	PTE	Reg No 4017	PTE	Reg No 2150	PTE	Reg No 3873	PTE	Reg No 1716	PTE
1116	1985	1186	..	2993	..	3873	..	3873	..	1716	..
LAURIE. J.	..	COOK. T.	..	JOHNSON. W.	..	DUNCAN. H.	..	DUNCAN. H.	..	JOHNSON. W.	..
WATT. R.	..	BLYTHE. W.	..	BALLANTYNE. J.	..	CROSBIE. F.	..	CROSBIE. F.	..	LOMAS. W.	..
MOLLOY. J.	..	COOK. T.	..	BALLANTYNE. J.	..	CROSBIE. F.	..	CROSBIE. F.	..	LOMAS. W.	..
LAURIE. J.	..	COOK. T.	..	BALLANTYNE. J.	..	CROSBIE. F.	..	CROSBIE. F.	..	LOMAS. W.	..

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."



The weather during the time when the Battalion was at Stobs was very wet, and this interfered with some of the manœuvres. On July 30th all the troops in camp took part in a field day under General Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., which terminated in a night attack on Penchrise Pen, a high and steep hill in the neighbourhood of the camp. The Battalion took part also in battalion tactical exercises and other manœuvres. The Battalion returned to Dumfries on August 8th, at 4.30 a.m., after which it was dismissed. This year the uniform of the pipe band was assimilated to that of the pipe bands of the Line Battalions. 1903-1904.

In 1904 the Battalion was for the first time provided with a mess tent for the men. On July 13th the Battalion was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Tucker, K.C.B. On Sunday, July 24th, the author officiated for the last time as Chaplain to the Battalion. He had acted as Chaplain since 1868, and he retains many pleasant memories connected with his military duties and the courtesy shown to him by officers and men. In the earlier years of his chaplaincy, when the men were billeted in Dumfries, and for a short time after they were encamped, the Regiment marched to Divine Service in Dumfries, headed by the band playing suitable music. The Presbyterians, who formed the great majority, then worshipped in Greyfriars' Church. A representation made to the War Office regarding the objection felt in some places in Scotland to military music on Sunday resulted in an order prohibiting bands playing when troops were marched to church in Scotland. After this, the march to Dumfries on Sunday was discontinued, except for the Roman Catholic and the Church of England parties, who went without music. A church parade for the Presbyterians in the camp at 9 a.m. was then begun. This practice was found to have some advantages, and has since been continued. For several years it was held sometimes in one part of the field and sometimes in another, but for long, with the approval of all, it has been conducted in one of "Nature's Cathedrals," under the shade of very beautiful trees near the entrance gate. On a fine summer Sunday morning this service is a remarkably pretty sight. In bad weather the

1904-1905. service has been held in the Canteen. The chaplaincy up to the period during which it was held by the author had always been held by the Minister of Greyfriars' Parish, Dumfries.\* On his retirement this custom was continued by the appointment of the Rev. W. Edie, B.D., who, after the author had resigned the charge of that parish, became its minister.

On July 25th the Battalion marched to Eastpark Farm, Caerlaverock, where field-firing and other exercises were carried out. It remained there till July 29th, the day before dismissal. This year Colonel Maxwell Witham, C.M.G., retired from the command, the period of which had been extended for one year beyond the regulation time. He had served in the Battalion for 35 years; he had always taken a deep interest in its welfare; and he had held the command during the trying time of the South African War. All ranks felt that his removal made a great blank in their associations with the Battalion, and all who served with him continue to regard him with affection and esteem. He was succeeded by Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Laurie, D.S.O. The same year, Major Carruthers' term of service expired, and he was succeeded by Captain Hannay, attached from the 1st Battalion. On the 21st December, 1904, His Majesty the King approved of the Battalion being permitted, in recognition of services rendered in South Africa, to have upon its Colours, "South Africa, 1900-1902."

In 1905 the whole of the training took place at Kingholm. In order to acquire more ground for the purposes of drill leave was this year asked and obtained to use, in addition to the ground on the merse, certain fields south of the Camp. On July 21st Lieut.-Colonel Laurie attended a large meeting of Militia officers held to confer with Mr Arnold-Forster on matters affecting the Militia. This year stringed instruments were purchased by the officers, and a Battalion String Band was formed by Bandmaster Faithfull, and placed under his conductorship. For very many years

\* *Note.*—The following Ministers of this Parish were Acting Chaplains, previous to the author's term of service:—Rev. T. H. Duncan, M.D., 1815 to 1857; the Rev. A. Gray, M.A., 1857 to 1862, now senior minister of Dalkeith, and D.D. St. And.; the Rev. Malcolm Taylor, M.A., 1862 to 1866, now Professor of Church History, University of Edinburgh, and D.D., Glasg.; the Rev. Donald Macleod, 1866 to 1868, afterwards minister of St. Columba's Scottish Church, London, and D.D. Aber., now retired.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CLAUDE VILLIERS EMILIUS LAURIE, D.S.O.  
*Commanded since 1905.*





at the close of the training the second day of the Inspection took the form of a review on Kingholm Merse, which was witnessed by a large crowd of interested spectators. To this parade many invitations to officers' friends residing in the district were issued, and these guests were afterwards entertained at luncheon in Camp. The disuse of close order and of ceremonial drill which followed the methods of training introduced after the South African War has made the inspecting officer's review no longer a sight easily appreciated by ordinary spectators, and it has thus been found impracticable to have, as in former years, the bright spectacle on the merse, followed by the cheerful hospitalities of the Camp, of which pleasant memories are retained by many. As the Battalion was not at Kingholm at the close of the trainings in 1903 and 1904, this new departure may be dated from the close of the training of 1905.

1905-1906.

During the training of 1906, the Scots Greys were encamped from July 11th to July 18th on the Kingholm Farm for regimental training, including manœuvres and field-firing, which were carried out on the foreshore at Caerlaverock. Very friendly relationships were maintained between the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Battalion and those of the cavalry regiment. In remembrance of the friendship of these days the non-commissioned officers of the Scots Greys presented the Sergeants' Mess of the Battalion with a marble clock with an inscription. On Sunday, July 15th, a church parade attended by both was held in the camp of the Battalion, when the music was rendered by the band of the Scots Greys, assisted by the band of the Scottish Borderers. On July 16th a civic dinner was given in Dumfries to the officers of the Scots Greys, and to this the officers of the Battalion were also invited. After the inspection on July 27th, Brigadier-General Kelham, C.B., instructed the Commanding Officer to insert in Battalion orders a paragraph expressing his approbation of all he had seen. On July 30th the Battalion marched to Eastpark Farm under service conditions, and at night took up outpost positions, where they bivouacked, and the next day returned to Kingholm. This year the Kilmarnock bonnet was adopted for the officers and permanent staff. On Oct. 4th the officers and permanent staff were present at the unveiling of the

1907. memorial to the officers and men of the King's Own Scottish Borderers erected on the North Bridge, Edinburgh.

In 1907 the preliminary drill was accomplished in very wet weather, which caused considerable discomfort to the men. On June 5, A. Squadron of the 18th Hussars, under the command of Captain Stewart, on the march from York to the Scottish manœuvres, bivouacked for a night on the knoll close to Kingholm farm. Previous to the arrival of the Hussars, a large tent for their use was erected by the men in camp, and after their arrival such hospitality as was practicable was shown to them. The officers were entertained at the Officers' Mess and the sergeants at the Sergeants' Mess. The men had their dinners cooked in the camp kitchen and served in the men's mess tent, and they were allowed access to the camp institutions. The Squadron, on leaving the next morning, expressed their sense of the kindness shown to them. On July 30th the Battalion marched to Caerlaverock Castle, where the men were practised in shelter-trench exercise and outpost duty. The companies bivouacked on their outpost positions, and returned the following day to camp.

The narrative relating to this period would not be complete without mentioning the Battalion's great success in musketry. In 1904 and again in 1906 the Challenge Shield shot for by the members of the Permanent Staffs of Militia Battalions in connection with the Militia Rifle Association was won by the Battalion. The official returns on Musketry show that in the years 1903, 1904, and 1905 the Battalion was first in Scotland; and that in 1906 it was first among all the Militia Battalions of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The results of the musketry training of 1907 are excellent, and show a great advance on those of 1906. In 1907, when 529 men were exercised, 416 were marksmen, 88 first-class shots, 21 second-class, and 4 third-class. In 1906, when 499 men were exercised, 338 were marksmen, 114 first-class shots, 39 second, and 8 third-class. The official returns showing the position of the Battalion in order of merit in regard to other Militia Battalions have not yet been published, but the Brigadier-General Commanding has made the following remark with reference to the musketry of 1907—"Quite the best Militia Battalion in my group as regards musketry." All this shows that there has been very careful instruction, and also



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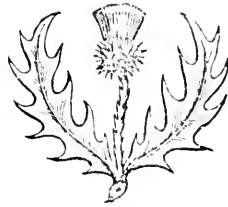
GROUP OF OFFICERS, KINGHOLM CAMP, 1903.

1, Capt. N. W. M. Bunton; 2, 2nd Lieut. C. R. Dodge; 3, 2nd Lieut. J. McK. L. D. Johnstone; 4, 2nd Lieut. J. L. S. Evans; 5, Lieut. R. E. Parkinson, Quartermaster; 6, Lieut. T. A. F. McMillan Scott; 7, Lieut. W. A. Chaffin; 8, Lieut. A. J. Thomson; 9, Capt. G. M. Hume; 10, Capt. and Hon. Major W. D. McCall; 11, Capt. and Hon. Major W. D. Hennes; 12, Major and Hon. Lieut. Col. W. C. Cuthley Salmonson; 13, Lieut. Col. C. A. E. Laurie, D.S.O.; 14, Major and Hon. Lieut. Col. H. W. A. F. Crichton Browne; 15, Captain and Hon. Major J. B. Walker; 16, Capt. Sir W. Jardine, Bart.; 17, Captain and Hon. Major W. L. C. Allan; 18, Lieut. R. C. Cripps; 19, Lieut. G. D. Dixie.



that there has been a very laudable *esprit de corps* among all ranks of the Battalion. 1907.

This ends the record of events connected with the history of the Battalion till the close of 1907. In future the Battalion will serve under conditions different from those of any of the former years of its existence. It will enter on this new period with the memory of very faithful service rendered in the past. For a hundred and nine years, with the exception of the years when all Militia regiments were practically in abeyance, it has been ready for every call of duty. It has, in these years, commanded the respect of all those who have known it; and all who have served in its ranks, or have been in any way associated with it, have had just cause to be proud of their connection with its career.





## NOTE ONE.

## Fencible Regiments.

The Fencible Regiments were embodied by the authority of letters of service and not by special Act of Parliament.

Most of them were raised in the Highlands. The first were raised among Highlanders who had been loyal to the House of Hanover, but as time went on the services of those belonging to Clans who had fought for Prince Charlie were also enlisted. Generally, they were disbanded after about five years' service. The raising of Militia Regiments made these corps unnecessary, and they were all reduced either in 1802 or at an earlier period. They may be regarded as having been in their respective districts the Precursors of the Militia. The Fencible Regiment, which may be looked on as having been the predecessor both of the Dumfries and the Edinburgh Militia Regiments, was "The South Fencibles," raised from the counties of Edinburgh, Berwick, Haddington, Linlithgow, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Dumfries, and commanded by Henry, Duke of Buccleuch. It was embodied at Dalkeith on the 10th April, 1778, and was disbanded on the 6th April, 1783. An account of this regiment, compiled from records at Dalkeith House, is given in Captain Dudgeon's "History of the Edinburgh Light Infantry Militia." Mr A. Ross in his book on "Old Scottish Regimental Colours," gives a list of 31 Fencible Regiments which were raised between 1759 and 1799.

## NOTE TWO.

## Dissatisfaction with the Exclusion of Scotland from the Militia Act of 1757.

In the autobiography of the Rev. Dr Alexander Carlyle of Inveresk there is this mention of a Society which was formed to promote a measure to extend the Militia Act to Scotland:—"In the beginning of 1762 was instituted the famous club called the Poker Club, which lasted in great vigour down to the year 1784. About the third or fourth meeting, we thought of giving it a name that would be of uncertain meaning, and not be so directly offensive as that of the Militia Club to the enemies of that institution. Adam Ferguson fell luckily on the name of "Poker," which we perfectly understood, and was at the same time an enigma to the public. This club consisted of all the literati of Edinburgh and its neighbourhood, most of whom had been members of the select society,

except very few indeed who adhered to the enemies of Militia, together with a great many county gentlemen, who, though not always resident in town were zealous friends to a Scottish Militia and warm in their resentment on its being refused to us, and an invidious line drawn between Scotland and England. The establishment was frugal and moderate, as that of all clubs for a political purpose ought to be. We met at our old landlord's of the Diversorium at the Cross—the dinner on the table soon after two o'clock at one shilling a head, the wine to be confined to sherry and claret, and the reckoning to be called at six o'clock. After the first fifteen, who were chosen by nomination, the members were to be chosen by ballot, two black balls to exclude the candidate. William Johnstone, Esq., now Sir William Pultenay, was chosen secretary of the club, with a charge of all publications that might be thought necessary by him, and two other members with whom to consult." The constitution and object of this club are also described in Mr Henry Mackenzie's *Life of John Home*, and there it is said—"The name of the Club, the Poker, was chosen from a quaint sort of allusion to the principles it was originally meant to exist, as a club to stir up the fire and spirit of the country."

Not long before this club was instituted, Dr Carlyle, at the instigation of his friend, who became the secretary, wrote a pamphlet entitled "The question relating to a Scotch Militia, considered in a letter to the lords and gentlemen who concerted the form of law for that establishment," by a Freeholder. There is a copy of this interesting pamphlet in the Advocates Library. It is written with much vigour. As an illustration of the value of a partially trained military force, the author calls attention to what the Highland clans did in 1745:—"The whole world had seen five thousand Militia from the most remote part of the kingdom defeat the regular forces that opposed them, carry terror and dismay within a hundred miles of the capital, and bring the present government and constitution into the utmost danger." It had involved the withdrawal of the Army from Flanders and the calling into the island of 12,000 mercenaries. As an illustration of what might have been had there been men trained to arms in the loyal parts of Scotland at this crisis, he asserts that between the battle of Prestonpans and the battle of Falkirk "there could have been as many men armed in Ayrshire alone as would have driven the rebels to their mountains for shelter." The terms in which the author reproaches the lords and gentlemen, and especially those of his own country, for not extending the Militia Act to Scotland, make it plain why in these times of keen political feeling it was thought prudent carefully to conceal the name of the author. A Bill to extend the Militia Act to Scotland, introduced in 1760, was keenly and successfully defeated



by Lord-Advocate Dundas. Carlyle believed that Dundas "sincerely thought that arming Scotland was dangerous, though he vested his argument chiefly on a less unpopular topic, viz., that a Militia would ruin our rising manufactures."

On May 21st, 1760, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland agreed to send an address to the King upon the many signal successes of His Majesty's Army since last General Assembly. In this the following paragraph occurs:—"Our constant intercourse with the people under our charge gives us the best access to be acquainted with their principle and inclinations; and we think ourselves called upon, by our duty to your Majesty, as well as in justice to them, to assure your Majesty that the members of this national Church (of whom the great body of the people is composed) have discovered such sentiments as become British subjects upon every appearance of danger with which your Majesty's Kingdoms and Government were threatened, that they would embrace with joy every opportunity of exerting themselves in defence of both; and would act with such spirit and loyalty as would render Great Britain still more formidable to its enemies, and add to its internal strength and security." Morren, in his "Annals of the General Assembly" (series 2, page 190), remarks in regard to this address that contrary to usual custom it never appeared in the "Gazette," and he adds:—"The cause of offence was this—There had been very great excitement throughout Scotland in favour of a national militia similar to that of England, but the Government being afraid of arming a people among whom there were still many disaffected Jacobites had caused the Scots Militia Act to be thrown out (April 15th). The allusions in the address to the consequent national disappointment were, of course, not acceptable to persons in office, though it is somewhat remarkable that an address of a similar tenour had been presented by the Synod of Moray and was inserted in the 'Gazette' of the 13th May."

### NOTE THREE.

The Scotch Estates, by an Act passed in 1663 by the first Parliament of Charles II., offered to the King twenty thousand foot and two thousand horse, armed and furnished with forty days' provisions, proportioned on the shires, to be in readiness as they shall be called by His Majesty. The Privy Council in 1668 enacted that the men should meet each year for five days' exercise, but that, in order to allow for the time of going and returning, pay should be given for ten days. The allowance was to be eighteen shillings Scotch for each horseman, and six shillings Scotch for

each foot soldier. In 1678 the King proposed that instead of paying 22,000 men for ten days, it would be better to rendezvous the whole for two days and pay 5500 for thirty-two days. The cost of this, he pointed out, would be the same; and he further proposed that in the event of more days being required, he would bear the additional expense. This was approved of, and the following arrangement was made in regard to the formation of regiments and the proportionate raising of the men from the several counties:—

- Reg. 1.—Roxburgh and Selkirk, 333; Berwick, 200; Peebles, 66; Dumfries, 200; Wigton and Kirkcudbright, 200.
- Reg. 2.—Edinburgh, 200; Haddington, 200; Linlithgow, 83; Stirling and Clackmannan, 166; Lanark, 250; Ayr and Renfrew, 110.
- Reg. 3.—Fife and Kinross, 400; Perth, 400; more for locality, 222.
- Reg. 4.—Forfar, 240; Kincardine and Marshall, 200; remnant parts of Aberdeen and Banff, 264; localities of Argyll, Dumbarton, and Bute, 200.
- Reg. 5.—Elgin and Nairn, 240; Earl of Seaforth and Lovat's division of Inverness, 166; the rest of Ross, 100; Sutherland and Caithness, 200; Orkney and Shetland, 166.

The division of five hundred horse on the several shires of Scotland was as follows:—

- Troop 1.—Roxburgh and Selkirk, 37; Berwick and Peebles, 25; Dumfries, 22; Wigton and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 22.
- Troop 2.—Edinburgh, Haddington, and Linlithgow, 46; Stirling and Clackmannan, 22; Lanark, 37.
- Troop 3.—Fife and Kinross, 44; Perth, 44.
- Troop 4.—Forfar, 25; Kincardine and Earl Marshall Division of Aberdeenshire, 18; rest of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, 44.
- Troop 5.—Elgin, Nairn, Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness, 66; Ayr and Renfrew, 44.

Instructions were given to the Commissioners of Militia in each country for carrying out this scheme. These began, "His Majesty, taking into consideration the great dangers which threaten his sacred person and government and all his good and faithful subjects, both from foreign and intestine designs, and especially from the hellish plot of Jesuits and Papists and turbulent commotions of seditious people, and His Majesty, relying much on the constant loyalty and fidelity of this his ancient kingdom, and laying hold upon the frequent offers made by them to him of the Militia of horse and foot within the same, hath, by his letter to his Privy Council, signified his

royal will for putting part of the said Militia in a fit condition to act for the preservation of himself." A form of oath was sent which was to be taken by each man who was enrolled, in which, after the clause declaring allegiance to the King, this occurs, "and in my station to maintain the present Government in Church and State as it is now established by law, and to oppose to my power the damnable principle of taking up arms against the King or those commissioned by him."

A portion of this Militia was called out by proclamation to oppose the Covenanters after the battle of Drumclog in 1679, and formed part of the Duke of Monmouth's army at Bothwell Bridge. On account of their Covenanting proclivities, the Militia of the Western Counties were not called out. On the occasion of the invasion of the Earl of Argyll and the Duke of Monmouth the Militia was called out. It was again summoned on the alarm of the invasion of the Prince of Orange in September, 1688, but the events of the revolution went too quickly to put to the test its loyalty and efficiency.

In 1688 the celebrated Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun published in Edinburgh a pamphlet entitled "A discourse on government with relation to Militias." He held strongly what the form of the oath administered to the Militia of Charles II. designated "the damnable doctrine" of the right of subjects to offer, if necessary, resistance to kings, and he advocated the training of the people to arms in order that the real power of the State might be in their hands. He opposed standing armies, on the ground that these gave the King power to enforce laws even when they were contrary to the will of the people. "There is no limitation of monarchy that is any real security to the liberties of the people but that which puts the sword in their own hands. The power of granting or refusing money, though vested in the subjects, is not sufficient when a standing army is kept in time of peace, for he that is armed is always master of the power of him that is unarmed." He objected to the Militia of that time, because it was only a small number of men, and because men of quality were allowed to escape learning the use of arms by sending servants in their place. He advocated universal military training, and proposed that there should be four great training camps in England and one in Scotland, and that every man, on attaining his twenty-second year, should enter one of these, and remain there if able to keep himself for two years, and, if unable, for one year. The camps were never to remain more than eight days in one place, and the young men were to be taught to carry their own equipment, like the Roman soldiers of old time. He suggested strict rules for discipline and diet, and for

instruction in military exercises, in history, and in "how to make speeches."

It is not surprising that neither William IV. nor Queen Ann nor George I. nor George II. called out the Scottish Militia. There was then no great risk of invasion by a foreign foe, and as regards civil wars, such as took place in 1715 and 1745, there must have been uncertainty as to which side partially trained soldiers in Scotland might have aided. In the Highlands, where the danger to the power of the reigning Monarchs was greatest, no doubt the men would then have gone as their chiefs went, and thus have given these potentates a dangerous increase of power.

#### NOTE FOUR.

The following table gives the arrangement of Regiments of Scottish Militia as fixed by the Order in Council in 1798, the numbers of the regiments determined that year by lots, the names of the Colonels appointed, and the number of non-commissioned officers and men in each regiment:—

No.	Counties.	Colonels.	Number of Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
1	Dumbarton	John Campbell	551
	Bute		
	Argyll		
	Inverness		
2	Elgin	Lord Seaforth	487
	Nairn		
	Cromarty		
	Ross		
3	Sutherland	The Duke of Hamilton	536
	Caithness		
4	Lanark		
	Peebles		
	Selkirk	The Earl of Dalkeith	684
	Roxburgh		
	Kirkcudbright		
	Wigtown		
5	Dumfries	The Duke of Montrose	595
	Stirling		
	Kinross		
	Fife		
6	Clackmannan	The Earl of Aboyne	587
	Aberdeen		
	Banff	The Earl of Glasgow	528
7	Ayr		
	Renfrew	Lord Douglas	451
8	Forfar		
	Kincaidine	The Duke of Athole	500
9	Perth		
10	Edinburgh	The Duke of Buccleuch	649
	Edinburgh City		
	Linlithgow		
	Haddington		
	Berwick		

In 1802 the arrangements were altered, and in 1803 the Regiments were numbered along with those of the English Militia. This scheme was as follows:—

No.	Counties.	Colonels.	Number of Rank and File.
56	Aberdeen	Earl of Aboyne	640
43	Argyle and Bute	John Campbell	425
30	Ayr	Lord Montgomerie	436
1	Berwick	Earl of Home	459
	Haddington		
	Linlithgow		
	Peebles		
70	Dumfries	Earl of Dalkeith	487
	Roxburgh		
	Selkirk		
	Edinburgh County & City		
51	Fife	Duke of Buccleuch	613
34	Forfar	Earl of Crawford	484
11	Kincardine	Hon. A. Douglas	647
10	Inverness		
	Banff	F. W. Grant	745
	Elgin		
	Nairn		
	Kirkcudbright		
21	Wigtown	Sir J. Dalrymple Hay	270
15	Lanark	Marquis of Douglas	751
62	Perth	Earl of Mansfield	653
22	Renfrew	Earl of Glasgow	404
5	Ross	Lord Seaforth	507
	Caithness		
	Sutherland		
	Cromarty		
28	Stirling	Duke of Montrose	641
	Dumbarton		
	Clackmannan		
	Kinross		

These tables are copied from a paper in the Public Record Office, except as regards the number of men. The figures regarding them are taken in the first table from the "Dumfries Weekly Journal" of 24th April, 1798, and in the second table from the "Scots Magazine" for 1803.

## NOTE FIVE.

In the memoirs of the Rev. Henry Duncan, D.D., Minister of Ruthwell, by his son, the Rev. George John E. Duncan (Edin., 1848), there is the following account of an incident in the Parish of Ruthwell in 1803:—The name of G— P—, a youth under age, had been, by an error, inserted on the Militia ballot roll for Ruthwell, and drawn for service. Resolved to claim his legal exemption, he procured his baptismal register, and awaited the day when, at the proper court at Annan, his case might obtain a hearing. The young man, however, met with little sympathy from his fellow-parishioners, who knew that his success would cause a vacancy which must be filled from among themselves. The parish club—comprising all who sought to avoid the risk of personal service by mutually subscribing for substitutes—met on the occasion to consult. The lad's father attended, and produced his son's register to show the goodness of his case, but at the same time offered to relieve the parish from the dreaded hazard by leaving his son's liability unchallenged on condition that, by payment of double fees, he should obtain the privileges of the club. An offer so advantageous, Mr Duncan, who was present, urged the members to accept; but for once he was over-ruled in his own parish. They cherished the hope that the conscript might lose his case, which would relieve them from all anxiety and expense, and they positively refused to entertain the overture. The whole population—men, matrons, and maidens—now became seriously interested in the case. It was Ruthwell *versus* the recruit. The parish gossips talked of nothing else, and the bitter and unfair spirit of a litigious contest too clearly marked the proceedings. The part the minister had taken at the meeting subjected him to suspicion as leaning to the side of the youth; but yet, possibly, he might suggest some plan to aid his people in their dilemma, or at least might not refuse to draw up a petition for them to the court. A deputation of the warmest of the parish partisans accordingly awaited on him to beg his assistance. Having heard their request, he replied by showing them the impropriety of attempting to tamper with a court bound to act according to its laws, and the certainty of exposing themselves by such a proceeding both to ridicule and censure. This remonstrance was vain. Inflamed with passion, they upbraided their minister as unwilling to sympathise with or assist his people. He replied that they entirely mistook him. His earnest wish was to advise them for their own good, and if they would show him how he could serve them, his greatest pleasure would be to do so. "What would you have?" said he. "A petition," was the reply, "will you prepare one for us?" "With pleasure," he answered, "tell me what you wish to petition for, and I will do as you desire." This

reasonable stipulation being acceded to, he duly prepared a sheet of paper for the purpose, which he headed in the usual form for a petition. He then waited for information as to what should follow. "This," he said, "is a petition to the Court at Annan from certain parishioners of Ruthwell; what do these petitioners pray for?" The men looked at one another, but gave no answer. At length one of them hinted that the minister knew the case as well as themselves, and could express their wishes better than they could do. "Must I say, then, that G—— P——, a youth under age, has been by an error drawn in the late ballot, and that in order to save the risk that must arise to the people of Ruthwell by another ballot, he ought to be obliged to serve?" No; they acknowledged that would not answer. "No," he rejoined, "that would be very hopeless, very unjust, and very absurd. Such, however, is the only petition you can, as far as I can see, under the circumstances, prepare. It is a simple statement of the case, and, if I am not mistaken, of your wishes. But let me know if you can furnish anything more to the purpose—I am really desirous to serve you if I only knew how." The deputation—silenced, but scarcely satisfied—returned with the news of their fruitless interview. The tale soon assumed the most exaggerated character, and the minister, so lately universally beloved, was now regarded as having leagued himself with a party who were the enemies of his people. The clamour increased as the day of the expected decision approached. It dawned at last—a bright morning in summer. The whole population of Ruthwell seemed to have poured itself upon the road to Annan. As the minister, on his quiet horse, moved soberly along, he was grieved to see the look of discontent with which his usual friendly smile was met. "A warm day this, William," he said to a tradesman whose zeal he knew had been conspicuous, and whom he recognised in passing. "It'll be hetter for you ere night," was the uncourteous reply. Arrived at the place of meeting, he took his seat near the gentlemen before whom the case was to be argued. When it came on, the youth's baptismal register was produced. A few questions were put to Mr Duncan regarding his young parishioner, to which he gave replies more consistent with truth than with the wishes of his people. A decision was instantly recorded in his favour, and a new ballot ordered for the Parish of Ruthwell. The disappointment and rage of the people found vent in the open street, where certain individuals were heard threatening to take signal vengeance on their minister, who had been the means, as they declared, of involving the people in this dilemma; and to such an alarming height had this their violence risen, that Mr Duncan was earnestly entreated by his friends and by the landlord in his inn not to run the risk of travelling in the twilight along a road still crowded by

persons apparently bent on injuring him. He was not the person, however, to be intimidated in a case like this. Fortitude was one of his most striking characteristics. With calm deliberation, he mounted his horse and set out for home. "Good night, William," he said, as he passed his friend of the morning. "A better than ye deserve," was the sullen answer; but no one lifted a hand to hurt him. Next day, hearing that one of the women of the village, famous both for the violence of her tongue and the prowess of her arm, had been threatening to wreak vengeance on his person if he should ever again dare to enter the village, he went straight to the cottage of the virago, and, addressing her good humouredly on the subject, so disarmed her wrath that this very person became from this day a leading champion in his defence. The heat of the occasion, indeed, soon passed away, and this, his first and last feud with his people, soon came to be mentioned to his praise, even among those who had taken the most violent part in condemning him.

#### NOTE SIX.

##### The Volunteer Movement in the County of Dumfries, 1793-1815.

In February, 1793, the French Republic declared war with Great Britain. That war continued, with the exception of a year after the peace of Amiens and a shorter interval after Napoleon's flight to Elba, till the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. During all that time in this country a large force of Volunteers was enrolled and kept in constant readiness for active service. In this patriotic enterprise Dumfriesshire did well. When the war began the Government had not only to reckon with foreign foes but with persons indoctrinated with the principles of the French Revolution, who desired to change the constitution of the country by force. The first notice of the measures thought necessary by the authorities of Dumfriesshire bear the mark of this two-fold anxiety. In July, 1793, the Ministers of Dumfries, and no doubt those also in the country parishes of the county, read this declaration, and intimated that all who desired to sign the same would have an opportunity of doing so:—"We whose names are hereby subscribed do most solemnly declare that we are firmly attached to the present happy constitution, as established in King, Lords, and Commons; that we detest all the principles which have been attempted to be disseminated by wicked and designing men, tending to destroy all government, and introduce anarchy and confusion; that we will assist Government in repelling all foreign invaders, and will assist the Civil Magistrate when called on to do so for the purpose of repressing all riot or tumults that may arise in Dumfriesshire." In the "Dumfries Weekly Journal" of Sept. 12,



1793, it is said that designing persons had spread the report that the proposed enrollment of Volunteers was a plan to kidnap men into the regular army without the payment of a bounty, and an appeal is made to the people to disregard these unfounded rumours, and show themselves willing, as loyal citizens, to aid the Government. On the 23rd of April, 1794, the Proprietors of the county agreed to raise two troops of Fencible Cavalry to be maintained partly by subscription and partly at the cost of the Government. In the "Dumfries Weekly Journal" of various dates subsequent to that of the meeting at which this resolution was adopted there is this advertisement:—"Wanted for the Dumfriesshire Fencible Cavalry a hundred or a hundred and twenty horses. Those who are willing to contract for any number of these may apply to David Staig, Provost of Dumfries, who will show a pattern horse—the horses are to be from 14½ to 15 hands 2 inches from five complete to 7 years off—Dark Bays, Brown, Black, or Chestnut." In 1795 each Troop was augmented to the strength of 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, and 71 Troopers. Michael Stewart Maxwell, yr. of Springkell, commanded one troop, and was Major-Commandant. The other troop was commanded by Sir Robert Grierson, Bart., who held the rank of Captain. The corps was stationed for a time in Dumfries, and afterwards in Yorkshire. Subsequently it served in Ireland in suppressing the rebellion. They were reduced in 1800, when the Commanding Officer received a letter from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland expressing approbation of their services. At a meeting of the Commissioners of Supply of the County of Dumfries thanks were recorded to Colonel Maxwell, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the Dumfries Fencible Cavalry for "the honour they have done to the county from the time of its establishment to its reduction, and particularly for the gallantry shown in the suppression of the late rebellion in Ireland, and for the very spirited offer made by the Regiment to extend its services to any part of the world where His Majesty may desire to send them. In December, 1794, a meeting called by the Lord Lieutenant and his Deputies, of the Freeholders, Justices of the Peace, and Landowners of the County of Dumfries, was held to consider the defences of the county. It was attended by seventy gentlemen, and there were twenty letters of apology. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that they felt it their duty to support to the utmost the constitution of the country, that they would assist in quelling any tumult of the people and in repelling any invader, and that in carrying into effect these resolutions they were willing in every way to co-operate with the Lord-Lieutenant and his Deputies. The Meeting appointed a Committee of ten to assist the Deputy-Lieutenants in the discharge of their duties. The inhabitants of the town of Dumfries responded to this call

early in 1795 by raising a corps of Volunteers. The offer of service shows the kind of organisation that was aimed at. It proposed that there should be two Companies not exceeding fifty men each. The officers were to be chosen by ballot, but were to be approved of by Lord Lieutenant or his Deputy. The non-commissioned officers were also to be elected by ballot. The corps was not to be obliged to march more than five miles from Dumfries, and the members engaged to serve "only when within the burgh or neighbourhood of Dumfries, and called on in aid of a civil magistrate for the preventing or suppressing of riot, tumult, or disorder." They were also to serve in case of need at the injunction of the Lord-Lieutenant or his Deputy. They were to serve without pay, and provide their own clothing, but the Government was to provide arms and drill instructors. It was in this corps that Robert Burns served, and it was for the Dumfries Volunteers that he wrote in April, 1799, the patriotic poem, "Does haughty Gaul invasion threat?"

On the King's Birthday, June 4th, 1795, Colours were presented to these Volunteers in Queensberry Square by Mrs de Peyster, the wife of the Commanding Officer. She was attended by eighteen ladies. The Colours were consecrated by the Rev. Dr Burnside, and speeches were made both by him and by Colonel de Peyster. The Grant Regiment of Fencibles, which was then quartered in the town, was present at the ceremony. In the afternoon the Volunteers dined together at the King's Arms, and at six o'clock they went to the Court-house to drink, along with the Magistrates, the King's health. What was then done in the town of Dumfries may have been done in other parts of the county, but of this no record has been discovered. The raising of the Militia by ballot, and the dissatisfaction which this at first caused, hindered for a short time the Volunteer movement. When the Peace of Amiens was broken and Great Britain was again in imminent danger, the great period of Volunteering began. It is said that 300,000 were enrolled, and Dumfriesshire was then not lukewarm in the cause. On the 11th May, 1803, there was a special meeting of the Court of Lieutenancy. The occasion is described in the minute as "a crisis when the Empire is threatened with destruction, its existence as a State is menaced with annihilation, and its inhabitants at large are held out as objects of general pillage and confiscation." It was agreed that the whole inhabitants between 15 and 60 years of age (and any healthy men who may be above that age) should be invited to meet the Deputy-Lieutenants of the districts in their respective parish churches, and should be asked in what manner it is their intention to act should their country be invaded, whether (1) by engaging to assemble in arms, whether mounted or on foot, in the event of invasion; (2) by engaging to act as

pioneers; (3) by engaging to serve in the removal of live stock; (4) by engaging to provide carts, horses, and drivers for the removal of dead stock, or the transport of military stores, prisoners, or troops; or (5) by engaging to provide Government for its armies with flour and bread. It was also agreed to intimate that, if necessary, live stock was to be driven inland, that belonging to Annandale and Eskdale to the upper districts of Eskdale and those adjoining in Selkirk, and that from the maritime and town parishes of Nithsdale to the districts connected with the course of the Cairn as well within the Stewartry of Kirkeudbright as in the county of Dumfries. Among other resolutions, the meeting resolved "that the inhabitants be informed that however formidable and numerous the forces by sea and land may be with which the first Consul of France now intends to invade our island, that, nevertheless, his forces by sea are neither so numerous nor so formidable as those which, on so many occasions during the late war, were beaten and destroyed by the fleets of Britain; that his land forces are no other than such as, though superior in number, our countrymen so recently encountered and subdued in Egypt; and that this same First Consul is no other than the General Bonaparte who, at the head of a numerous army, so long besieged in vain a handful of British troops shut within the mud walls of Acre, from before which weak and unfinished post he at length retired defeated, disgraced, and covered with infamy, and that the people be constantly reminded that history affords no example of the inhabitants of a country united and faithful to each other ever being conquered by a foreign enemy." One response to this appeal was a letter from Mr Gibson, of the King's Arms Hotel, Dumfries, offering, for conveying stock and property of any kind, 17 horses, 5 chaises, 3 carts, and drivers for the same. Another was contained in the following letter from Mr Millar of Dalswinton, which was read at a meeting of the Court of Lieutenancy on the 24th August, 1803, and is preserved in its minutes:—

Dalswinton, 24th August, 1803.

DEAR SIR,

Having spent in a long series of hazardous experiments about ten thousand pounds with a view to benefit mankind, I am now, perhaps, not so rich as I was, but I am more careful of what I have, and am a greater economist. As such, I wish to insure my property, my share in the British Constitution, my family, myself, and my religion, against the French invasion. As a premium, I offer to clothe and arm with pikes 100 men, to be raised in this and any of the adjoining parishes, and to furnish them with three brass field-pieces ready for service. This way of arming I consider to be superior for infantry, either for attack or defence, to that now in use—but as to this Govern-

ment must decide. I am too old and infirm to march with these men, but I will desire my eldest son to do so. He was ten years a soldier in the Foot and Horse Services. In case of an invasion, I will be ready to furnish, when requested, 26 horses, 16 carts, and 16 drivers; and Government may command my crops of hay, straw, and grass, which I estimate at 16,700 stones of hay, 1400 bushels of peas, 3000 bushels of oats, and 3080 bushels of barley.

You will please transmit my offer to the Lord-Lieutenant of the County. If the French are rash enough to land on our shores, they will find to their cost that riches acquired by useful and honourable means have not the effect to enervate a people. On the contrary, riches so obtained are sure proofs of a happy Constitution and mild Government to which all wise and good men must necessarily be attached.

I am, sir, yours,

J. MILLER.

To DAVID STAIG, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant, Dumfries.

From Wanlockhead there came this offer:—

Wanlockhead, 1st August, 1803.

My LORD,

I have the honour to enclose a signed list of 110 names of miners, two overseers, and myself as manager of the Wanlockhead mine, who offer their services as a corps of Volunteer Pioneers, providing ourselves with pioneering and entrenching tools; and we will be ready to march, in case of invasion, with ten days' provisions. The Mining Company of Wanlockhead authorize me to offer for the general service of the country, whatever gunpowder they may have in store for blasting the mines, which, on average, will be about 80 pounds weight, and a proportionable quantity of musket balls, on being provided with Government patent moulds for casting them. The miners are ready to be trained to whatever exercise is thought necessary. The only difficulty is to find a tolerably flat piece of ground within six miles of the mines proper to exercise even 50 men. But as a company of pioneers, which, as miners, we are well adapted to, to be able to march without confusion may be thought all that is necessary. Wanlockhead is on the height of the county, between the east and west coast, 47 miles south-west of Edinburgh, and about 31 miles east of Dumfries.

I have the honour to remain, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

GILBERT LAING.

THE EARL OF DALKEITH.

The Parish of Ruthwell promised to provide 90 Volunteers, 70 carts and horses, and 50 drivers. It would appear that large and enthusiastic meetings were held in the different parishes, and on the 21st September it was reported that 3480 men had offered to serve as Volunteers. This was double the number which the Government had fixed for the county. The Court of Lieutenancy fixed the number, as the Government had decreed, at 1704, which included 52 men from Eskdale, who were willing to serve on horseback, the 110 pioneers from Wanlockhead, a Company of Artillery from Dumfries numbering 50 men, and a troop of Royal Dumfries Yeomanry numbering 3 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, and 8 privates. There were to be 26 Companies of Infantry. Dumfries was to furnish 2 Companies with 80 rank and file each; Annan, Kirkmahoe, Tinwald, and Kirkmichael were each to have a Company of the same strength. The following were to have a Company with 60 rank and file:—Johnstone and Wamphray, Hutton and Applegarth, Lochmaben, Dryfesdale and St. Mungo, Dunscore and Holywood, Sanquhar, Kirkconnel, Durisdeer and Penpont, Glencairn, Morton and Closeburn, Tynron and Keir, Caerlaverock and Ruthwell, Cummertrees and Dalton, Westerkirk, Ewes and Eskdalemuir, Langholm and Canonby, Gretna, Dornock, Kirkpatrick Fleming and Half-Morton. Torthorwald and Mouswald. The selection of men was made beginning with the youngest, the unmarried, and the married men who had no children. Those who could not be accepted on the regular establishment were allowed to serve if they agreed to furnish their own clothing and arms, and were willing to serve without pay. It would appear that the Yeomanry Cavalry, the two Dumfries Companies, and one at Annan were already enrolled, and had officers commissioned. These numbered 404. The rest of the number required were at once enrolled, and officers were appointed. The Volunteers were divided into three Battalions. The Dumfries and Annan Battalion was commanded by Colonel de Peyster; the Nithsdale by Colonel Wight; and the Eskdale by Colonel Douglas.

On the 3rd November, 1803, instructions were laid before a meeting of Deputy Lieutenants as to the movements of the Volunteers in case of the appearance of the enemy. In the event of an alarm from the Firth of Forth, the Battalions were to march to Edinburgh. The Eskdale Battalion was to assemble at Moffat, and march by way of Linton; the Nithsdale Battalion was to assemble at Sanquhar, and march by way of Muirkirk; and the Dumfries and Annan Battalion was to assemble at Thornhill, and march by Leadhills and Biggar. The whole force was to unite at Linton, and proceed thence in a body to Edinburgh. In the event of an alarm from Galloway, the Annandale and Eskdale Battalion

was to assemble at Ecclefechan; the Nithsdale and the Dumfries and Annan Battalions at Dumfries. In the event of the alarm coming from Cumberland, the two last were to assemble at Annan.

To provide for the maintenance of order in the event of the Volunteers being called out to repel an invasion, Companies of Spearmen were enrolled. Their duties were to be, "in the absence of the Volunteers, to act with vigour in supporting the Civil Magistrates, protecting property, and preserving the peace by quelling tumults or riots, apprehending disorderly persons, and taking such other measures as may be deemed necessary for that purpose. And in the event that prisoners of war shall be marched into and conveyed through this county, such Companies shall guard them from parish to parish." Each Company was to be commanded by a respectable person, either a landholder or a farmer of character, and under him one or two who were to act as substitutes, and one or two persons in the quality of sergeants. The total number of this force in the county was 1000.

The Court of Lieutenancy appointed places where beacons were to be erected and fires lighted should intelligence be received of the landing of the enemy. The beacons in Dumfriesshire were the Hill of Repentance, the Barhill of Tinwald, the Wardlaw Hill of Caerlaverock, Lagg and Blackwood Hill in the Parishes of Dunscore and Keir. It was ordered that a temporary hut should be erected beside each beacon, and that an attendant should be there both day and night. Combustibles were to be provided, and in the day-time the signal was to be given by lighting wet straw or other such material as would yield most smoke.

There is evidence in the minutes of the Dumfries Court of Lieutenancy that the discipline of the Volunteers of that county was not always what could have been desired. It is probable that the same happened elsewhere, and it is conjectured that this led the Government to pass a measure known as the Local Militia Act, which provided a force under rules more stringent than those which had been enforced on the Volunteers. This Act, which was passed in 1808, provided that each county should raise a force called Local Militia, six times as numerous as the quota which it had to provide for the regular Militia. They were to be liable to be called up for training 28 days in each year, but were not to be permanently embodied, or marched beyond their own county, unless in case of invasion, when they might be ordered anywhere within the United Kingdom. The Volunteers were to be allowed to transfer their service to this new force, and in that case were each to receive a bounty of £2 2s. Any deficiencies after the transfer of Volunteers were to be filled by a ballot among the men between 18 and 30 years of age. In this case, service was compul-

sory, and neither by the payment as a penalty nor by the providing of a substitute could anyone claim exemption. The Dumfriesshire Volunteers appear to have transferred their service to that of the Local Militia.

The Dumfriesshire Local Militia were formed into three Regiments—the Dumfries and Annan with 410 men, the Nithsdale with 610, and the Annandale with 601. Each parish was required to provide a certain number of men; and, as it happened, when the Volunteers were transferred, that some parishes had more representatives than were required, and others had too few, a scheme was made out by which the supernumeraries were appropriated to the parishes where deficiencies existed. Subsequently, the Regiments were recruited either by Volunteers or by means of conscription. There is evidence that the Local Militia of the county were called out annually, or less frequently. A correspondence was more than once carried on, and at last a lawsuit was engaged in, as to the right of the Local Militia to drill on the Dock Park at Dumfries. In 1815 the Local Militia ceased to exist, and Volunteering died out till in 1859 the speeches of some French officers roused the slumbering patriotism of the people, and the great Volunteering movement of modern times began.

#### NOTE SEVEN.

There are references in the Regimental Books to sentences of General Courts-Martial, which illustrate the great severity of the punishments that were then frequently administered. In 1803, four privates of the Canadian Fencible Regiment were tried for mutinous conduct in refusing to embark, and were sentenced—one to 1000 lashes and the remaining three to 500 lashes each. In this case, the sentence was afterwards remitted, on the ground that the men were recruits not yet armed and clothed, and that there appeared to be some doubt as to whether they had not been induced to enlist on false pretences. A little later, a soldier was sentenced to 1500 lashes for striking his superior officer, but this sentence was reduced to 1000 lashes on the ground that that was the maximum amount it was possible to inflict without destroying life. In 1812, a General Order limited the number of lashes which could be inflicted by a Regimental Court Martial to 300.

#### NOTE EIGHT.

The following is the list of invitations sent out for the luncheon at the Camp after the presentation of Colours in 1876:—Mr and Mrs Adamson, Terraughtie; Mr and Mrs Hunter Arundell of Barjarg; Major-General Armstrong, C.B., Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces; Mrs Anderson,

Weston-Super-Mare; Mr Vans Agnew of Barnbarroch, M.P.; Col. Aitken, 1st West York Rifles, Pontefract; Rev. Mr Agnew, Chapel House, Dumfries; Dr Adam, Boston, Lincolnshire; Mr W. Anderson, Norton Mains, Ratha; Dr Arnott, Kirkconnel Hall; Mr and Mrs Anderson, Chapel, Moffat; Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch; Sir W. Broun, Colstoun, and Lady Broun; Dr and Mrs Bruce of Castledykes; Mr and Mrs Gordon Brown, Lochanhead; Major Bell, Langlands; Major and Mrs Bowden, Lochfield; Mr and Mrs Bell, Hillowtown; Dr and Mrs Barrie, Elmbank; Major and Mrs Bedford, Knockhill; Mr Brown, Bennan; Colonel Bulwer, War Office, Pall Mall; Mr and Mrs Broadhurst, Springkell; Mr G. Bird, Hyde Park, London; Colonel Blackett, Arbigland; Mr and Mrs Stopford Blair of Penninghame; Rev. Sir E. Bayley, Hyde Park Street, London; Mr Barker of Floors; Lord Balfour of Burleigh; Mr Barbour of Barlae; Mr R. B. Baird, Upper Courance; Dr Borthwick, Dumfries; Captain Burton, 26th Cameronians; Dr and Mrs Browne, Crindau; Mr and Miss Barker, Burnfoot Cottage; Mr and Mrs Carruthers of Dormont; Mr and Misses Copland, Newabbey; Mr Chalmers, Kipp; Mr and Mrs Congreve, Carlingwark; Mr Comrie, Kirkcudbright; Mr and Mrs Gilchrist Clark of Speddoch; Mr Corrie, P.F., Ashbank; Rev. Mr and Mrs Couper, Tynron; Mr and Mrs Critchley, Stapleton Tower; Mr and Mrs Connell of Auchenchain; Colonel Carey, commanding 60th sub-district, Hamilton; Captain Caldwell, A.A.G., 91st Highlanders; Major Colquhoun, Highland Borderers, Stirling; Dr Carlyle, Langholm; Captain Barre Cuninghame, Hensol; Lieutenant-General Carthew, C.B., Irvine House; Cameron of Lochiel; Lady Margaret Cameron; Mr W. Colvin, Craigielands; Captain Campbell of Glasnick; Captain J. R. Collins, Surrey Militia; Captain Carey, London Scottish R.V.; Miss Comrie of Gategill; Captain J. Connell, Ryde; Mr R. C. Collinson, Newcastle; Rev. Mr Campbell, Troqueer; Mr Campbell, Renfrewshire Militia; Captain Colquhoun, Clatthick; Mr and Mrs Crabbie of Duncow; Earl and Countess of Dalkeith; Mr and Mrs Johnstone-Douglas of Lockerbie; Mr and Mrs Dudgeon of Cargen; Mr and Miss Drury, Dumfries; Sir G. Douglas, Bart., M.P., Springwood Park; Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs Dirom, Mount Annan; Lady Jane Douglas, Lockerbie House; Mr G. Dunsmure, Edinburgh; Mr J. Stormonth Darling, Edinburgh; Vice-Admiral Dirom, Mount Annan; Mr and Mrs Dobie, Tinwald House; General Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B., Glenfinnard; General Sir R. Percy Douglas, Bart.; Mr and Mrs Dunlop, Drumclyre; Mrs Murray Dunlop of Corsock; Mr Henry Dunlop; Captain and Mrs Dudgeon, 2nd Royal Light Infantry Militia, Dalkeith; Captain Dougal, Canonbie; Dr Dickson, Moniaive; Hon. Colonel and Mrs Dormer, Dover Castle; Mr, Mrs, and Misses Scott Elliot, Blackwood; Colonel and Lady Anne Ewart, Lincluden;



Sir W. and Lady Elliot, Wolllee; Captain Eden, 26th Cameronians, Glasgow; Mrs Ewart, Lann Hall; Lord Elcho, M.P.; Mr E. Elliot, 82nd Regiment, Limerick; Mr Everard, Highland Borderers; Colonel Findlay, Highland Borderers, Stirling; Mr Cutlar Fergusson of Craigdarroch; Mr A. Cutlar Fergusson, Craigdarroch; Right Hon. Sir J. Ferguson, Bart. of Kilkerran; Mr and Mrs Ferguson of Kilquhanity; Captain Farrer, adjutant, G.R.V.; Mr J. Ferguson of the Isle; Captain and Mrs Farie, Cargenhalm; Mr Fletcher of Kelton; Earl and Countess of Galloway; Mr and Mrs Henry Gordon, Moat Brae; Mr James Gordon and Miss Gordon, Buccleuch Street; Mr and Mrs Stuart Gladstone of Capenoch; Mrs and Misses Grant of Barholm; Lieut.-Colonel Gunter, 5th West York Militia; Mr and Mrs W. Gordon of Threave; Mr J. Graham, Dunabie; Mr J. Grierson of Dalgoner; Colonel and Miss Graham, Mossknowe; Lieut.-Col. J. Gordon Graham, Aldershot; Mr R. M. Gordon of Rattra; Major-General W. Gordon, C.B., London; Rev. J. Gillespie, Mouswald; Col. G. R. Greaves, A.A.G., Horse Guards; Hon. Mrs Bellamy Gordon of Kenmure; Sir William and Lady Gordon of Earlstoun; Mr and Mrs Geddes, Hannahfield; Col. Gambie, Carlisle; Mrs and Misses Murray Gladstone, Carruchan; Lieut.-Colonel Halkett Craigie, Highland Borderers; Mr A. Herries of Spottes; Sheriff and Mrs Hope, Milnhead; Mr Hume of Auchendolly; Mr Heughan of Airds, and Mr T. Heughan, Goldielea; Mrs Hatherall, Leamington; Mrs H. J. Hill, Culivait; Captain Hornby, 70th Regiment; Dr and Mrs Hyslop, Edinburgh; Mr C. Holloway, Paisley; Captain Holiday, Alderley; Mr and Mrs J. R. Hutchinson, London; Mr S. Howard, M.P., Greystone Castle; Mrs Hyslop, Lotus; Dr Hoggan, Thornhill; Lord and Lady Herries, Everingham Park; Dowager Lady Herries, Kinharvey; Mr W. Hunter, Crawfordton Lodge; Major and Miss Hannay, Kirkdale; Mr and Mrs Graham Hutchison of Balmaghie; Mr G. Hamilton, Kirkcudbright; Mr J. Snowden Henry, London; Mrs Horne, Overton, New-Galloway; Captain and Mrs Hay Dalrymple, Corsbie West, Newton-Stewart; Misses Hyslop, Liverpool; Mr and Mrs Hannay of Cluden; Lieut.-Col. Innes, Aberdeenshire Highlanders; Sheriff and Miss Ivory, Murraythwaite; Mr R. N. Irving of Bonshaw; Mr and Mrs Irving of Plumdon; Mr J. Irving, Eton Place, London; Mr J. C. Irving, Burnfoot; Lieut.-General and Mrs Irvine; Sir Alexander and Lady Jardine, Jardine Hall; Mr and Miss Jardine of Castlemilk; Mr and Mrs Jardine of Dryfeholm; Major-General Johnston of Carnsalloch; Mr and Mrs Johnston of Cowhill Tower; Mr and Mrs Johnstone of Halleaths; Mr A. Jardine, Lanrick Castle; Mr C. Johnstone of Crofthead; Admiral Sir William and Lady Johnstone; Mr and Mrs Murray Jardine of Granton; Hon. Mrs Hope-Johnstone, Raehills; Capt. Percy Hope-Johnstone, Rae-

hills; Mr Wentworth Hope-Johnstone, 7th Queen's Own Hussars; Col. the Hon. H. Butler Johnstone, Auchencastle; Mr D. Hope-Johnstone; Sir F. W. Johnstone, Bart., of Westerhall; Mr J. Jones, Chief-Constable; Rev. D. Jardine, Keir; Mr and Mrs Kay, Drumpark; Mr and Mrs Kennedy, Brandleys; Mr and Mrs Kennedy, Townhead, Glencairn; Mr and Mrs Keswick, Broadholm; Mr and Misses Maitland Kirwan, Gelston Castle; Lieut.-Col. Lord Charles Kerr, Perth Rifles; Mr J. B. Kennedy, Stenhouse; Mrs Kerr, Castle Street; Captain and Mrs Clark Kennedy, The Craigs; Capt. and Mrs Kennedy, Calvely Hall, Cheshire; Mr and Mrs Kennedy, Kirkland; Mr and Mrs J. L. Kennedy of Knocknalling; Major J. Murray Kennedy, Knocknalling; Mr and Mrs Scott Kerr, Sunlaws, Kelso; Lieut.-Gen. George Key; Lord Mark Kerr, London; Dr Kirkpatrick, Mansfield; Mr and Mrs Kennedy, Garroch, New Galloway; Mrs Laurie of Maxwellton; Mr and Mrs Leny of Dalswinton; Capt. and Mrs Lyon of Kirkmichael; Mr T. A. Lyon, Whitecroft; Col. W. Kennedy Laurie of Woodhall; Mr J. Elliot, Lockhart, Hawick; Lieut.-Col. Lord Lovat, Highland Infantry, Inverness; Mr and Mrs Lawrence, Nunwick Hall, Penrith; Sir D. Lysons, K.C.B., Adjutant-General, War Office; Marquis and Marchioness of Lothian, Newbattle Abbey; Sir Arthur Lawrence, K.C.B., London; Mrs Leny, senr., 5 Bryanston Square, London; Sir W. Linton, K.C.B. of Skairfield; Rev. Mr and Mrs Landale, Applegarth; Mr and Mrs Lee, Glenlochar; Sir James Maitland, Highland Borderers, Stirling; Mr and Mrs M'Millan, Moffat; Mrs Ommaney M'Taggart, Ardwell; Col. and Mrs Maitland, Glenlochar; Lieut.-Gen. Macdougall, War Office; Mr and Miss Maitland of Eccles; Rev. Mr and Mrs M'Ewen, The Parsonage, Dumfries; Mr and Mrs Maxwell of Munches; Mr G. Maxwell of Broadholm; Mrs Maxwell of Glenlee; Captain Maxwell of Terregles; Mr and Mrs Hyslop Maxwell of The Grove; Captain and Mrs Heron Maxwell, yr. of Springkell; Mr and Mrs Maxwell of Gribton; Mr Maxwell, Terregles Banks; Mrs Maxwell of Carruchan; Mr and Mrs Clerk Maxwell of Glenlair; Mr and Mrs Morrin of Allanton; Major and Mrs Malcolm of Burnfoot; Mrs Mackie of Ernespie; Mr and Mrs Murray of Parton; Mr W. F. Middleton, Perthshire Rifles; Mrs M'Murdo of Mavisgrove; Lieut.-Gen. M'Murdo, Rose Bank, Fulham; Mr and Mrs Maitland of Compstone; Rev. and Mrs Monteith of Glencairn; Mr and Mrs Moffat, Arduacloch; Lieut.-Gen. and Mrs Harley Maxwell, Portrack; Mr and Mrs M'Connel of Robgill; Sir G. Montgomery, Bart., M.P., Stobo Castle; Mr J. Maitland, M.P., Argreman; Colonel Forbes Macbean, 61st Sub-District, Ayr; Sir J. H. and Lady Heron Maxwell of Springkell; Mrs M'Neillie of Castlehill; Sir William Maxwell, Bart. of Cardoness; Mr and Mrs Mansfield, Edinburgh; Mr J. H. Murray, Waford Hall,

Cheshire; Mr P. Mackenzie, Downham Hall, Norfolk; Rev. J. Monilaws, Middlebie; Mr M'Tier of Ladyfield; Captain M'Donald, 1st Royal Scots, Curragh; Major Malcolm, R.E., Edinburgh; Mr Macdougall, 21st Hussars, Hounslow; Earl of Mansfield, K.E., Scone Palace; Mr J. M'Millan of Glencrosh; Dr Moir, Moniaive; Mr J. M'Donald, Viewfield, Skye; Misses Maitland, Kenmure Castle; Dr and Mrs Macdonald, Castle Street; Dr and Mrs Murray, Bnceleuch Street; Captain Malton, Junior Carlton Club; Mr and Mrs W. J. Maxwell, Edinburgh; Mr E. P. Mackenzie, Downham House; Mr Malcolm, superintendent of police, Dumfries; Miss Maxwell, Gribton; Mrs and Misses Newall, Goldielea; Mr and Mrs Nelson, Friars' Carse; Mr Noel, M.P., and Lady A. Noel; Hon. Mark F. Napier, London; Lord and Lady Napier and Ettrick, Thirlstane Castle; Sheriff Napier, Edinburgh; Sheriff Nicolson, Kirkeudbright; Mr Nanson, solicitor, Carlisle; Major Noake, Lymington, Hants; Colonel Sir Robert Napier, Renfrew Militia; Mr and Mrs Oswald of Auchencruive and Cavens; Mr W. F. O'Shaughnessy, 1st Royal Dragoons, Aldershot; Mr J. Jardine Paterson of Balgray; Mr and Mrs Phillips, Daphne Cottage, Dumfries; Mr and Mrs Scott Plummer, Sunderland Hall, Selkirk; the Provost of Dumfries; Rev. J. Paton, St. Michael's; Earl Percy, M.P., London; Mr W. L. Pilkington, 4th Lancaster Militia; Mr R. Phayre, 19th Regiment, Aldershot; Marquis and Marchioness of Queensberry; Mr C. B. Quill, 84th Regiment, Preston; Major and Mrs Renny of Danevale; Mr and Mrs Rogerson of Gillesbie; Captain and Mrs Roger, Valleyfield; Mr and Mrs Callander Ross, Dumfries; Mr J. Ramsay Reid, Cambridge; Mr G. Reid, A.C., 79th Cameronians, Fort George; Mr J. Russell, Dundas Castle; Dr C. Rattray, Netley Hospital, Southampton; Mr C. Robson, Mr J. R. Reid, University Club, Edinburgh; Earl of Selkirk; Lord Henry Scott, M.P.; Lieut.-Col. Lord Stormont; Mr and Mrs Villiers Stewart, Livingstone, Castle-Douglas; Mr and Mrs Murray Stewart of Cally; Mr and Mrs Stewart of Southwick; Major and Mrs Stewart, yr. of Cairnsmore; Captain Stewart, Shambellie; Mr Salkeld, Westmoreland Militia; Mr and Mrs Gibson Starke, Troqueer; Mr and Mrs Steel, Kirkwood; Mr and Mrs Skirving of Croys; Mr William Smith and Mrs Smith of Hastings Hall; Mr A. Stewart, Murrayfield; Major-General Ramsay Stuart, C.B., commanding the forces in Scotland; Colonel Sprot, A.A.G., Edinburgh; Lieut.-Col. Grant Suttie, Haddington Artillery; Colonel Sanderson, Cumberland Militia; Colonel Salkeld, Westmoreland Militia; Mr M. Mullan Scott, Pinnacle Hill; Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P., War Office; Mr J. L. Scott of Mollance; Colonel Stotherd, R.E., Belfast; Professor and Mrs Sellars, Kenbank; Mr Goldie Scott of Craigmuaie; Colonel T. R. G. G. Shortt, Woodlands; Colonel W. Y. H. Shortt, Woodlands; Mr W. Scott,

Edinburgh; Mr and Mrs J Slater, Carlisle; Mrs J. Slater, Bedwell, Carlisle; Mr and Mrs R. Stewart, Glenlaggan; Mr C. Stewart, Shambellie; Mr W. Scott, 29 Stafford Street, Edinburgh; Mr Studdy, 63rd Regiment, Ashton-under-Lyne; Major Scott of Gala; Mr A. Spalding of The Holme; Rev. H. M. Short, Thornthwaite, Keswick; Rev. Mr and Mrs Sanders, Tundergarth; Earl and Countess of Stair; Mr and Mrs Scott of Broomlands; Mr W. G. Stewart, Middlegill; Sir C. and Lady Stirling of Glorat; Mr and Mrs Tayleur, Dalscairth; Rev. Mr Turner, Chapel House, Dumfries; Mr G. O. Trevelyan, M.P.; Mr J. S. Thomson of Brae, M'Cheynstone; Dr and Mrs Thompson, Castle Street; Mr and Mrs Thorburn, Kenfield, Peebles; Captain Thornhill, 19th Regiment, Isle of Wight; Mr C. F. Tyas, Barnsley, Yorkshire; Mr and Mrs Villiers of Closeburn; Sir Henry and Lady Vane, Hutton Hall, Penrith; Mr and Mrs Maxwell Witham of Kirkconnel; Mr and Mrs Whitney, Knockbrex; Mr and Mrs Seton Wightman of Courance; Mr and Mrs Willock, Langlands; Mr and Mrs Welsh, Eriestane; Rev. Mr and Mrs Wilson, Newabbey; Misses Whigham, Burnfoot, Sanquhar; Rev. R. W. Weir, Greyfriars'; Mrs Walker of Crawfordton; Mr W. Walker, Wolverton Park; Mr and Miss Walker, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh; Mr J. Walker, Queen Street, Edinburgh; Mr and Mrs Wilkin, Tinwald Downs; Captain Wauchope, Queen's Light Infantry, Dalkeith; Captain and Mrs Yorstoun, Irvine House; Lord Young and Lady Young, Edinburgh; Mr and Mrs R. Young, Mouswald Place; Colonel Earl of Galloway and the officers of Ayr and Wigtown Militia; Colonel Collingwood and officers of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, Portsmouth; Lieut.-Col. Hall and officers of 7th Hussars; Captain J. Douglas, Dumfriesshire Mounted Rifles; Lieut. Heron Maxwell, Dumfriesshire Mounted Rifles; Lord J. Douglas, Dumfriesshire Mounted Rifles; Colonel F. Macbean and officers of 61st Sub-District, Ayr; Colonel Gamble and officers of 2nd Brigade Depot, Carlisle; Colonel Salkeld and officers of the Westmoreland Militia; Colonel Sanderson and officers of the Cumberland Militia, Whitehaven; Colonel Mackenzie and officers of the 78th Highlanders, Edinburgh.

#### NOTE NINE.

The following were the acceptances to the luncheon given after the presentation of Colours in 1888 :—

Their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch; Colonel Knox and officers, K.O.S.B. (3), Berwick-on-Tweed; Colonel Bambridge and officers (3), Royal Scots Fusiliers, Ayr; Colonel The Earl of Galloway and officers 3rd Royal Scots Fusiliers (7); Colonel Sir Archibald Campbell and Officers, 4th Batt. K.O.S.B. (2); Colonel Dyson-Laurie and Officers (4),

34th Regimental District, Carlisle; Colonel Viscount Stormont and officers, 3rd Royal Highlanders; Colonel Draffen and officers (3) of the Border Regiment, Carlisle; Colonel Williams and officers (3), 3rd Batt. Highland Light Infantry; Mr and Mrs Johnston, the Misses Johnston, and Mrs and Miss Martin Atkins, Cowhill Tower; Sir Alexander Jardine and Lady Jardine of Applegarth and party (5); Mr and Mrs Johnstone and party (2), Dalskairth; Mrs Lyon and party (2) of Foxwood, Kirkmichael; Mr and Mrs Mackie, Auchencairn; Mr W. J. Maxwell, Terregles Banks; Mr and Mrs M'Lellan and party (2), Largs, Twynholm; Mr and Mrs M'Murdo, Nunwood; Mr and Mrs Stevens and party (4), Kilncleuch, Langholm; Colonel and Mrs Stevenson, Viewfield; Major and Mrs Colvin Stewart, Bargaly; Mr and Mrs Whitelaw, Summerhill; Captain and Mrs Williamson; Mr and Mrs Carthew-Yorstoun and party (5), East Tinwald; Mr and Mrs Younger of Auchencastle; Mr and Mrs Cliff, Drumcler; Mr Craig, Laurel Bank, Dumfries; Major and Mrs Douglas, Castle-Douglas; Mr and Mrs Hutchison, Argrennan; Mrs Lawrence and party (5), Ernespie; Mr and Mrs Paterson, Rookhall; Mr Rutherford, Summerhill, Annan; Captain Strong, Scottish Rifles; Lieut.-General Anderson, Chester Terrace, London; Dr and Mrs Balfour, Moniaive; Mrs Bankes and party (4), Winstanley Hall, Wigan; Major and Mrs Bedford, Knockhill; Major and Mrs Bowden and party (5), Dumfries; Mr and Mrs Brook, Dolphinton; Capt. and Mrs Campbell, Glaisnock, New Cumnock; Mr and Mrs Howard-Brooke, Milnehead; Rev. Mr Donaldson and Mrs Donaldson, Dalton; Mr Dove and Miss Keig, Eccles, Kelso; Miss How, Walbutt, Crossmichael and party (3); Miss M. Pott, Castle Street, Dumfries; Mr John Stott of Netherwood; Mr and Mrs J. E. Blair, Drumpark Mains; Mr Samuel Boyd of Marchmount; Mrs Gilchrist-Clark and party (4), Dumfries; Mr and Mrs Dickson, Oban; Major-General Graham, Wyseby; Major and Miss Greig, Craigieburn, Moffat; Mr Herries and party, Spottes, Dalbeattie; Major and Mrs Hinde, Carlisle; Mr D. B. Hope and Miss Hope, Jeanville; Mrs Hosack and party (3), Ellerslie, Kirkeudbright; Captain Jones, Albany Place, Dumfries; Mr and Mrs M'Kay and party (2), Drumpark; Mr and the Miss Keswick, Bishopcleuch; Rev. Mr Campbell, Troqueer; Mr and Mrs Cliff, Goldielea; Mr and Mrs Connell of Auchencheyne; Mrs Cooke, York Place, Dumfries; Mrs Dirom and party, Newpark, Annan; Mr and Mrs R. A. Dudgeon, The Grange; Rev. G. Laurie-Fogo, Torthorwald; Mr and Mrs Gillon-Fergusson, Isle; Mr Gordon and Mr H. S. Gordon, Moatbrae, Dumfries; Sir William and Lady Gordon of Earlston; Rev. Mr Landale and Mrs Landale, Applegarth; Mr and Mrs Macalpine-Leny and party (5), Dalswinton; Mr and Mrs A. Lyon and party (4), Whitecroft; Major and Mrs Macdonald of Rammerscales;

Mr and Mrs Maitland, Compstone; Col. Malcolm, Burnfoot; Mr and Mrs Mansfield, Mount Annan; Mr and Mrs W. J. Maxwell, Terraughtie and party (6); Mr and Mrs Maxwell of Munches and party (4); Mr and Mrs Maxwell of Gribton; Mr and Mrs Hyslop Maxwell, The Grove; Mr Well-wood Maxwell, Kirkennan; Mr and Miss Moffat, Castle-Douglas; Mrs Murray and party (5), Murraythwaite; Mrs Rigby-Murray and the Misses Murray, Parton; Mr and Mrs M'Connell, Blackyett, and party (3); Mrs M'Murdo, Cargenholm; Mrs M'Murdo and party (3), Mavisgrove; Mr and Mrs Nelson and party (4), Friars' Carse; Mrs Newall and party (2), Corbieton; Provost Scott, Oakfield; Mr Rannie, Conheath; Mr Robinson-Douglas of Orchardton; Captain and Mrs Rodger, Castlebank; Mrs Scott-Elliot and party (4), Newton; Mr and Mrs Tayleur and party (2), Dal-skairth; Dr and Mrs Thomson, Dumfries; Mr and Mrs Timms, Slogarie; Rev. R. W. Weir and Mrs Weir, Dumfries; Captain and Mrs Stewart of Shambellie; Mr and Mrs Seton Wightman of Courance; Mr and Mrs Willock and Mr Gore Willock, Langlands; Mr Maxwell Witham, Mrs Witham, and party (5), Kirkconnel; Rev. T. Underwood and Mrs Underwood, Irongray; Captain and Mrs W. Vere-Hopegood, Craigieburn, Moffat; Mr and Mrs Leman, Denbie; Dr and Mrs Wilson, Newabbey; Mr Scott, Broadholm, Lockerbie; Colonel and Mrs Allan, Glenturret Lodge, Crieff; Mr and Mrs Heron-Maxwell Blair, Teviot Bank, Hawick.

#### NOTE TEN—Regimental Colours.

The Battalion has had at least four pairs of colours, and of these three are preserved—one at Crawfordton, one in the Mess House, and one in use. The Regiment, when it was raised in 1798, most probably like other corps that came into existence at that time, received Colours. In the Grierson Diary it is mentioned that on "Friday, April, 1799, Colours were given to the 10th Regiment of Militia on the Kingholm, and consecrated by Dr Burnside. The Duke of Buccleuch made a short address in presenting them." It is likely that the Dumfries Regiment, which was then at Dalkeith, received Colours about the same time. It is certain that the Regiment had Colours in 1801, because there is mention in the Regimental records that the Colours were sent that year to London to have the Union flag altered to the pattern ordered to be used after the union between Great Britain and Ireland. After the Regiment was reconstituted in 1803 it also had Colours, either those used when it was the 4th Regiment of North British Militia, or others. When the Regiment was stationed in Edinburgh Castle, and had to furnish a guard of honour for the Lord High Commissioner to

the General Assembly, the Regimental orders mention that the Colours are to be taken. What became of the Colours used when the Regiment was embodied in the early part of the last century cannot as yet be discovered. They would, no doubt, be in use at the trainings of 1820 and 1825. There is no mention of them in the list of stores sent to Carlisle in 1836. Their natural resting-place would have been Kinmount House, the residence of the Commanding Officer, but there is no trace of their having been there. Had they been there in 1855, when the Regiment was again embodied, they would certainly have been restored to the Regiment. Lord Drumlanrig took an active part in getting recruits, and he would surely have sent back the Colours if they had been in the family mansion. There is a pair of Colours of the date of George III. in the mess house, and at one time it was supposed that these were the Colours of the Regiment used in the time of embodiment during the war with France. This, however, is most improbable. The Regimental Colour has no name, and bears the arms of the Earl of Nithsdale. It is probable that these were the Colours of the Nithsdale Battalion of Local Militia, which may have been preserved in the Militia store-house at Dumfries. Colonel Hume and the author were at some trouble to ascertain if any of those who served in the Regiment during the time of the Crimean War could remember if there were Colours in use before the Colours now at Crawfordton were presented, and if so, what had become of them. They communicated with the representatives of the late Colonel MacMurdo and Captain Noake; with Major Bedford, ex-Quartermaster-Sergeant Kennedy, ex-Colour-Sergeant Black, and ex-Sergeants Bell and Shaw; and the author, when visiting the field of Waterloo in July, 1906, had the unexpected pleasure of being able to interrogate on this subject ex-Sergeant Little, who was right hand man of the Grenadier Company in 1855, and is now one of the guides to the famous battlefield. The evidence—as was natural after the long lapse of time—was slightly conflicting, but Colonel Hume and the author are both of opinion that it showed that between 1855 and 1857 there were no Colours, and that any recollections of there having been such may be accounted for by an occasional use in beating up for Recruits of the old Colours now in the Mess house. It was at one time supposed that there were Regimental Colours which had been given to the care of Colonel MacMurdo, but this his representatives are certain was an error. It is to be feared that the oldest Colours belonging to the regiment have disappeared, as many other historical relics have done, nobody knows how.

**NOTE ELEVEN.**

The following are the conditions referred to at p. 96, which every candidate for a commission in the Battalion was required to sign:—

“I, a candidate for a commission in the 3rd Batt. K.O.S.B., undertake to conform to the following regimental rules on appointment:—

1. To attend the whole eight weeks' training, drill, and the training after appointment, and to pass the customary examination laid down in paragraph 7 mit, Reg. at the end of the first training.
2. To attend one of the Schools of Instruction and obtain a certificate therefrom prior to the commencement of the second training.
3. To obtain a certificate at the voluntary examinations for tactics as soon as I am promoted Lieutenant.
4. No beard or whiskers to be worn.
5. To contribute £12 10s to the Mess Fund on joining, and a further contribution of £10 should I be transferred to the Regular Forces.
6. Being a candidate for the Regular Forces in the event of my failing to obtain a commission, to place my resignation in the hands of the Commanding Officer should he so desire.”

A subaltern, during first year's service from date of appointment, had to pass an examination before a Board of Officers. If he failed to obtain certificate, he was examined again within six months; and on second failure he had to resign.

**NOTE TWELVE—Log of the Kildonan Castle.**

Kildonan Castle, Transport No. 44.—Dimensions, 10,000 tons; indicated h.p., 11,000; length over all, 532 ft. 31 in.; length on water-line, 515 ft.; extreme breadth, 59 ft. 5 in.; depth (molded), 38 ft. 91 in.

Day of month.	Lat.	Long.	Runs.
March 9—Queenstown.			
„ 10 ... ..	46.48 N.	16.65 W.	319
„ 11 ... ..	40.54	13.21	372
„ 12 ... ..	34.53	15.56	379
„ 13—Madeira ... ..	31.58	16.55	192
„ 14 ... ..	25.41	17.13	375
„ 15 ... ..	19.2	17.5	376
„ 16 ... ..	13.8	17.33	379
„ 17 ... ..	7.33	14.47	378
„ 18 ... ..	2.43	11.2	368
„ 19 ... ..	2.18 S.	7.41	348
„ 20 ... ..	6.49	4.9	357
„ 21 ... ..	11.43	0.38	366
„ 22 ... ..	16.31	3.17 E.	367
„ 23 ... ..	21.18	7.11	363
„ 24 ... ..	25.27	11.12	356
„ 25 ... ..	30.40	15.08	351
„ 26—Table Bay.			



## NOTE THIRTEEN.

The following song was composed by the late Captain Stewart of Shambellie and his daughter, Miss Stewart, and was sent by them to Colonel Witham. It was sung at the Battalion concerts at Bulawayo by Pipe-Major Watt, and was very popular:—

To his numerous girls 'twas the Colonel who spoke—  
“ Ere I see you again Kruger's head will be broke,  
So let each bonny lass that likes flirting with me  
Cry ‘ Good luck to brave Jim and his K.O.S.B.’ ”

*Chorus—*

Come, fill up my cup; come, fill up my can;  
Come, saddle my mare and call out my men—  
We are off to the Cape, and the ship's at the quay  
All ready to sail with the K.O.S.B.

The Colonel was mounted, he rode up the street;  
The crowds they did cheer, but the lassies did greet,  
For they thought what a loss their dear Colonel would be,  
Not to speak of his Major, bold Johnny M'Kie.

*Chorus—*

Then bid me farewell and kiss me good-bye,  
For when Jim's on the march no girl can be shy;  
We'll think of our darlings when far on the sea,  
Where stern duty is calling the K.O.S.B.

There are Laurie and Jardine and Grierson of Lag,  
All eager to fight for the Old Country's flag;  
And Pat and small Alick, dressed smart in khaki;  
And Jim Witham, the pride of the K.O.S.B.

*Chorus—*

Then drink to the health of our brave Border men,  
To wish them good luck and safe home again—  
For Borderers ever brave soldiers will be,  
And none can surpass the 3rd K.O.S.B.

Then away to the kopjes, the sand, and the veldt,  
In the breast of each man martial ardour is felt,  
For they know that the Boers very quickly will flee  
When they meet the bold boys of the K.O.S.B.

*Chorus—*

Then go for them, boys, you'll smash them up yet ;  
You may capture old Steyn and corner De Wet—  
If you do, bring them home, that your friends may all see  
The latest recruits of the K.O.S.B.

There are hills beyond Criffel and streams beyond Nith ;  
Though oceans now lie betwixt you and your kith,  
Never fear, gallant Jim, our hearts are with thee,  
And we are thinking to-day of the K.O.S.B.

*Chorus—*

When Christmas is here and we're greeting each one,  
You won't be forgot, in the midst of the fun,  
We toast "absent friends," where'er they may be,  
And the dearest are those of the K.O.S.B.

But we hope that ere long we may welcome you home,  
Whence never again we'll allow you to roam,  
For we've missed our brave lads, and are longing to see  
Our Jim leading back the 3rd K.O.S.B.

*Chorus—*

Then fill up my cup ; and, fill up my can ;  
And we'll all join together to welcome each man ;  
And the Provost, guid man, says "Let all join with me  
In drinking the health of the K.O.S.B."

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The following letter appeared in the "Spectator" of 23rd August, 1902:—

"There are 124 battalions of Militia. Of these, 59 saw service in South Africa, and 8 more did duty in foreign stations during the war. This means a force of at least 35,000 men.

"Besides that, nearly every Line Battalion in South Africa has had Militia Reservists serving in its ranks, in numbers ranging from about 150 to 300 per battalion, and this, roughly speaking, would amount to another 20,000 men. Every Militia battalion during the war was embodied once, and a certain number twice, and this for a considerable period.

"I do not think the public generally recognise the value of the Militia,

and how handicapped it was at the beginning of the war by having its Reserve, virtually the best men from each battalion, taken away to swell the numbers of the Line Regiments.

"It must always be remembered that in the case of the Volunteers only a very small percentage of each battalion was asked to volunteer, as the Active Service Companies only numbered some hundred odd, and they were drawn from several battalions, often from five or six; while whole Militia battalions volunteered to a man, and Militiamen, with regard to foreign service, are Volunteers pure and simple. I know it is often said that the status of the ordinary Volunteer is much better than that of the Militiaman, and that therefore he was giving up so much more by going abroad. Although I admit that this may be generally true, yet in very many districts the Militia battalions are recruited from a class that earns just as high wages as any Volunteer, and the consequent loss the men incurred on embodiment was considerable. I do not desire in the least to disparage the Volunteer Force, as its patriotism during the late war has been beyond all praise; but the fact I wish to accentuate is that, as regards volunteering, the Militia among the Auxiliary Forces has stood out second to none."

To this letter the Editor appended this note:—

"We entirely agree as to the practical value of the Militia in the war, and as to the patriotism of the men who volunteered. We believe that if the war record of the Militia as a whole is analysed, it will be found to be in every way worthy. The Militia is a force deserving of all possible support and encouragement."

#### NOTE FOURTEEN.

The Battalions of Scottish Infantry Militia were embodied during the South African War for the period named as follow:—

3rd Batt. Royal Scots—

5th Dec., 1899, to 28th May, 1902. South Africa, 1900-1902.

3rd Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers—

8th Dec., 1899, to 4th Dec., 1900.

3rd Batt. K.O.S.B.—

25th Jan., 1900, to 18th June, 1902. South Africa, 1900-1902.

3rd Batt. Cameronians—

3rd May, 1900, to 15th July, 1902. South Africa, 1901-1902.

4th Batt. Cameronians—

12th Dec., 1899, to 27th June, 1901. South Africa, 1900-01.

3rd Batt. Black Watch—

19th Dec., 1899, to 4th Dec., 1900.

3rd Battalion Highland Light Infantry—

6th Dec., 1899, to 20th Oct., 1900; and from 9th Dec., 1901 to 25th Sept., 1902. South Africa, 1902.

4th Batt. Highland Light Infantry—

2nd May, 1900, to 15th October, 1900.

3rd Batt. Seaforth Highlanders—

13th Dec., 1899, to 11th June, 1901. Mediterranean, 1900-1901.

3rd Batt. Gordon Highlanders—

6th Dec., 1899, to 6th July, 1901.

3rd Batt. Cameron Highlanders—

6th Dec., 1899, to 4th Dec., 1900.

3rd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—

23rd Jan., 1900, to 4th Dec., 1900, and 6th Jan., 1902, to 23rd Sept., 1902. South Africa, 1902.

4th Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—

5th Dec., 1899, to 6th Aug., 1901. South Africa, 1900-1901.

#### NOTE FIFTEEN.

The following is a copy of the log of the S.s. Roslin Castle on its voyage from the Cape when the Battalion returned home:—

Day of month.	Lat.	Long.	Runs.
May 29—Left Capetown, 2 p.m.			
„ 30 ... ..	30.5 S.	15.5 E.	232
„ 31 ... ..	27.12	11.1	318
June 1 ... ..	23	6.5	342
„ 2 ... ..	18.4	2.5	346
„ 3 ... ..	14.7	1.3 W.	355
„ 4 ... ..	9.1	4.3	355
„ 5 ... ..	4.4	8.1	348
„ 6 ... ..	0.1	12.4	359
„ 7 ... ..	4.32 N.	15.5	366
„ 8 ... ..	9.4	19.2	339
„ 9 ... ..	13.2	22.4	331
„ 10—St. Vincent.			
„ 11 ... ..	19.4	23.5	187
„ 12 ... ..	24.3	21.4	309
„ 13 ... ..	29.2	19.8	319
„ 14 ... ..	34.1	16.4	317
„ 15 ... ..	39.3	13.5	320
„ 16 ... ..	45.3	9.5	322
„ 17 ... ..	48.1	5.4	332
„ 18—Southampton, 9 a.m.			

# APPENDIX.

## Roll of Officers, Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, who served with the Battalion in South Africa, 1900-1902, and who obtained the Medals.

Rank and Name.	Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902.			King's S. A. Medal, 1901-2.		Remarks.
	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	
OFFICERS.						
Lient.-Col. J. K. M. Witham ...	1	1	1	1	1	C.M.G., 1901
Major C. V. E. Laurie ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	D.S.O., 1901
Major J. McKie ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	D.S.O., 1901
Captain Sir A. D. Grierson, Bart. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
Captain W. C. Critchley-Salmonson	1	1	1	...	...	
Captain H.W. A. F. Crichton-Browne	1	1	1	1	1	
Captain A. D. R. Pott ... ..	1	1	1	1	...	{ Died at Kimberley, 20th Dec., 1901—Clasp S.A., 1901
Captain J. B. Wilkie ... ..	1	1	1	...	1	
Captain J. L. Greig ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	
Captain W. L. C. Allan ... ..	1	1	...	1	1	
Lieut. H. Keswick ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	
Lieut. W. McCall ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
Lieut. G. G. Moir ... ..	1	..	...	...	...	{ Attached to 1st Batt. K.O.S.B.; Clasp Paardeberg; Died at Bloemfontein, 18th May, 1900
Lieut. Sir W. Jardine, Bart. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
Lieut. J. T. Scriven ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
Lieut. H. S. Gladstone ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
Lieut. J. B. Neilson ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	Clasp S.A., 1901
Lieut. N. W. M. Brunton .. ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2nd Lient. P. W. Dudgeon ... ..	1	1	1	1	...	{ Joined 1st Batt. K.O.S.B. 1900; Died at Krugersdorp, 30th December, 1901
2nd Lient. W. F. Graham ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	{ Joined 1st Batt. K.O.S.B. 1900
2nd Lient. J. C. Stormonth-Darling	1	1	1	1	1	{ Joined 2nd Batt. Scottish Rifles, 1900.
2nd Lient. A. M. Jameson ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	{ Joined 1st Batt. K.O.S.B. 1901.
2nd Lient. Hon. F. W. Scott-Napier	1	1	1	1	1	
2nd Lient. C. L. Tireman .. ..	1	1	1	...	...	
2nd Lient. F. H. B. Dealtry ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	
2nd Lient. Tollemache, B.L.J. ...	1	...	...	...	...	Clasp S.A., 1902
Capt. and Adj. F. J. Carruthers ...	1	1	1	1	1	
Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. W. E. Webb ...	1	1	1	1	1	
Civil-Surgn. F. E. Taylor ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	
Civil-Surgn. A. P. B. Ellis ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	

APPENDIX.—*Roll of Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Men who served  
in South Africa—contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902.			King's S. A. Medal, 1901-2.		Remarks.
		Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	
WARRANT OFFICER.							
...	Sergt.-Major W. Smith ...	1	1	1	1	1	D.C. Medal
N.C.O.'S AND MEN.							
5960	Dr. Adams, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	(Clasps—Paardeberg, Johannesburg, also D.C. Medal with 1st Bn.
4084	Pte. Adams, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
5999	Cpl. Adams, T. ...	1	...	1	1	1	
6603	Dr. Adams, W. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2545	Cr.-Sgt. Alexander, G. ...	1	...	...	1	1	(Also D.C. Medal and Clasp for 1901
4004	Pte. Alexander, T. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
387	„ Allen, W. ...	1	...	...	...	...	(Died at Manzinyama, 3rd June, 1901
1014	Col.-Sergt. Anderson, J. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3580	Pte. Anderson, J. ...	1	1	1	...	...	(Died at Manzinyama, 3rd June, 1901
2573	„ Anderson, W. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3972	„ Anderson, A. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
4000	„ Andrews, T. ...	1	...	1	1	1	
2655	„ Armstrong, T. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2318	„ Armstrong, H. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3522	„ Armstrong, W. ...	1	...	...	...	...	
3970	„ Armstrong, J. ...	1	...	1	...	...	
2653	„ Ayton, J. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3669	„ Bain, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3922	„ Bain, D. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3153	„ Bain, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
7644	„ Bain, W. ...	1	...	...	...	...	
3472	„ Ballantyne, A. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
983	„ Ballantyne, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
145	„ Ballantyne, J. ...	1	...	1	...	...	
3939	„ Bambrick, J. ...	1	...	...	...	...	
3933	„ Bannon, H. J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3884	Sgt. Baxter, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3890	Pte. Baxter, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
1155	„ Baxendale, C. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3000	„ Beaton, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2347	„ Belcher, D. ...	1	...	1	1	1	
2705	„ Bell, A. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2117	„ Bell, G. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
4101	„ Bell, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
4077	„ Bell, A. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3852	„ Bell, J. ...	1	...	1	1	1	

APPENDIX.—*Roll of Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Men who served  
in South Africa—contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902.			King's S. A. Medal, 1901-2.		Remarks.
		Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	
3462	Sgt. Berner, J. ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	
1186	Pte. Blythe, W. ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	{ Died at Wynberg, 4th June, 1900
3637	„ Blythe, G. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
4054	„ Bogie, T. ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	
3615	„ Borthwick, W. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2133	„ Bowman, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
4073	„ Brannan, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2849	„ Brodie, T. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
4210	„ Brady, J.* ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	*Also served with 1st Bn.
1714	Sgt. Brooker, G. ... ..	1	...	...	1	1	{ Clasps—Paardeburg, Johannesburg with 1st Bn.
3980	Cpl. Brooks, R. ... ..	1	...	1	1	1	
4103	Pte. Brown, W. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2684	„ Brown, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
2828	„ Brown, T. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
2267	„ Brown, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
1566	„ Brown, W. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
4014	„ Brownlee, G. ... ..	1	...	1	1	1	
1025	Sergt. Brownridge, J. H. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	Clasp S. A., 1901
3811	Lee.-Cpl. Bryant, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2459	Pte. Bryden, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3950	„ Buchan, J. ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	
2553	„ Burnett, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2952	„ Burns, M. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
2079	Cpl. Burns, J. ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	
2259	„ Byers, D. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3256	Pte. Byers, S. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
3845	„ Calvert, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
4036	„ Calvert, T. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3464	„ Cameron, R. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
2628	„ Cameron, R. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
4045	„ Cameron, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3704	„ Campbell, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2694	Sgt. Campbell, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3466	Pte. Campbell, J. ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	
2742	„ Carr, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2809	„ Carrick, W. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
4867	„ Carrodus, A. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
4107	Cpl. Carruthers, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3885	Pte. Carson, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
492	„ Charters, J. ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	
3050	„ Chisholm, J. ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	
2550	„ Clarke, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3919	„ Clarke, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3887	Cpl. Clark, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	

APPENDIX.—*Roll of Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Men who served  
in South Africa—contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902.			King's S. A. Medal, 1901-2.		Remarks.
		Cape Colony.	Orange-Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	
26	Cr.-Sergt. Clarke, L. ...	1	...	...	...	...	
3688	Pte. Cline, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3109	„ Cockburn, R. ...	1	...	1	...	...	
1347	„ Connell, D. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
1194	„ Connell, M. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3759	„ Connolly, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
4066	Lie.-Cpl. Connolly, G. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3548	Pte. Conroy, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3173	„ Cook, W. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2245	Pte. Cook, T. ...	1	1	1	...	...	{ Died at Pretoria, 9th July. 1900
2324	„ Cook, T. H. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3483	Lie.-Cpl. Cooney, P. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3538	Cr.-Sgt. Cooper, C. ...	1	...	...	1	1	{ Clasps—Paardeberg, Johan- nesburg with 1st Bn.
3470	Sgt. Copland, J. ...	1	...	1	1	1	{ Clasp — Paardeberg with 1st Bn.
3995	Pte. Coulter, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3881	Sgt. Coulthart, R. M. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3817	Pte. Craig, W. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
4127	„ Cranston, T. ...	1	...	...	...	...	
3169	„ Cranston, T. ...	1	...	1	...	...	
3286	„ Craven, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
4017	„ Crosbie, F. ...	1	1	1	...	...	{ Died at Kimberley, 30th October, 1901
2569	„ Crosbie, J. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3821	„ Crosbie, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3370	„ Culbertson, P. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
1072	Cpl. Cummings, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3858	Pte. Cunningham, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3209	„ Cunningham, A. ...	1	...	...	1	1	
3270	„ Curran, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3695	„ Davidson, N. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3230	„ Davis, W. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3538	„ Dempster, G. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
6117	Sgt. Denholm, J. ...	1	...	...	1	1	
3313	Cpl. Denholm, T. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3834	Pte. Devine, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2859	„ Devine, S. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
4078	Cpl. Dewar, A. ...	1	...	...	...	...	
4006	Pte. Dickenson, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2261	„ Dickie, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3196	„ Dixon, H. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3319	Lie.-Cpl. Dixon, J. ...	1	...	...	1	1	
4055	Pte. Docherty, T. ...	1	1	1	1	1	



APPENDIX.—*Roll of Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Men who served  
in South Africa.—contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902.			King's S. A. Medal, 1901-2.		Remarks.
		Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	
3984	Pte. Donnelly, T. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3388	„ Donnelly, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
9654	„ Donohoe, J. ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	
9985	„ Dougall, T. ... ..	1	...	...	1	1	
3943	„ Douglas, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3523	„ Douglas, D. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2163	Lce.-Cpl. Douglas, M. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3944	Pte. Douglas, C. ... ..	1	...	1	1	1	
3990	„ Douglas, W. ... ..	1	...	1	1	1	
4106	„ Douglas, G. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
2279	„ Douglas, M. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3771	„ Duffy, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2022	„ Duffy, R. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3879	„ Duffy, J. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	
2993	„ Duncan, H. ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	( Died at Cape Town, 5th June, 1900)
3524	Cpl. Easton, G. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3746	Dr. Edgar, H. ... ..	1	1	1	...	2	
3411	Pte. Edmonds, W. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3514	Pte. Ewart, R. ... ..	1	...	1	1	1	
2899	„ Faichney, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3513	„ Farish, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2469	„ Farrell, W. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3420	„ Farrell, R. ... ..	1	...	...	1	1	
4108	Cpl. Ferguson, W. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
1613	Pte. Fitzpatrick, J. ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	
2241	Cr.-Sgt. Firth, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3723	Pte. Flinn, P. ... ..	1	...	...	1	1	
1874	„ Flynn, S. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3066	Lce.-Cpl. Forsyth, G. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
1942	Pte. Fox, R. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
4026	„ Fraser, W. ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	
9367	„ Gallacher, D. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3908	„ Garlick, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3378	„ Garvey, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3601	„ Gibbons, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2580	Lce.-Cpl. Gibson, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
1688	Dr. Gillon, B. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
2134	Sgt. Gilroy, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3894	Pte. Gladstone, W. ... ..	1	...	1	1	1	
1408	„ Gladstone, W. ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	
3744	Sgt. Glendinning, A. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3962	Pte. Goldie, W. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
770	„ Gordon, D. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2268	Lce.-Cpl. Gorman, S. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	

APPENDIX.—*Roll of Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Men who served  
in South Africa—contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902.			King's S. A. Medal, 1901-2.		Remarks.
		Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	
4556	Dr. Gowan, J. ....	1	1	1	1	1	{ Clasps — Paardeberg and Johannesburg. Granted D.C. Medal with 1st Bn.
4134	Pte. Graham, J. ....	1	...	1	...	...	
2433	„ Gray, A. ....	1	1	1	...	...	
3391	„ Gray, A. ....	1	1	1	...	...	
1428	„ Gray, G. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
4005	Sgt. Grant, R. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
713	Pte. Grant, D. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
3534	Sgt. Green, A. ....	1	...	...	1	1	
688	„ Griffin, C. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
3916	Pte. Griffin, J. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
3699	„ Griffiths, J. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
2686	„ Grindall, F. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
3749	„ Haig, T. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
74	„ Hall, J. ....	1	...	1	1	1	
3041	„ Halliday, T. ....	1	1	1	...	...	
3541	„ Hamilton, J. J. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
2514	„ Hanby, T. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
1790	„ Hanlon, P. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
2301	„ Hanlon, R. ....	1	...	...	...	...	
4001	Pte. Hanlon, S. ....	1	...	1	...	...	
6092	Dr. Hannavy, J. ....	1	...	1	1	1	
3501	Cpl. Harding, J. ....	1	1	1	...	...	
3709	Pte. Hardy, H. ....	1	1	1	...	...	
4133	Lieut.-Sgt. Hargraves, J. ....	1	...	1	1	1	
3061	Pte. Harkness, D. ....	1	1	1	...	...	
3983	„ Hawkins, R. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
2627	„ Hawkins, W. ....	1	...	...	...	...	
3233	Sgt. Hay, C. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
2518	Pte. Hay, G. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
4110	„ Hayes, P. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
3430	„ Henderson, J. ....	1	1	1	...	...	
3578	„ Henderson, R. ....	1	...	...	...	...	
3577	„ Hennessy, W. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
4868	„ Hepburn, J. ....	1	...	1	...	...	
1989	„ Herbert, C. ....	1	1	1	...	...	
2468	„ Higgins, J. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
3829	„ Hislop, R. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
172	„ Hislop, A. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
3293	Lieut.-Cpl. Hogg, S. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
299	Pte. Holmes, J. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
2160	„ Houston, W. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
3458	Sgt. Howe, W. ....	1	1	1	1	1	
4027	Pte. Hudson, A. ....	1	...	1	1	1	

APPENDIX.—*Roll of Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Men who served  
in South Africa.—contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902.			King's S. A. Medal, 1901-2.		Remarks.
		Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	
1765	Cr.-Sgt. Hughes, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2095	Pte. Hullin, A. ...	1	...	1	1	1	
1717	„ Hullin, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3697	„ Hume, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3900	„ Hunter, W. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3738	Sgt. Hunter, W. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2947	Lce.-Cpl. Hurney, J. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3282	Pte. Hush, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3967	„ Hush, G. ...	1	...	1	1	1	
3429	„ Hutchinson, W. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3414	Sgt. Hynes, M. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
323	Pte. Hyslop, J. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3579	Cpl. Inglis, W. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3696	Pte. Jackson, W. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3969	„ Jamieson, T. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2174	Lce.-Cpl. Jardine, A. ...	1	...	...	...	...	
3369	Pte. Jefferson, T. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3928	„ Johnson, W. ...	1	1	1	1	1	{ Died at Netley, 17th June, 1902
3842	Sgt. Johnston, T. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3456	Pte. Johnstone, F. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
317	„ Johnstone, W. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3181	Pte. Johnstone, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2071	„ Johnstone, T. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
4001	„ Johnstone, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3031	„ Johnstone, G. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3214	„ Johnstone, P. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2403	„ Johnstone, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3701	„ Jordan, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
480	Cr.-Sgt. Josling, R. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3760	Pte. Kelly, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3893	„ Kelly, W. ...	1	...	...	...	...	
3904	„ Kelly, P. ...	1	...	1	...	...	
4098	„ Kendall, C. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3468	„ Kennedy, C. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3978	Cpl. Kennedy, W. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
427	Pte. Kerney, J. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3928	Lce.-Cpl. Kerr, S. ...	1	1	1	...	1	
4079	Pte. Kinghorn, J. ...	1	...	...	...	...	
3960	„ Kirkpatrick, D. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
1401	„ Kirkpatrick, R. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
94	„ Kirkpatrick, R. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3156	„ Knox, H. ...	1	...	1	...	...	

APPENDIX.—*Roll of Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Men who served  
in South Africa.—contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902.			King's S. A. Medal, 1901-2.		Remarks.
		Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	
1962	Pte. Laidlaw, T. ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	
3716	„ Laing, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
1794	Sgt. Lancaster, W. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
927	Pte. Landels, D. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
1985	Sgt. Lawrie, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	f Died at Bulawayo, 13th (July, 1901)
2388	Pte. Lawrie, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3343	„ Lelley, H. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3201	„ Lee, H. ... ..	1	1	...	1	1	
2139	Lieut.-Sgt. Leithhead, W. ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	
2646	Pte. Leithhead, H. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
9141	Sgt. Legg, A. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2244	Cpl. Lennox, D. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2988	Pte. Linton, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3958	„ Logan, P. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2150	„ Lomas, W. ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	f Died at Kimberley, 20th (September, 1900)
4007	„ Lough, A. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
2847	„ Lowe, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
2711	„ Lynch, T. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3195	„ Lynn, S. J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
...	Ar.-Sgt. Lyons, J. T. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	Attached to Bn. 1
2932	Pte. McCabe, N. ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	
2442	„ McCabe, F. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3382	„ McCardle, P. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
9424	„ McCardle, M. ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	
3187	Pte. McCardle, T. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
9374	„ McConnell, T. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
923	Sgt. McCormack, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3956	Pte. McCulloch, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3927	„ McCulloch, G. ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	
1970	„ McDavid, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	f Died at Christiana, 12th (June, 1900)
3873	„ McDonald, J. ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	
3349	„ McDonald, G. ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	
3627	„ McDonald, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
4058	„ McDonald, J. ... ..	1	...	...	1	1	
1936	„ M'Ewan, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
2680	„ M'Farlane, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
1651	„ M'Gachie, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
2760	„ M'Ghee, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
113	„ M'Gowan, T. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
2310	„ M'Grath, J. ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	
1164	„ M'Guigan, R. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3755	„ M'Intyre, H. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	

APPENDIX.—*Roll of Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Men who served  
in South Africa.—contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902.			King's S. A. Medal, 1901-2.		Remarks.
		Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	
1601	Pte. M'Kay, D. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	Clasp, 1902
3638	Lce.-Cpl. M'Kenna, A. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2835	Pte. M'Kune, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3989	Cpl. M'Kinnell, G. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
1849	„ M'Kinnell, T. ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	
2658	Lce.-Cpl. M'Laren, D. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	{ Died at Kimberley, 29th December, 1901
1816	Pte. M'Lean, T. ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	
2966	Sgt. M'Lean, W. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
4136	Pte. M'Leod, W. ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	
3715	Sgt. M'Mahon, H. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3721	Pte. M'Mahon, B. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	Clasp, 1902
3184	„ M'Manus, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2764	„ M'Millan, T. ... ..	1	...	1	1	1	
676	Sgt. M'Nair, P. ... ..	1	1	1	1	...	
3462	Lce.-Sgt. M'Roberts, W. ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	
1602	Pte. M'Queen, W. J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
299	„ M'Phee, A. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3177	„ M'Vittie, W. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
9650	„ M'Vittie, W. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2189	„ M'Vittie, R. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
1559	„ M'Waters, R. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
4100	„ Mackie, R. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3805	Sgt. Marchbank, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
4131	Pte. Marshall, D. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
2875	„ Martin, P. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3223	„ Martin, D. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
4115	„ Martin, W. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3186	„ Mavin, W. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3870	„ Maxton, P. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
4109	Cpl. Maxwell, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2314	Lce.-Sgt. Meenan, W. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3514	Pte. Milligan, W. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	{ Died at Mafeking, 5th September, 1901
3133	„ Mitchell, T. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
1142	„ Moan, P. ... ..	1	...	1	1	1	
2249	„ Moffat, E. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
1116	Sgt. Molloy, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3191	Lce.-Sgt. Molloy, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	Clasp, 1901
1673	Pte. Morine, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	Clasp, 1902
3316	„ Morrison, A. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
1791	„ Muir, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3140	„ Mulliearn, P. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	

APPENDIX.—*Roll of Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Men who served  
in South Africa.—contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902			King's S. A. Medal, 1901-2.		Remarks.
		Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	
3988	Pte. Mulhearn, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3673	„ Mulhearn, M. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3687	„ Mullen, R. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3350	„ Mulloy, D. ...	1	...	1	1	1	
2787	„ Murray, J. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
2253	„ Murray, A. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3572	„ Murray, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
5301	Dr. Murray, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3713	Pte. Natrass, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2956	„ Natrass, T. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
1629	„ Nesbit, G. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
2624	„ Newton, T. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
1914	Lie.-Cpl. Nicholson, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
1781	Sgt. Nicholson, W. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2893	„ Niven, A. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3748	Dr. O'Brien, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2331	Pte. O'Connell, D. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2391	Sgt. Oliver, A. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3237	Pte. Oliver, A. ...	1	...	1	...	...	
2841	„ Oliver, J. ...	1	...	1	...	...	
3849	Lie.-Cpl. Oliver, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3046	„ O'Neil, E. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
1864	„ Owens, J. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
4162	Pte. Paterson, R. ...	1	1	1	...	...	Clasp, 1902
3295	Dr. Patterson, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2907	Pte. Patterson, T. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3675	„ Patterson, J. ...	1	...	1	1	1	
3911	„ Payton, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3216	Cpl. Pearson, G. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3167	Pte. Perrie, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2977	Lie.-Cpl. Perry, S. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3578	Lie.-Sgt. Piercy, A. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
55	Pte. Pirie, G. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
4111	„ Pohl, A. ...	1	...	1	1	1	
590	Cr.-Sgt. Prentice H. ...	1	1	1	...	...	Clasps for 1901-02
3952	Lie.-Cpl. Pringle, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
65	Pte. Pringle, T. ...	1	...	1	1	1	
4011	„ Quinn, J. ...	1	...	1	1	1	
3203	Pte. Rae, R. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
1322	„ Rae, T. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3506	„ Rae, R. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3926	Dr. Ramsden, H. S. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
2738	Pte. Rankin, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3614	Sgt. Rawley, R. ...	1	...	...	...	...	
3977	Pte. Reay, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	

APPENDIX.—*Roll of Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Men who served  
in South Africa.—contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902.			King's S. A. Medal, 1902-3.		Remarks.
		Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1902.	South Africa, 1903.	
2470	Pte. Reid, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3877	„ Reid, R. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
517	Cpl. Rennie, W. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3537	Pte. Renwick, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3011	„ Rice, R. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
2161	„ Richardson, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3281	„ Richardson, J. ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	
2639	„ Riddle, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
1649	„ Rielly, T. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3749	Cr.-Sgt. Ridgard, H. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3909	Pte. Riley, F. ... ..	1	...	1	1	1	
3923	Sgt. Ring, J. ... ..	1	...	1	1	1	{ Clasps — Paardeberg with 1st Bn.
4052	Pte. Ritchie, F. ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	
1134	Sgt. Robertson, M. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3816	Lie.-Cpl. Robertson, D. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	Clasp, 1901
1680	Pte. Robertson, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3573	„ Robertson, R. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
667	Sgt. Robinson, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3448	Pte. Robinson, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
1826	„ Robson, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2337	Cr.-Sgt. Robson, G. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3469	Pte. Robson, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3764	„ Roebuck, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3084	Lie.-Cpl. Romanes, A. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3796	Pte. Ross, J. ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	
1743	„ Ross, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3955	Cpl. Russell, P. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
1671	Pte. Rutherford, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2474	„ Rutherford, G. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3555	„ Saddler, G. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2660	Cpl. Salton, A. ... ..	1	1	1	...	1	
3281	„ Saunders, W. ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	
4347	Cr.-Sgt. Sanderson, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
4125	Pte. Scott, E. ... ..	1	...	1	1	1	
3220	„ Scott, R. ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	
2547	„ Scott, F. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3622	„ Scott, W. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3876	Cpl. Scott, W. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
1823	Pte. Scott, T. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2832	Pte. Scott, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
2945	Pte. Scott, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
4097	„ Scott, J. ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	
2605	„ Seegar, W. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2890	„ Shankland, A. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2148	„ Sharkey, E. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	

APPENDIX.—*Roll of Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Men who served  
in South Africa.—contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank and Name.			Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902.			King's S. A. Medal, 1901-2.		Remarks.
				Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	
2957	Cpl. Sharp, C.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	
2810	Pte. Shaw, T.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	
2731	Sgt. Shaw, P....	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
9511	„ Shennan, W.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	
7410	Pte. Sherman, T.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	
3775	„ Sherman, T.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
3664	„ Sherry, L.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
2149	Sgt. Sherry, J.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
2864	„ Sherry, P.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
3815	Pte. Short, A.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
3982	„ Short, H.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
2276	„ Simons, W.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
3376	„ Simpson, T.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
3795	„ Sinton, T.	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	
3788	„ Skelly, J.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
3902	„ Slater, J.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	
7748	„ Smith, J.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
3656	„ Smith, J.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
3658	„ Smith, D.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
3667	„ Smith ...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	Clasp, 1902
3247	Dr. Smith, H.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
3441	Pte. Smith, J.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
2976	„ Smith, W.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
3511	Cr.-Sgt. Smith, T.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
3385	Pte. Smith, W.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	
2937	„ Smith, W.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
2874	„ Smith, C.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	
1317	Q.-M.-S. Soper, W.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	D.C. Medal
3161	Pte. Sparkes, D.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
2354	„ Sprightly, J.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
3122	Sgt. Stainton, S.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
1859	Lce.-Cpl. Stalker, D.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
1507	Lce.-Sgt. Stewart, G.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
3789	Cpl. Stewart, J.	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	
1151	Pte. Stewart, D.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
3400	„ Stewart, J. W.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
2865	„ Stoddart, W.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	
7802	„ Sturgeon, W.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
3893	„ Sutherland, C.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
3493	„ Sutherland, J.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	Clasp, 1902
3324	„ Sykes, D.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
7553	Cr.-Sgt. Staple, W.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	Clasp, 1902
1154	Sgt. Tait, W....	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
3782	Pte. Tait, A.	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	
3351	„ Taylor, H.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	



APPENDIX.—*Roll of Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Men who served  
in South Africa.—contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902.			King's S. A. Medal, 1901-2.		Remarks.
		Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	
4085	Lie.-Cpl. Taylor, R. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
1002	Pte. Templeton, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
1022	Cpl. Thompson, T. ...	1	...	...	...	...	
4110	Pte. Thompson, T. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
4031	" Thompson, A. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2313	" Thomson, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3787	" Thompson, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
4025	" Thompson, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3632	" Thompson, G. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2697	" Tosney, F. ...	1	...	1	...	...	
3655	" Townsley, R. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2915	" Trainer, M. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2833	" Turnbull, R. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
1063	" Turnbull, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
4112	" Turner, R. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3925	" Turner, T. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2780	" Tweedie, A. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3417	" Vaughan, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3633	" Virtue, W. ...	1	1	1	...	...	Clasp, 1902
5369	Cpl. Wallace, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3460	Pte. Walker, D. ...	1	...	...	...	...	
2509	Sgt. Wallach, W. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2900	Pte. Walls, T. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3544	Dr. Walls, J. ...	1	...	1	1	1	
3211	Pipe-Major Watt, R. ...	1	1	1	...	...	{ Clasp, 1901. Died at Buluwayo, 5th November, 1901
3558	Pte. Waugh, W. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
1108	Lie.-Cpl. Waugh, J. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
3488	Pte. Wellings, G. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
2869	" Welsh, J. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
1807	" White, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2556	" White, D. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
3459	" White, W. ...	1	...	...	...	...	
4104	" White, A. ...	1	...	1	1	1	
3614	" White, J. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
2820	Sgt. White, J. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
2017	Pte. White, J. ...	1	...	...	...	...	
2039	" Whyte, P. ...	1	1	1	1	1	
4132	" Whitfield, J. ...	1	...	...	...	...	
3475	" Wilkin, J. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
4122	" Willans, R. ...	1	...	1	1	1	
3508	Q.-M.-Sgt. Williams, J. ...	1	...	1	...	...	{ Died at Christiana, 12th Oct., 1900
4114	Pte. Williams, R. ...	1	1	1	1	1	

APPENDIX.—*Roll of Officers, N.C.O's, and Men who served  
in South Africa.—contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902.			King's S.A. Medal, 1901-2.		Remarks.
		Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	
3245	Pte. Wilson, G. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2854	„ Wilson, T. ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	
4053	Pte. Wilson, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
1694	„ Wilson, A. ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	
1377	„ Wilson, G. ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	
3525	„ Wilson, C. ... ..	1	...	1	1	1	
2931	Cpl. Wilson, W. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3838	Pte. Wilson, J. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2561	„ Wilson, T. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
1769	„ Wood, T. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3367	„ Wright, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
2252	„ Wright, J. ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	
3278	„ Wright, W. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
3957	„ Wright, G. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	
2342	„ Younghusband, T. ... ..	1	1	1	...	1	
3570	„ Yule, A. ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	

## APPENDIX.

### SUCCESSION LIST OF OFFICERS.

IN the notes attached to the names of the officers in this Succession List an attempt has been made to show how far the principle of local connection has been adhered to in the appointments. Though lapse of time renders it difficult to trace the origin of many whose names appear in the earlier lists the number of those identified as connected with families of the district, shows that the local character of the force was not neglected in the appointments made during the period of embodiment from 1798 to 1814. In the interval from that date to the outbreak of the Crimean War, the appointments seem also to have been mainly local ones ; but, owing to the neglect into which the whole Militia service had been permitted to fall, Militia commissions were then looked on almost as merely honorary, and the lists were filled with the names of men who never had contemplated the serious performance of any military duties, and of those whom age and the absence of any training incapacitated from useful service. When the Scottish Militia was suddenly resuscitated on the outbreak of the Crimean War, the cadre of officers had to be almost entirely reformed, and it was then found practically impossible to limit appointments, especially in the junior ranks, to men of local connection. Several strangers therefore entered the Regiment both at this period and at the subsequent embodiment during the Indian Mutiny, and even later. But it has always been felt by the commanding officers that local connection must be the true basis of *esprit de corps* in a local service, and therefore they have persistently sought to rally to the Regiment the young landed gentry of the district. How successful their efforts in this direction have been can be gathered from a glance at the lists.

It is obvious that a body of officers brought in many ways by local connection into frequent and friendly contact with each other, must be a more effective military machine than a similar number of officers, however able, who are strangers to each other, save for the annual period of 27 days' training.

*Note.*—The letters *p.s.* indicate that the officers, to whose names they are attached, hold a certificate from a Military School of Instruction ; *H.* that they hold a certificate of having passed a course of Musketry Instruction at Hythe ; and *T.* that they have passed in Tactics.

### Honorary Colonels of the Battalion.

1893. Walker, Sir George Gustavus, K.C.B., 1893.—Died 1897.

(See under *Commanding Officers*).

1898. Hume, Archibald, 1898.

(See under *Commanding Officers*).

### Commanding Officers.

*Till 1855 the Commanding Officers held the rank of Colonel ; since then they have held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant or of Lieutenant-Colonel.*

1793. Buccleuch, Charles William Henry, Duke of, K.T. ; Colonel, 1798 ; Commanded, 1798-1819 ; born 1772 ; Lord Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, 1797 ; M.P. for Marlborough, 1793 and 1806, for Ludgershall, 1796, and for St. Michael's, 1805 ; called to the House of Lords as Baron Tyndale of Tyndale, 1807 ; succeeded as 4th Duke of Buccleuch and 6th Duke of Queensberry, 1812 ; died 1819.
1819. Queensberry, Charles, Marquess of, K.T.—Served as Captain 1798-1808, when Sir Charles Douglas, Bart. of Kelhead ; Colonel, 1819 ; Commanded 1819-1837 ; succeeded as 5th Marquess, 1810 ; Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, 1819 ; died 1837.
1837. Queensberry, John, Marquess of.—Served as Captain, 1807-1810, when John Douglas of Lockerbie ; Colonel, 1837 ; Commanded 1837-1854 ; Retired, 1854, when an Order in Council gave the command to a Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant ; succeeded his brother as 6th Marquess, 1837 ; Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, 1837-1850.
1854. M'Murdo, John.—Previously Major 42nd Madras Infantry ; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1854 ; Commanded, 1854-1867 ; died 1867 ; son of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Murdo, who served in the Regiment, 1803-1825. Of Mavis Grove, Kirkeudbrightshire.
1868. Butler-Johnstone, Hon. Henry.—Major, 1846 ; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1868 ; Commanded, 1868-1873 ; Retired, 1873 ; third son of James, 22nd Baron Dunboyne ; assumed the additional surname of Johnstone in consequence of his marriage with the daughter of Sir A. Munro, niece and heiress of General Johnstone of Auchan Castle, Dumfriesshire ; M.P. for Canterbury 1852-3, 1857-62, 1862-68, 1868-74, 1874-78. Of Auchan Castle, Dumfriesshire.
1873. Walker, Sir George Gustavus, K.C.B., *p.s.* (H.) (T.), Captain, 1855 ; Musketry Instructor, 1858-1862 ; Major, 1859 ; Lieutenant Colonel, 1873 ; Commanded 1873-1893 ; Aide de Camp to the Queen, 1887-1893 ; K.C.B., 1893 ; Honorary Colonel ; Retired, and appointed Honorary Colonel of the Battalion, 1893 ; M.P. for Dumfriesshire, 1865-1869, 1869-1874. Of Crawfordton, Dumfriesshire.
1893. Hume, Archibald, *p.s.* (H.) (T.)—Lieutenant Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia, 1862 ; Lieutenant, 1868 ; Captain, 1873 ; Major, 1886 ; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1893 ; Commanded 1893-1898 ; Honorary Colonel ; Retired, and appointed Honorary Colonel of the Battalion, 1898. Of Spital-side, Ayrshire, and of Auchendolly, Kirkeudbrightshire.

1898. Maxwell-Witham, James Kirkconnell, C.M.G., *p.s.* (H.)—Lieutenant, 1869 ; Captain, 1873 ; Instructor of Musketry, 1873-1876 ; Major, 1887 ; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1898 ; Commanded, 1898-1904 ; Honorary Colonel ; served in South African War, 1900-1902 ; Commandant at Warrenton and at Modder River ; took part in the operations in Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal ; mentioned in despatches 10th September, 1901 ; C.M.G., 1901 ; Queen's Medal with three clasps ; King's Medal with two clasps ; Retired 1904. Of Kirkconnell, Kirkcudbrightshire.
1905. Laurie, Claude Villiers Emilius, D.S.O., *p.s.* (H.) (T.)—Lieutenant, 1875 ; Captain, 1883 ; Major, 1894 ; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1905 ; Commanded since 1905. Served in South African War, 1900-1902 ; Commandant at Modder River, afterwards at Jacobsdal ; operations in the Transvaal, West of Pretoria, September to October and November, 1900 ; operations in Orange River Colony, October to November, 1900 ; operations in Cape Colony, north of Orange River, March to September and November, 1900 ; operations in the Transvaal, 30th November to January, 1901 ; D.S.O., 1901 ; operations in Orange River Colony, February to May, 1902, Despatches ; Queen's Medal with three clasps ; King's Medal with two clasps. Yr. of Maxwellton, Dumfriesshire. Now serving.

#### Lieutenant-Colonels (Not Commandants).

1798. Elibank, Alexander, Lord—Served previously in the 3rd Foot Guards ; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1798 ; Retired 1802 ; afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel of the Peeblesshire Volunteers ; succeeded as 7th Lord Elibank, 1785 ; Lord-Lieutenant of Peeblesshire.
1802. Montagu, Lord.—Captain, 1798 ; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1802 ; Retired, 1809 ; second son of Henry, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch. The title of Baron Montagu was revived in his person at the death of his maternal grandfather, the Duke of Montagu, to whose estates he succeeded. The title became extinct at his death. Lord-Lieutenant of Selkirkshire.
1809. M'Murdo, Archibald.—Served previously in the 27th Regiment of Foot ; Major, 1803 ; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1809 ; Retired, 1825 ; son of Mr J. M'Murdo, Chamberlain to the Duke of Queensberry, and the friend of Burns.
1825. Grierson, William.—Served as Captain, 1803-1809 ; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1825 ; died 1854 ; of Bardannoch, Dumfriesshire ; second son of Sir Robert Grierson, Bart. of Lag.

#### Majors.

1798. Rutherford, John.—Previously Captain in the 42nd Foot ; Major, 1798 ; Retired 1799. Of Mossburnfoot, Roxburghshire.
1799. Riddell, Charles.—Captain, 1798 ; Major, 1799 ; Retired, 1809. Of Muselee, Roxburghshire. Was Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch in Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire.

1809. Pott, George.—Ensign, 1798; Lieutenant, 1799; Captain, 1802; Major, 1809; Retired, 1811. Of Borthwickshiels, Selkirkshire.
1811. M'Murdo, George L.—Served previously in the Regular Army, and also in the Russian Army; Lieutenant and Quarter-Master, 1798; Captain, 1803; Major, 1811; Retired, 1820. A brother of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M'Murdo.
1820. Ogilvie, William.—Captain, 1811; Major, 1820; Retired, 1825. Of Chesters, Roxburghshire. Was Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch in Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire.
1826. Buccleuch, Walter Francis, Duke of.—Major, 1826; Retired, 1832; afterwards Colonel, Queen's Own Edinburgh Light Infantry. Succeeded as 5th Duke of Buccleuch and Duke of Queensberry, 1819.
1832. Maxwell, Hamilton.—Previously Captain 42nd Highlanders; Major, 1832; Retired, 1846. Second son of Sir William Maxwell, Bart. of Monreith.
1855. Scott, Hugh.—Previously Captain in 92nd Highlanders; Major, 1855; Retired, 1859. Of Gala, Roxburghshire.
1868. Johnston, Walter G. F., *p.s.*—Captain, 1855; Major, 1868; died 1878. Of Garroch, Kirkcudbrightshire.
1873. Stewart, David Colvin.—Joined the Regiment as Captain with the portion of the Galloway Militia, which was incorporated with it, 1860; Instructor of Musketry, 1862-1873; Major, 1873; Retired, retaining honorary rank, 1884. Of Cairnsmore, Kirkcudbrightshire.
1874. Hatherell, James, *p.s.*—Captain, 1860; Major, 1874; Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel; Retired, 1886.
1878. Anderson, Benjamin T. Gaskin, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1863; Captain, 1867; Major, 1878; Retired with honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 1886. Of Tushielaw, Selkirkshire.
1893. Ewart, Robert William, *p.s.* (H.) (T.)—Lieutenant, 1869; Captain, 1874; Major, 1893; Retired with honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 1894. Of Allershaw, Dumfriesshire.
1899. M'Kie, John, D.S.O., *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1875; Captain, 1884; Major, 1899; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel; Retired, 1903; served in South African War, 1900-1902; took part in the operations in the Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal; commanded garrison and afterwards employed as Provost Marshal at Christiana; subsequently Commandant at Modder River; mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., 1901; Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps. Of Bargaly, Kirkcudbrightshire.
1903. Grierson, Sir Alexander Davidson, Baronet, *p.s.* (H.) (T.)—2nd Lieutenant, 1880; Lieutenant, 1881; Captain, 1886; Major, 1903; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel; served in South African War, 1900-1902; Commandant at Jacobsdal, Orange River Colony, November, 1900, to April, 1901; Officer Commanding Troops, Crocodile Pools, Bechuanaland, July-November, 1901; took part in the operations in Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, and Rhodesia; mentioned in Despatches; Queen's Medal with three clasps; King's Medal with two clasps; Retired 1904. Of Lag and Rockhall, Dumfriesshire.

1904. Critchley-Salmonson, William Critchley, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1881; Captain, 1888; Major, 1904; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel; served in South African War, 1900; took part in operations in the Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal; Queen's medal with three clasps. Nephew of the late John Ashton Critchley of Stapelton Towers, Dumfriesshire. Now serving.
1905. Crichton-Browne, Harold William Alexander Francis, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1884; Captain, 1894; Major, 1905; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel; seconded for service with Bechuanaland Border Police, 1889-1893; served in South African War, 1900-1902; took part in the operations in the Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal; Commandant, Koffyfontein; Queen's medal with three clasps, King's medal with two clasps. F.R.G.S. Son of Sir James Crichton-Browne of Crindau, Dumfriesshire. Now serving.

### Captains.

1798. Burnett, James.—Captain, 1798; Retired before 1803.
1802. Murray, John.—Lieutenant, 1798; Captain, 1802; Retired 1803. Was afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eskdale and Annandale Battalion of Volunteers. Younger of Tundergarth, Dumfriesshire. Was nephew and heir of William Murray of Murraythwaite, Convener of the County of Dumfries, but predeceased his uncle.
- „ Maxwell, George.—Captain, 1802; Retired, 1806. Afterwards Major, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown Militia. Younger of Carruchan, Kirkcudbrightshire.
- „ Don, Alexander.—Lieutenant, 1798; Captain, 1802; Retired, 1808. Son of Sir Alexander Don, Bart. of Newton-Don, Roxburghshire; succeeded as 6th Baronet, 1815.
- „ Elliott, Hon. Gilbert.—Captain, 1802; Retired, 1805. Succeeded as 2nd Earl of Minto, 1814.
1803. M'Kearlie, Robert.—Served previously in the Royal Manx Fencibles; Lieutenant, 1798; Captain, 1803; Retired on appointment as Storekeeper at Edinburgh Castle, 1804.
- „ Mitchell, William.—Lieutenant, 1803; Captain, 1803; name disappears from the list, 1804.
1804. Grierson, Charles.—Captain, 1804; appointed to a Regiment of Dragoon Guards, 1820. Third son of Sir Robert Grierson, Bart. of Lag, Dumfriesshire.
1808. Pringle, George.—Captain, 1808; Retired, 1808. One of the family of the Pringles of Torwoodlee, Selkirkshire.
- „ Kirkpatrick, Roger.—Captain, 1808; Retired, 1825. Son of Sir James Kirkpatrick, Bart. of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire.
1809. Horsburgh, Thomas.—Captain, 1809; Retired, 1820. Of Horsburgh, Peeblesshire.

1809. Gordon, David.—Captain, 1809 ; Retired, 1820. Third son of Sir Alexander Gordon, Knt. of Culvennan, Kirkeudbrightshire.
1810. Manuel, George.—Previously of H.E.I.C.S. ; Captain, 1810 ; died 1844.
1811. Scott, Gilbert.—Captain, 1811 ; Retired, 1812. Said to have been one of the family of the Scotts of Woll, Roxburghshire.
1812. Borthwick, George.—Captain, 1812 ; died 1819. Son of John Borthwick of Crockston.
1820. Douglas, Archibald.—Captain, 1820 ; Retired, 1825. Said to have been of Adderstone, Roxburghshire.
- „ Harley, Alexander.—Captain, 1820 ; Retired, 1825. Assumed the name of Harley-Maxwell. Of Portrack, Dumfriesshire. Was Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch in Eskdale.
- „ Morrin, John.—Captain, 1820 ; Retired, 1854. Of Allanton, Dumfriesshire.
- „ Younger, William.—Captain, 1820 ; Retired, 1825. Of Craigielands, Dumfriesshire.
1821. Beattie, Thomas.—Captain, 1821 ; Retired, 1831. Of Crieve, Dumfriesshire.
1825. Grierson, Sir Richard, Bart.—Captain, 1825 ; died 1846. Of Lag and Rockhall, Dumfriesshire.
- „ Irving, Sir Paulus Æmilius, Bart.—Captain, 1825 ; died 1837. Of Woodhouse, Dumfriesshire.
- „ Stuart-Menteath, James.—Captain, 1825 ; Retired, 1826. Son of Sir Charles Grenville Stuart Menteath, Bart. of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire. Succeeded as 2nd Baronet, 1847.
1830. M'Donald, Archibald.—Captain, 1830 ; died in India.
1831. Murray, Hon. James.—Captain, 1831. Killed in Borneo, 1844. Son of Alexander, 7th Lord Elibank.
- „ Hoggan, George M.—Captain, 1831 ; died 1852. Of Waterside, Dumfriesshire.
- „ Kerr, Lorraine M.—Captain, 1831 ; Retired, 1846.
1838. Rutherford, James.—Served previously in 94th and 23rd Foot, and retired on half-pay as Lieutenant, 1815 ; Captain, 1838 ; Retired, 1854. Son of Rev. J. Rutherford, minister of Hownam, Roxburghshire.
1844. Scott, John.—Captain, 1844 ; Retired.
1846. Rutherford, William Oliver.—Captain, 1846 ; Retired 1859. Younger of Edgerston, Roxburghshire.
- „ Murray, Hon. R. D.—Captain, 1846 ; Retired, 1855. Son of Alexander, 7th Lord Elibank.
1855. Lennox, George I.—Previously an Ensign in the 33rd Foot ; Lieutenant, 1855 ; Captain, 1855 ; Retired, 1861. Son of Admiral Lennox, Broomrig, Dumfriesshire.



1855. Bedford, Campbell R.—Previously Lieutenant in the 2nd Warwick Militia ; Captain, 1855 ; Retired with the honorary rank of Major, 1875. Nephew of William Sharpe of Hoddam, Dumfriesshire.
- „ Hope-Johnstone, David Baird—Captain, 1855. Nominated to a Commission in the Line and appointed Ensign in the 93rd Regiment, 1855. Son of J. J. Hope-Johnstone of Annandale.
1856. Chisholm, Thomas Scott.—Captain, 1856 ; died 1858. Younger of Chisholm, Roxburghshire.
1859. Connell, James.—Captain, 1859 ; Retired, 1867.
1860. Forbes, Hon. Charles Murray Hay—Captain, 1860. Joined with the detachment of the Galloway Militia, 1860 ; Retired, 1861. Son of Walter, 19th Baron Forbes.
- „ Malton, William D.—Captain, 1860 ; Retired, 1869.
1861. Carthew-Yorstoun, Morden, *p.s.*—Previously Captain Staff Corps Madras Army ; Captain, 1861 ; Retired, 1876. Of East Tinwald, Dumfriesshire. Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch in Eskdale and Liddesdale.
- „ Stuart, James W.—Joined as Lieutenant with the detachment of the Galloway Militia, 1860 ; Captain, 1861 ; died 1861.
1862. Dougal, Robert.—Previously Lieutenant H.E.I.C.S. ; Captain, 1862 ; Retired.
1868. Gladstone, Steuart.—Captain, 1868 ; Retired, 1874. Of Capenoch, Dumfriesshire.
- „ Leny, William Macalpine.—Served previously in the 13th Hussars ; Captain, 1868 ; Retired, 1874. Of Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire.
1869. McNeillie, William, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1865 ; Captain, 1869 ; died 1883. Of Castlehill, Kirkcudbrightshire.
1874. Kennedy, John Brown, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1869 ; Captain, 1874 ; Retired, 1884. Of Sundaywell, Dumfriesshire.
1876. Scott, Walter MacMillan.—Previously Lieutenant 6th Dragoon Guards ; Captain, 1876 ; Retired, 1882. Of Wauchope, Roxburghshire.
1877. Irving, Herbert Cavan, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1873 ; Captain, 1877 ; Hon. Major ; Retired, 1893. Of Burnfoot, Dumfriesshire.
1882. Johnstone, Andrew John Scott, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1875 ; Captain, 1882 ; Retired, 1886. Of Halleaths, Dumfriesshire.
- „ Murray, George Rigby.—Lieutenant, 1874 ; Captain, 1882 ; Retired, 1883. Of Parton, Kirkcudbrightshire.
1884. Dudgeon, Robert Francis, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1874 ; Instructor of Musketry, 1876-1880 ; Captain, 1884 ; Retired, 1885 ; since 1885 Colonel Commanding 3rd V.B. K.O.S.B. Of Cargen, Kirkcudbrightshire.
1885. Hannay, John Patrick Kennedy, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1876 ; Captain, 1885 ; Hon. Major ; died 1895. Yr. of Lincluden, Kirkcudbrightshire.
1886. Maxwell, George, *p.s.* (H.) (T.)—Lieutenant, 1877 ; Instructor of Musketry, 1880-1890 ; Captain, 1886 ; Retired, 1901. Of Glenlee, Kirkcudbrightshire.

1887. Scott-Plummer, Charles Henry, *p.s.* (H.)—Served in 86th Royal Regiment from 1878 to 1883; Lieutenant, 1884; Captain, 1887; Retired, 1888. Of Sunderland Hall, Selkirkshire.
1891. Douglas, William Sholto, *p.s.* (H.)—Lieutenant, 1882; Captain, 1891; Retired 1895; son of the late Sir George Henry Scott Douglas, Bart. of Springwood Park, Roxburghshire.
1891. Pott, Arthur David Ripley, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1886; Captain, 1894; served in South African War, 1900-1901; took part in the operations in the Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal; died at Kimberley, South Africa, 1901. Of Todrig and Borthwickshiels, Roxburghshire.
- „ Young Herries, William Dobrée, *p.s.* (H.) (T.)—Lieutenant, 1886; Captain, 1894; Instructor of Musketry, 1890-1895; Hon. Major; served at Depot, 1900-1902. Yr. of Spottes, Kirkeudbrightshire. Now serving.
1895. Wilkie, James Bruce, *p.s.* (T.)—2nd Lieutenant, 1887; Lieutenant, 1890; Captain, 1895; Hon. Major; served in South African War, 1900-1902; took part in operations in the Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal; Queen's medal with three clasps and King's medal with clasp. Of Foulden, Berwickshire. Now serving.
- „ Greig, James Lewis, *p.s.* (T.)—2nd Lieutenant, 1887; Lieutenant, 1890; Captain, 1895; served in South African War, 1900; took part in the operations in the Cape Colony; invalided home; Queen's medal with one clasp; Retired as Hon. Major, 1901. Of Eccles, Berwickshire.
1899. Allan, William Lewis Campbell, *p.s.* (H.) (T.)—Lieutenant, 1890; Captain, 1899; Hon. Major; served in South African War, 1900-1902, Station Staff Officer on lines of communication and later Commandant, graded D.A.A.G.; took part in operations in Cape Colony, Orange River Colony; Queen's medal with two clasps; King's medal with two clasps. Son of Major-General William Allan, formerly commanding 21st Regimental District. Now serving.
1900. Keswick, Henry, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1891; Captain, 1900; served in South African War, 1900; took part in the operations in the Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal; Retired, 1901. Of Cowlhill Tower, Dumfriesshire.
1902. MacCall, William, *p.s.* (H.) (T.)—2nd Lieutenant, 1892; Lieutenant, 1894; Instructor of Musketry, 1895-1899; Captain, 1902; Hon. Major; served in South African War, 1900-1902, Railway Staff Officer on lines of communication, afterwards Army Service Corps Officer, District Commandant and Staff Officer to Administration; took part in operations in Transvaal, Orange River Colony to May, 1902, and Cape Colony; Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps. Yr. of Caitloch, Dumfriesshire. Now serving.
- „ Jardine, Sir William, *p.s.* (H.)—Lieutenant, 1895; Captain, 1902. Served in South African War, 1900-1902, Railway Staff Officer on lines of communication, graded Staff-Lieutenant, afterwards Assistant Provost Marshal, Kimberley District, and Station Staff Officer, Modder River District; took part in Operations in Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal; Queen's medal with three clasps, King's medal with two clasps. Baronet of Applegirth, Dumfriesshire. Now serving.

1904. Scriven, John Temple, *p.s.* (H.)—Lieutenant, 1897 ; Instructor of Musketry, 1899-1904 ; Captain, 1904 ; served in South African War, 1900-1902 ; took part in operations in the Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal ; Queen's medal with three clasps, King's medal with two clasps ; Retired, 1904. Son of Major Scriven, late K.O.S.B.
- „ Neilson, John Beaumont—2nd Lieutenant, 1897 ; Lieutenant, 1900 ; Captain, 1904 ; served in South African War, 1900-1901 ; took part in the operations in the Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal ; Queen's medal with three clasps and King's clasp, 1901 ; Retired, 1906. Yr. of Mollance, Kirkcudbrightshire.
- „ Brunton, Nigel William Montague.—2nd Lieutenant, 1899 ; Lieutenant, 1901 ; Captain, 1904 ; Instructor of Musketry since 1905. Served in South African War, 1900-1902 ; took part in operations in Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal ; Queen's medal with three clasps, King's medal with two clasps ; H.M. Armoured Train, "Borderer," November, 1901, to February, 1902. Son of James Brunton, Chamberlain to the Duke of Roxburghe, Kelso. Now serving.
1905. Tollemache, Bentley Lionel John, Lord.—2nd Lieutenant, 1901 ; Lieutenant, 1904 ; Captain, 1905 ; served with the Battalion in South Africa, 1901-1902 ; Queen's medal with one clasp ; succeeded as 3rd Lord Tollemache, 1904 ; Transferred to 3rd Batt. Cheshire Regiment, 1906.
1907. Henryson-Caird, Alister James, *p.s.* (H.)—2nd Lieutenant, 1902 ; Lieutenant, 1906 ; Captain, 1907. Yr. of Cassenecary. Now serving.
- „ McMillan-Scott, Thomas Alexander Frederick, *p.s.* (H.)—2nd Lieutenant, 1903 ; Lieutenant, 1906 ; Captain, 1907. Of Wauchope, Roxburghshire. Now serving.

### Captain-Lieutenant.

1798. Watson, Andrew.—Lieutenant, 1798 ; Captain-Lieutenant, 1799 ; was not re-appointed in 1802.

### Lieutenants.

1798. Dunlop, John.—Lieutenant, 1798 ; Retired, 1803.
- „ Loch, William.—Lieutenant, 1798 ; Gazetted, but does not appear to have joined
- „ Macmillan, Robert.—Lieutenant, 1798 ; name disappears before 1802. Believed to have been a son of David Macmillan of Holm, Kirkcudbrightshire.
- „ McLean, Allan.—Lieutenant, 1798 ; name disappears before 1802.
1799. Douglas, William.—Lieutenant, 1799 ; name disappears in 1800.
- „ Morrison, Daniel.—Ensign, 1799 ; Lieutenant, 1799.
- „ Rutherford, Charles.—Ensign, 1796 ; Lieutenant, 1799 ; name disappears in 1800. Son of Major Rutherford of Mossburnford, Roxburghshire.

1801. Manford, William.—Ensign, 1798 ; Lieutenant, 1801 ; appointed Barrack-master at Port-Seaton, 1808.
- „ Canon, Robert.—Ensign, 1798 ; Lieutenant, 1801 ; Retired, 1802
1802. Charteris, John.—Lieutenant, 1802 ; Retired, 1804.
1803. Levell, Thomas.—Ensign, 1798 ; Lieutenant, 1803 ; Retired, 1803.
- „ Steuart, John.—Lieutenant, 1803 ; appointed to H.E.I.C.S., 1804.
- „ Blount, David.—Lieutenant, 1803 ; Retired, 1805.
- „ Baillie, William.—Lieutenant, 1803 ; appointed to 92nd Foot, 1803.
- „ Crichton, David.—Ensign, 1803 ; Lieutenant, 1803 ; appointed in 1805 to H.E.I.C.S., in which service he afterwards attained the rank of Colonel. A brother of Captain Thomas Crichton of Auchenskeoch, Kirkeudbrightshire.
- „ Miln, George.—Lieutenant, 1803 , Retired, 1803.
- „ Thorburn, John.—Lieutenant, 1803 ; died 1826.
- „ Wilson, John.—Ensign, 1803 ; Lieutenant, 1803 ; died 1804.
- „ M'Laren, Charles.—Ensign, 1803 ; Lieutenant, 1803 ; appointed to a Commission in the Line.
- „ Steel, James.—Lieutenant, 1803 ; name disappears before 1805.
- „ Mitchell, Arthur.—Ensign, 1803 ; Lieutenant, 1803 ; name disappears before 1805.
1804. Lorimer, Ebenezer.—Ensign, 1803 ; Lieutenant, 1804 ; appointed to a Commission in the Line, 1809. Son of a Provost of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire.
1805. Ewing, John.—Ensign, 1803 ; Lieutenant, 1805 ; name disappears in 1805.
- „ Rose, David.—Ensign, 1803 ; Lieutenant, 1805 ; appointed to a Commission in the Line, 1807.
1806. Blackburn, John.—Served previously in the Ross-shire Militia ; Ensign, 1804 ; Lieutenant, 1806 ; died 1819.
1807. Gibson, W. D.—Ensign, 1804 ; Lieutenant, 1807 ; Retired, 1812.
- „ Arundell, Daniel.—Ensign, 1804 ; Lieutenant, 1807 ; appointed to a Commission in the Line, 1808.
1808. Todd, Adam.—Ensign, 1805 ; Lieutenant, 1808 ; appointed to a Commission in the Line.
- „ Maxwell, David.—Ensign, 1807 ; Lieutenant, 1808 ; died 1820. Of Broomholm, Dumfriesshire.
- „ Irving, Francis.—Ensign, 1804 ; Lieutenant, 1808 ; died 1827. Of Cove, Dumfriesshire.
1809. Taylor, John.—Lieutenant, 1809 ; died while holding the rank.

1809. Dods, Peter.—Lieutenant, 1809 ; was acting Quarter-Master during 1855 ; Retired, 1857.
1811. Fair, James.—Ensign, 1809 ; Lieutenant, 1811 ; died while holding the rank.
1812. Linton, Peter.—Ensign, 1810 ; Lieutenant, 1812 ; died while holding the rank.
1819. Swanson, John.—Lieutenant, 1819 ; appointed to H.F.I.C.S, 1821. Son of Captain and Adjutant Swanson. Attained the rank of Major-General.
1821. Mackie, Thomas.—Ensign, 1812 ; Lieutenant, 1821 ; died while holding the rank.
- „ Bremner, Dirom.—Ensign, 1812 ; Lieutenant, 1821 ; died while holding the rank.
1845. Grierson, Thomas Beattie.—Lieutenant, 1845 ; appointed to the 8th King's Regiment ; was killed at the siege of Delhi. Son of Lieutenant-Colonel Grierson of Bardannoch, Dumfriesshire.
1846. Thompson, William.—Lieutenant, 1846 ; Retired 1859.
- „ Curle, Gideon.—Lieutenant, 1846 ; Retired, 1867.
1855. Jerdan, William.—Lieutenant, 1855 ; Retired 1857.
- „ Bareto, Joseph Augustus.—Lieutenant, 1855 ; Retired, 1856.
1856. Noake, Maillard.—Served previously as a Private and Non-commissioned Officer in the Royal Dragoons ; was severely wounded at Balaclava ; discharged as incurable, but recovered ; Ensign, 1855 ; Lieutenant, 1855 ; was acting Quarter-Master during 1856 ; appointed Riding Master of 15th Hussars, 1857 ; afterwards District Magistrate, New Zealand. Son of Major Noake, Adjutant.
1857. Mitchell, David Cross.—Ensign, 1856 ; Lieutenant, 1857 ; Retired, 1862.
- „ Thompson, John James Johnstone.—Ensign, 1855 ; Lieutenant, 1857 ; Retired, 1860.
- „ Cockburn, John.—Previously Captain 63rd Foot ; Lieutenant, 1857 ; Retired, 1859.
1859. Thornhill, William R.—Ensign, 1857 ; Lieutenant, 1859 ; appointed to a Commission in the Linc, 1861.
- „ Mitchell, William.—Ensign, 1857 ; Lieutenant, 1859 ; Retired, 1862.
1860. Kenman, T. H. F.—Lieutenant, 1860 ; joined with the Detachment of the Galloway Militia, 1860 ; Retired, 1861.
- „ Rutherford, C. F.—Lieutenant, 1860 ; Retired, 1862.
1861. Gledstones, R. L.—Ensign, 1859 ; Lieutenant, 1861 ; died 1864.
- „ Bolingbroke, Lynch.—Ensign, 1859 ; Lieutenant, 1861 ; Retired, 1864.
- „ Howat, Lonsdale Kirkpatrick.—Lieutenant, 1861 ; appointed to 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment, 1862. Son of R. K. Howat of Mabie, Kirkcudbrightshire.
- „ Baker, T. K.—Lieutenant, 1861 ; appointed to the 14th Hussars, 1863.
- „ Wyndham, W. G. S.—Lieutenant, 1861 ; Retired, 1865.

1863. Barker, David.—Lieutenant, 1864 ; Retired, 1864. Of Floors, Dumfriesshire.
1866. Ewart, William Lee.—Lieutenant, 1866 ; Retired, 1868.
- „ Johnstone-Douglas, Arthur Henry—Lieutenant, 1866 ; appointed to 42nd Highlanders, 1867 ; Rejoined as Lieutenant, 1869 ; Retired, 1871 ; afterwards Captain of Dumfriesshire Mounted Volunteers ; Lieutenant in the Border Mounted Rifles. Of Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.
1868. Henry, John Snowden.—Lieutenant, 1868 ; Retired, 1873. M.P. for S.E. Lancashire, 1868.
- „ Anderson, William.—Lieutenant, 1868 ; Retired, 1872. Son of Lawrence Anderson, Chapel, Dumfriesshire.
1871. Murray-Dunlop, Alexander Colquhoun-Stirling, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1871. Died 1874. Yr. of Corsock, Kirkcudbrightshire.
- „ Johnstone, William.—Previously of the Bengal Civil Service (Indian Mutiny Medal) ; Lieutenant, 1871 ; Retired, 1873. Of Cowhill Tower, Dumfriesshire.
- „ Robson, Charles.—Lieutenant, 1871 ; Retired, 1873. Son of Charles Robson, Lurdenlaw, Roxburghshire.
- „ Irving, James A. Cavan, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1871 ; Nominated from the Regiment to a Commission in the Regular Army, and appointed to 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), 1873. Yr. of Burnfoot, Dumfriesshire.
- „ Elliot, Edward H. M., *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1871 ; Nominated from the Regiment to a Commission in the Regular Army, and appointed to 82nd Foot, 1874. Second son of Sir Walter Elliot of Wolflee, Roxburghshire.
1873. Cutlar-Ferguson, Archibald.—Lieutenant, 1873 ; appointed Sub-Lieutenant 69th Foot, 1875 ; afterwards transferred to 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. Brother of R. Cutlar-Fergusson, of Craigdarroch, Dumfriesshire.
- „ Carthew-Yorstown, Archibald Morden, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1873 ; Nominated to a Commission in the Regular Army ; appointed to the 73rd (Perthshire) Regiment, 1875 ; Commanded 2nd Battalion The Black Watch, 1899 to 1903 ; Brevet-Colonel, 1903. Served in South African War, 1899-1902 ; took part in operations in Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal ; Wounded at Paardeberg ; Queen's Medal with four clasps ; King's medal with two clasps ; mentioned in Despatches twice ; Created C.B., 1900. Yr. of East Tinwald, Dumfriesshire.
1874. Walker, George Laurie, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1874 ; appointed to 93rd Highlanders, 1878 ; now Captain Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders on retired pay. Of Crawfordton, Dumfriesshire.
1875. MacLachlan, William, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1875 ; Retired 1878. Of Castle Lachlan, Argyllshire.
1876. Critchley, Edward Ashton.—Lieutenant, 1876 ; Retired, 1878 ; now Major late 4th Hussars, on retired pay. Of Stapleton Tower, Dumfriesshire.
1877. Carthew-Yorstown, Morden E.—Lieutenant, 1877 ; appointed to the Hampshire Regiment, 1879 ; now Lieutenant-Colonel 34th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Poona Horse. Second son of Captain Carthew-Yorstown of East Tinwald, Dumfriesshire.

1877. Scott-Kerr, Robert.—Lieutenant, 1877 ; Retired, 1879 ; appointed to 24th Regiment, 1879 ; served through the latter part of the Zulu campaign, including the battle of Ulundi, Medal and clasp ; transferred to Grenadier Guards, 1879 ; served through the Suakin Campaign, 1889, Medal with clasp and Egyptian Star ; South Africa, 1900-1-2 ; Queen's Medal, three clasps ; King's medal, one clasp ; mentioned in Despatches ; D.S.O. ; Commands 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards since February 14th, 1904. Of Sunlaws, Roxburghshire.
- „ Copland, Charles.—Lieutenant, 1877 ; Retired, 1880. Of Colliston, Kirkcudbrightshire.
1878. Grierson, Gilbert Frederick William.—Lieutenant, 1878 ; Retired, 1880. Brother of Sir Alexander Grierson, Bart. of Lag, Dumfriesshire.
1879. Mackenzie, Austin, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1879 ; Retired, 1882. Son of W. F. Mackenzie of Newbie, Dumfriesshire. Of Carradale, Argyllshire.
- „ M'Murdo, Thomas Hugh, *p.s.* (H).—2nd Lieutenant, 1879 ; Lieutenant, 1880 ; Retired, 1886. Served in South African War, 1899-1902 ; Captain on Intelligence Staff ; took part in the operations in Natal, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal ; Queen's Medal with two clasps ; King's Medal with two clasps. Son of Vice-Admiral M'Murdo of Cargenholt, Kirkcudbrightshire.
1880. Swinton, Robert H.—Lieutenant, 1880 ; Retired, 1882. Served afterwards in the Derbyshire Regiment and the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry ; killed in action at the relief expedition to Chanpil. Of the family of Swinton of Swinton, Berwickshire.
- „ Scott, Charles Norman Lindsay, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1880 ; Retired, 1883. Eldest son of J. Lindsay Scott of Mollance, Kirkcudbrightshire.
1882. Younger, William, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1882 ; appointed Lieutenant, 16th Lancers, 1884 ; now Major Sherwood Rangers Imperial Yeomanry. Of Auchan Castle, Dumfriesshire.
- „ Shortt, Francis de Sausmarez, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1882 ; Retired, 1882 ; served afterwards in Royal Scots Fusiliers ; Retired as Captain. Son of the late Admiral Shortt.
1883. Scott, Hugh James Elibank, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1883 ; Retired, 1887. Assumed the additional surname of Macdougall, 1906. Of Makerstoun, Selkirkshire.
- „ Scott, Lindsay B., *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1883 ; Retired, 1885. Son of J. Lindsay Scott of Mollance, Kirkcudbrightshire.
1884. Rutherford, William Edward Oliver, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1884 ; Retired, 1892. Of Edgerston, Roxburghshire.
- „ Carruthers, William Frederick, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1884 ; died 1892. Of Dormont, Dumfriesshire.
- „ Lockhart-Mure, James Edward, *p.s.*—Lieutenant, 1884 ; A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Trinidad from May to October, 1893 ; died 1893. Of Livingstone, Kirkcudbrightshire.
1886. Scott, Herbert L.—Lieutenant, 1886 ; Retired, 1890. Son of J. Lindsay Scott, Mollance, Kirkcudbrightshire.

1886. Moffat, Archibald Skirving Woolery.—Lieutenant, 1886; appointed to 2nd Border Regiment, 1888 (appointed Captain 1st Border Regiment, 21st September, 1896); served with 2nd Border Regiment in Waziristan, 1894-95 (Indian medal 1894, with clasp, Waziristan 1894-95); now Captain the Border Regiment, at present Commanding Border Company 5th M.I., also the Troops at Middleburg, Transvaal. Son of James Moffat of Ken Ervie, Kirkcudbrightshire.
1888. Wilson, Malcolm.—2nd Lieutenant, 1888; appointed Lieutenant 1st Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers; afterwards Captain, and employed in West African Frontier Force; killed in action at Dompoezi, 1890.
- „ Queensberry, Percy Sholto, Marquess of.—2nd Lieutenant, 1889; previously Midshipman, R.N.; Retired, 1891. Succeeded as 9th Marquess of Queensberry, 1900.
1891. Timms, Herbert Philip, *p.s.*—2nd Lieutenant, 1891; Retired, 1898. Yr. of Slogarie, Kirkcudbrightshire.
- „ Hutchison, Craufurd George Graham.—2nd Lieutenant, 1891; appointed Lieutenant 21st Lancers, 1894; late Captain 21st Lancers. Yr. of Balmaghie, Kirkcudbrightshire.
1892. Maxwell, James Hay.—2nd Lieutenant, 1892; Retired, 1895. Son of Francis Maxwell of Gribton.
1893. Moir, George Gordon, *p.s.*—2nd Lieutenant, 1893; Lieutenant, 1894; attached to 1st Battalion K.O.S.B. when they sailed for South Africa, 1900. Took part in the operations in the Cape Colony and Orange River Colony, including operations at Paardeberg, February 17th to 26th; actions at Poplar Grove, March 7th, and Karee Siding, 29th March; Died at Bloemfontein, South Africa, May 18th, 1900.
1894. St. Clair, Hon. Archibald James Murray (Master of Sinclair).—2nd Lieutenant, 1894; appointed Lieutenant Royal Scots Greys, 1896; now Captain Royal Scots Greys.
- „ Stewart, Patrick Alexander Vansittart.—2nd Lieutenant, 1894; appointed Lieutenant 2nd Batt. K.O.S.B., 1896; now Captain 2nd Batt. K.O.S.B. Son of Lieutenant-General Stewart, Carruchan, Kirkcudbrightshire.
- „ Connell, James Charles Walter.—2nd Lieutenant, 1894; appointed to 1st Batt. K.O.S.B., 1897. Now Captain K.O.S.B. Of Auchencheyne, Dumfriesshire.
1895. Dixie, George Douglas, *p.s.*(H.).—Formerly Midshipman R.N.; 2nd Lieutenant, 1895; Lieutenant, 1898; Retired, 1900; Rejoined, 1906. Eldest son of Sir Alexander Beaumont Churchill Dixie, Bart. of Market Bosworth, and Lady Florence Caroline Dixie (Douglas), and great-grandson of John, Marquess of Queensberry, Colonel of the Regiment, 1837-1854. Now serving.
- „ Thwaites, Sidney Herbert.—2nd Lieutenant, 1895; Lieutenant, 1898; appointed Lieutenant 2nd Batt. K.O.S.B., 1899.



1895. Hall, Harry John, *p.s.*—2nd Lieutenant, 1895 ; appointed Lieutenant in Seaforth Highlanders, 1897.
1896. Kennedy, Charles Fraser.—2nd Lieutenant, 1896 ; appointed Lieutenant 1st Batt. K.O.S.B., 1899. Son of Captain Kennedy of Kirkland, Dumfriesshire.
1897. Gladstone, Hugh Stuart.—2nd Lieutenant, 1897 ; Lieutenant, 1900 ; served in South African War, 1900-1902 ; Station Staff Officer, Christiana, June, 1900 ; Field Intelligence Department, graded as Staff Captain, January, 1901, till termination of hostilities ; took part in the operations in Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal ; Queen's Medal with three clasps ; King's Medal with two clasps ; Retired, 1903. Yr. of Capenoch, Dumfriesshire.
1898. Hutchison, James Laurie M'Kie.—2nd Lieutenant, 1898 ; appointed Lieutenant Royal Scots Greys, 1899. Of Laurieston and Edingham, Kirkcudbrightshire.
1899. Dudgeon, Patrick Wellwood.—2nd Lieutenant, 1899 ; appointed to 1st Batt. K.O.S.B., 1900 ; served in South African War, 1900-1901 ; took part in operations in Cape Colony, Orange River, and Transvaal ; Queen's Medal with three clasps ; King's Medal with two clasps ; Died at Krugersdorp, South Africa, 1901. Yr. of Cargen.
1900. Graham, William Fergus.—2nd Lieutenant, 1899 ; served in South African War, 1900-1902 ; appointed to 1st Batt. K.O.S.B., April, 1900 ; took part in the operations in Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal ; Queen's medal with three clasps ; King's medal with two clasps. Of Mossknowe, Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire.
- , Stormonth-Darling, John Collier.—2nd Lieutenant, 1900 ; appointed to 2nd Batt. Cameronians (The Scottish Rifles), 1900 ; served in South African War, 1900-1902 ; Queen's medal with three clasps ; King's medal with two clasps ; mentioned in despatches ; now Captain. Son of Patrick Stormonth Darling of Edenbank, Kelso.
- , M'Culloch-Jameson, Alexander. — 2nd Lieutenant, 1900 ; appointed Lieutenant 1st Batt. K.O.S.B., 1901 ; served in South African War, 1900-1902 ; took part in operations in the Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, Rhodesia, and Transvaal ; Queen's Medal with three clasps ; King's Medal with two clasps. Now Lieutenant 13th Bengal Lancers. Son of Lord Ardwall of Ardwall, Kirkcudbrightshire.
- „ Scott-Napier, Hon. Frederick William.—2nd Lieutenant, 1900 ; Lieutenant, 1903 ; served in South African War, 1900-02 ; took part in operations in Cape Colony, Orange Free State, and Transvaal ; Queen's medal with three clasps ; King's medal with two clasps ; Retired, 1904. Son of Lord Napier of Ettrick.
- „ Tireman, Charles Lowther.—2nd Lieutenant, 1900 ; served with Batt. in South African War, 1900-02 ; took part in operations in Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal ; Queen's medal with three clasps ; appointed to the Northamptonshire Regiment, 1903.

1901. Dealtry, Francis Hugh Baillie.—2nd Lieutenant, 1901; served in South African War, 1901-02; took part in operations in Cape Colony and Orange River State; Queen's medal with two clasps; Retired, 1903.
1902. Bowlby, Geoffrey Vaux Salvin.—2nd Lieutenant, 1902; appointed Lieutenant Royal Horse Guards, 1904.
- „ MacCloughlin, Robert James, *p.s.*—2nd Lieutenant, 1902; Lieutenant, 1904; appointed Lieutenant Bedfordshire Regiment, 1905.
- „ Dempster, George H.—2nd Lieutenant, 1902; appointed Lieutenant York and Lancaster Regiment, 1902.
- „ Logan-Horne, William Miles.—2nd Lieutenant, 1902; appointed Lieutenant Royal Sussex Regiment, 1904. Son of Major Logan-Horne of Broomhouse, Berwickshire.
1903. Cripps, Richard Carl.—2nd Lieutenant, 1903; Retired 1907. Step-son of Dr Adamson of Hastings Hall, Dumfriesshire.
1904. Cliff-M'Culloch, Walter Alexander.—2nd Lieutenant, 1904; Lieutenant, 1907. Son of E. Cliff-M'Culloch of Kirkcubright, Kirkcudbrightshire. Now serving.
- „ Ewing, John Ludovic Stewart, *p.s.* (H).—2nd Lieutenant, 1904; appointed Lieutenant in the Black Watch, 1907. Son of Colonel Ewing, Stroquhan.
- „ Dudgeon, Cecil Randolph, *p.s.* (H).—2nd Lieutenant, 1904; Lieutenant, 1907. Son of Colonel Dudgeon of Cargen, Kirkcudbrightshire. Now serving.
- „ Liddell-Grainger, Henry Herbert.—2nd Lieutenant, 1904; appointed 2nd Lieutenant Scots Guards, 1905. Of Ayton Castle, Berwickshire.
1905. Johnstone, James M'Kie Laurie Douglas, *p.s.*—2nd Lieutenant, 1905. Son of late Captain A. Johnstone of Halleaths, Dumfriesshire. Retired, 1907.
1906. Higgins, Percy Heynton.—2nd Lieutenant, 1906. Son of Colonel R. T. Higgins, 25th Regiment. Now serving.
- „ Stirling-Cookson, Charles Selby.—2nd Lieutenant, 1906. Yr. of Renton, Berwickshire. Now serving.

### Ensigns.

1798. Coltart, Robert.—Ensign, 1798; Gazetted, but does not appear to have joined.
- „ Graham, Robert.—Ensign, 1798; name disappears before 1802.
1799. M'Murdo, James.—Ensign, 1799; name disappears in 1800. Afterwards a most distinguished officer in India; Died of cholera when Resident at Kutch, 1819. Eldest son of Major George L. M'Murdo.
1800. Orr, Alexander.—Ensign, 1800; Retired, 1801.
- „ Cannon, William.—Ensign, 1800; name disappears 1802.
1801. Colvill, —.—Ensign, 1801; Retired, 1801.
1803. Blacklock, David.—Ensign, 1803; Died, 1805.
- „ M'Pherson, Alexander.—Ensign, 1803; appointed to 32nd Regiment.
1804. Ferny, James.—Ensign, 1804; Retired, 1804.

1804. Cargill, Walter.—Ensign, 1804 ; Retired, 1804.
1805. Crichton, John.—Ensign, 1805 ; Retired, 1811. Of Floors, Dumfriesshire ; a brother of Dr James Crichton of Friars' Carse, who left the money with which the Crichton Institution, Dumfries, was built.
- „ Thomson, James.—Ensign, 1805 ; appointed to a Commission in the Line, 1808.
1807. Murray, Thomas.—Ensign, 1807 ; Retired, 1808.
1808. Campbell, James.—Ensign, 1808 ; appointed Captain in the Edinburgh Militia, 1810.
- „ Lindsay, Andrew.—Ensign, 1808 ; appointed to a Commission in the Line, 1810.
1809. Dinwoodie, Samuel.—Ensign, 1809 ; appointed to a Commission in the Line, 1809.
- „ Irving, Robert.—Ensign, 1809 ; appointed to the 55th Regiment, 1811. Son of Jeffray Irving of The Cove, Dumfriesshire.
1810. Lottimer, Robert.—Ensign, 1810 ; appointed to the 94th Regiment.
1811. Bevan, Robert.—Ensign, 1811 ; name disappears before 1820.
1812. Rutherford, Nisbet.—Ensign, 1812 ; Died 1820
1820. Elliott, James Shortreed.—Ensign, 1820 ; appointed to H.E.I.C.S., 1822.
1821. Singer, Alexander S.—Ensign, 1821 ; appointed to H.E.I.C.S., 1821. Son of Rev. Dr Singer, minister of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Dumfriesshire.
- „ Scott, William.—Ensign, 1821 ; Retired.
- „ Syme, William.—Ensign, 1821 ; Retired, 1827. Of Ryedale, Kirkeudbrightshire.
- „ Mc'Intosh, Andrew.—Ensign, 1821 ; Died, 1834. Son of Quarter-master Mc'Intosh.
1822. Gilfillan, John H.—Ensign, 1822 ; Retired.
1827. Bevan, John.—Ensign, 1827 ; Retired. Son of Captain and Adjutant Bevan.
1828. Carruthers, John N.—Ensign, 1828 ; died while holding the rank.
1846. Carson, Richard.—Ensign, 1846 ; Retired.
1854. Bendall, James.—Ensign, 1854 ; Retired, 1854.
1855. Strachan, James.—Ensign, 1855 ; nominated to a Commission in the Line, and appointed to 44th Regiment, 1855.
- „ Cavendish, R. A.—Ensign, 1855 ; Retired, 1856.
1857. Mitchell, Stuart.—Ensign, 1857 ; Retired, 1858.
- „ Hay, Thomas Hugh Vans Dalrymple.—Ensign, 1857 ; appointed to the Cape Mounted Rifles, 1858 ; served afterwards in the 4th West India Regiment and in the 17th Regiment. Son of Sir J. D. Hay, Bart. of Dunragit, Wigtownshire.
- „ Roche, Charles Fermoy.—Ensign, 1857 ; Retired, 1859.
1858. Turnbull, David.—Ensign, 1858 ; Retired.

**Adjutants.**

1798. Campbell, Alexander.—Adjutant, 1798 ; Captain-Lieutenant, 1798 ; Captain, 1799 ; Retired, 1803.
1803. Bevan, Henry.—Adjutant, 1803 ; Served previously in 11th Foot ; Sergeant-major, 1799 ; Lieutenant, 1803 ; Captain, 1803.
1816. Clark, T.—Adjutant, 1816 ; previously Sergeant-major ; died 1818.
1818. Swanson, Francis.—Adjutant, 1818 ; Sergeant in Caithness Fencibles, 1794-1799 ; Sergeant, 1799 ; Sergeant major, 1803 ; Lieutenant, 1805 ; Paymaster, 1812 ; Captain, 1818 ; Retired, 1846.
1846. Noake, Robert C.—Adjutant, 1846. Previously served as a Private and Non-commissioned officer, and afterwards as Lieutenant and Adjutant in the Royal Dragoons, and as Lieutenant and Adjutant in the 44th Foot ; Retired with the honorary rank of Major, 1869.
1869. Hill, Herbert J.—Adjutant, 1869 ; was Captain 70th Regiment ; has served as Adjutant of the 70th Regiment in New Zealand during the campaigns of Waikato, Taranaki, and Wanganni Provinces in 1863-65, including the storming of Rangiawhia ; served as Field Adjutant to the Expeditionary Forces under Brigadier-General Carey against the Thames natives (medal) ; Retired, 1878.
1878. Salmond, Francis Mackenzie.—Captain Royal Scots Fusiliers ; attached from 2nd Batt. 1878-1879 ; afterwards D.A.A.G. in the School of Musketry, Hythe.
1879. Stevenson, John.—Major Royal Scots Fusiliers ; attached from 1879-1884 ; had served in Indian Mutiny ; Campaign in Oude, 1859-60 (medal) ; Bhutan Campaign, 1854-5 (medal) ; afterwards Colonel, retired on full pay.
1884. Kelly, Charles Henry.—Captain Royal Scots Fusiliers ; attached from 2nd Batt. 1884 to 1889 ; late Brigadier-General Commanding Border Group Regimental District.
1889. Wilkinson, Montagu Grant.—Captain K.O.S.B. ; attached from 2nd Batt., 1889-1894 ; had served with the Nile Expedition, 1884-5 (medal with clasp and Khedive Star) ; with the Suakin Field Force, Gemaizah (despatches, clasp) ; served afterwards in South African War, 1900-1902 ; Queen's medal with three clasps. Now Lieutenant-Colonel on half pay.
1894. Dent, Edgar John.—Captain K.O.S.B. ; attached from 2nd Batt., 1894-1899 ; had served with Suakin Field Force, 1889, action of Gemaizah (medal with clasps, bronze star) ; action of Toski (despatches London Gazette, 6th September, 1889, clasp, 4th class, Medjedie) ; served after he left the Battalion in the South African War, 1900-1902 (despatches London Gazette 10th September, 1901 ; Queen's medal with three clasps). Afterwards Captain on retired pay.

1899. Carruthers, Francis John.—Captain K.O.S.B. ; Brevet-Major ; attached from 1st Battalion, 1899-1904 ; had served with Suakin Field Force, 1888, action of Gemaizah (medal with clasp and Khedive Star) ; in operation on the Soudan Frontier, 1889 ; served with the Battalion in the South African War, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal with three clasps, King's medal with two clasps). Now on retired pay. Of Dormont, Dumfriesshire.
1904. Hannay, George Martin.—Captain K.O.S.B. ; attached from the 1st Battalion, 1904 ; has served in the South Africa War, 1900-1902 ; operations in the Orange Free State, February to May, 1900, including operations at Paardeberg (February 17th to 26th), actions at Poplar Grove (March 7th), and Karee Siding (29th March) ; actions at Vet River (May 5th and 6th) and Zand River (May 10th) ; operations in the Transvaal, including action near Johannesburg (May 29th) ; mentioned in despatches, "London Gazette," 10th September, 1901 ; operations in Transvaal (March, 1901, to 31st May, 1902) ; performed duties of Station Staff Officer ; mentioned in despatches, "London Gazette," 29th July, 1902 ; Medals—Queen's S.A. Medal, three clasps ; King's S.A. Medal, 2 clasps. Of Garroch, New-Galloway. Now serving.

#### Paymasters.

1799. Crichton, Thomas.—Paymaster, 1799 ; Captain, 1798 ; Retired, 1811. Of Auchenskeoch, Kirkcudbrightshire. Appointed in 1811 Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch on the Queensberry Estates.
1811. Ballantyne, James.—Paymaster, 1811 ; Lieutenant, 1798 ; Captain, 1802 ; Major, 1811 ; Retired, 1812. Of Holilee, Selkirkshire.
1819. Thorburn, Robert.—Paymaster, 1819 ; Ensign, 1801 ; Lieutenant, 1803 ; Captain, 1809. Died 1855. Of Kelton, Dumfriesshire.

#### Quarter-Masters.

1802. M'Intosh, Donald.—Quarter-master, 1802 ; Quarter-master-sergeant, 1799 ; Died 1821.
1821. Grieve, James.—Quarter-master, 1821 ; Ensign, 1804 ; Lieutenant, 1807 ; Died 1833.
1857. Davis, David.—Quarter-master, 1857 ; previously Sergeant-major ; exchanged to the Royal North Lincoln Militia.
1858. Moriarty, Michael.—Quartermaster, 1858 ; served previously in the 77th Regiment and in the Royal North Lincoln Militia ; retired 1878.
1878. Erwin, Richard.—Quarter-master and Hon. Captain, Royal Scots Fusiliers ; attached from 2nd Batt., 1878 ; retired 1883 ; had served in Punjab Campaign, 1848-9 ; Passage of the Chenab, Battle of Chillianwallah Goojerat (medal with two clasps) ; Indian Mutiny, 1857-8 (medal).

1883. Brown, Richard.—Quarter-master and Hon. Captain, Royal Scots Fusiliers; attached from 1st Batt., 1883; retired 1891; had served in Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; Siege of Sebastapol and Expedition to Kinbourn; medal with clasp and Turkish medal.
1891. Howe, Joseph S.—Quarter-master and Hon. Captain K.O.S.B.; attached from 1st Battalion, 1891; had served in the Afghan War (medal); retired 1899.
1899. Webb, Walter Edward.—Quarter-master and Hon. Captain K.O.S.B.; attached from 1st Batt., 1899; had served in Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal); Chinan Looshai Expedition, 1889-90 (medal with clasp); served with the Battalion in South Africa War, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal with three clasps, King's medal with two clasps); retired 1905.
1905. Parkinson, Bruce Emmis.—Quarter-master and Hon. Lieut. K.O.S.B.; attached from 2nd Battalion, 1905; Soudan, 1888; Suakin, action of Gamaizah (medal with clasp, bronze star); Operations in Chitral, 1895, with the Relief Force; storming Malakand Pass (medal with clasp); Operations on N.-W. Frontier of India, 1897-8, with Tirah Expedition Force (two clasps); South African War, 1900-1902; Operations in the Orange Free State, February to May, 1900, including operations at Paderberg (17th to 26th February), actions at Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Vet River (5th and 6th May), and Zand River; Operations in the Transvaal in May and June, 1900, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria; Operations in the Transvaal east of Pretoria; Operations in Western Transvaal, 1900, including action at Zilikat's Nek; Operations in the Transvaal, 30th November, 1900, to August, 1901, and February to 31st May, 1902 (Queen's medal with three clasps, King's medal with two clasps). Now serving.

### Surgeons.

1798. Erskine, Patrick.—Surgeon, 1798; Ensign, 1798.
1803. Gibson, John J.—Surgeon, 1803; Retired, 1807.
1807. Dassauville, Nicol.—Assistant Surgeon, 1803; Surgeon, 1807; Ensign, 1803; Lieutenant, 1804.
- Graham, Walter.—Surgeon; exchanged to Edinburgh Militia, 1815.
1815. Symons, John, M.D.—Surgeon, 1815; previously twelve years Assistant-Surgeon and Surgeon in Edinburgh Militia; died 1857.
1854. Grieve, James, M.D.—Surgeon, 1854; Retired, 1857.
1857. Adam, Andrew Mercer, M.D.—Assistant-Surgeon, 1854; Surgeon, 1857; Retired, 1859.
1859. Garner, William Hastings.—Surgeon, 1859; Retired, 1864.
1864. Scott, William, M.D.—Surgeon, 1865; Surgeon-Major, 1873; Retired, 1873.
1873. Kerr, William S., M.D.—Assistant-Surgeon, 1867; Surgeon, 1873; Retired, 1883.

**Assistant-Surgeons.**

1798. Hoggan, Robert.—Assistant-Surgeon, 1798 ; Ensign, 1802.  
1803. Irving, John.—Assistant-Surgeon, 1803 ; Ensign, 1802 ; Lieutenant, 1803 ;  
appointed Surgeon in Edinburgh Militia.  
1806. Scott, Robert W.—Assistant-Surgeon, 1806 ; Ensign, 1806 ; appointed to 1st  
Royals, 1807.  
1807. Hutchinson, Alexander.—Assistant-Surgeon, 1807 ; Ensign, 1807 ; Retired,  
1809.  
1809. Little, John.—Assistant-Surgeon, 1809 ; Ensign, 1809.  
1811. Welsh, George.—Assistant-Surgeon, 1811 ; Ensign, 1811.  
1846. Barker, W. T., M.D.—Assistant-Surgeon, 1846 ; Retired, 1857.  
1857. Rattray, Charles, M.D.—Assistant-Surgeon, 1857 ; appointed Assistant Sur-  
geon in the Regular Army, 1858.

**Medical Officers in Charge.**

1883. Macdonald, Alexander D., M.D., Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel, A.M.R.;  
died 1904.  
1904. Livingston, George R., M.B., M.D., L.M., Surgeon-Captain, A.M.R.  
Now serving.

Table showing the periods of Preliminary Drill and Annual Training, the Numbers Assembled, the Dates of Inspection, and the Names of Inspecting Officers.

Year.	Date of Assembly for Preliminary Drill.	Days.	Date of Assembly for Training.	Days.	Number Assembled.		Inspection	
					Preliminary Drill.	Training.	Date.	By Whom
1820			June 15th	27		<i>a</i>	July 8th	Col. De Peyster
1825			June 25th	27		547	July 20th	Major-Gen. Sir Sydney Beekwith.
1859			June 30th	21		420	July 19th	Col. Muller, Commanding Depot Battalion, Stirling.
1860			June 2nd	27		536	July 16th	Major-General Douglas, Inspector General of Militia
1861	May 8th	21	May 29th	21	144	570	June 16th	Major-General Douglas
1862	June 5th	14	June 19th	21	110	654	July 5th	Colonel Hamilton, Inspecting Field Officer, Glasgow
1863	June 2nd	14	June 16th	21	183	636	July 3rd	Colonel Pipon, Inspector General of Militia
1864	May 19th	14	June 2nd	21	187	642	June 20th	Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., D.A.A.G., Edinburgh
1865	May 25th	7	June 1st	27	101	605	June 23rd	Colonel Pipon
1866	May 28th	7	June 4th	27	119	617	June 28th	Colonel Pipon
1867	May 23rd	14	June 6th	27	106	615	June 28th	Colonel Pipon
1868	May 18th	14	June 1st	27	101	635	June 25th	Major-General Hon. James Lindsay, Inspector General of Reserve Forces
1869	May 17th	14	May 31st	27	117	634	June 24th	Major-General Hon. James Lindsay
1870	June 20th	11	July 4th	27	77	689	July 28th	Colonel Gordon, C.B., A.A.G., Glasgow
1871	May 18th	28	June 5th	27	132	661	June 29th	Colonel Gordon, C.B.
1872	May 13th	28	June 10th	27	240	721	July 4th	Colonel Gordon, C.B.
1873	April 7th	84	Aug. 4th	41	126	497	Regiment, 10th Sept.	Brigadier Bell, C.B.V.C., Commanding the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, at Autumn Manœuvres
							Regimental Books, 29th Sept.	Col. W. Forbes MacBean, Commanding the 61st Sub-District
1874	May 4th	28	June 1st	27	176	586	June 25th	Col. W. Forbes MacBean
1875	May 17th	69	June 28th	27	236	619	July 22nd	Col. W. Forbes MacBean
1876	May 8th	81	July 3rd	27	232	607	July 28th	Major-General Ramsay Stewart, Commanding North British District
1877	May 7th	84	July 2nd	27	228	644	July 26th	Col. W. Forbes MacBean

*a* NOTE.—There is no Regimental Record of the number assembled that year. The "Dumfries and Galloway Courier" records that there were "about 400 rank and file."

*b* The strength of the Militia Regiment taking part in the Autumn Manœuvres was limited to 400 rank and file, the remainder being dismissed to their homes.



Table—Preliminary Drill and Annual Training, &amp;c.—Continued.

Year.	Date of Assembly for Preliminary Drill.	Days.	Date of Assembly for Training.	Days.	Number Assembled.		Inspection.	
					Preliminary Drill.	Training.	Date.	By whom.
1878	May 6th	56	July 1st	27		761	July 26th	Colonel Collingwood, Commanding 21st Regimental District
1879	May 5th	56	June 30th	20		824	July 16th	Colonel Collingwood
1880	May 10th	56	July 5th	27		859	July	Colonel Collingwood
1881	May 9th	56	July 4th	27		847	July 27th	Colonel G. F. Herbert, Commanding 21st Regimental District
1882	May 6th	58	July 3rd	27		759	July 24th	Colonel G. F. Herbert, Commanding 21st Regimental District. Period extended to August 26th
1883	May 7th	56	July 2nd	27		777	July 26th	Colonel W. Allan, Commanding 21st Regimental District
1884	May 5th	56	June 30th	27		794	July 25th	Colonel W. Allan
1885	May 4th	56	June 29th	27		830	July 23rd	Colonel W. Allan
1886	April 26th	56	June 21st	27		851	July 15th	Colonel W. Allan
1887	May 2nd	56	June 27th	27		874	July 30th	Colonel G. W. Knox, C.B., Commanding 25th Regimental District
1888	April 30th	56	June 25th	27		730	July 19th	Colonel G. W. Knox, C.B.
1889	May 6th	56	July 1st	27		739	July 25th	Colonel G. W. Knox, C.B.
1890	April 30th	58	June 27th			700	July 24th	Colonel G. W. Knox, C.B.
1891	May 6th	61	July 6th			696		Colonel G. T. L. Carwithen, Commanding 25th Regimental District
1892	May 4th	61	July 4th			734	July 29th	Colonel F. G. Jackson, Commanding 21st Regimental District
1893	May 8th	63	July 10th			753	Aug. 4th	Colonel G. T. L. Carwithen
1894	April 30th	63	July 2nd			723	July 26th	Colonel G. T. L. Carwithen
1895	April 29th	63	July 1st			746	July 24th, 25th	Colonel Vernon Chater, Commanding 25th Regimental District
1896	May 4th	61	July 4th			713	July 29th, 30th	Colonel Vernon Chater
1897	May 5th	61	July 5th			689	July 27th, 28th, 29th	Colonel Vernon Chater
1898	June 6th	63	Aug. 8th	35		741		Colonel Vernon Chater
1899						722		Colonel H. G. Dixon, C.B., A.D.C., Commanding 25th Regimental District.
1900 } to 1902 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ South Africa	
1903	May 11th	63	July 13th			374		Colonel Godfray, C.B., Commanding 25th Regimental District
1904	May 2nd	63	July 4th					Colonel Godfray, C.B.
1905	May 8th	63	July 10th	27	235	490		Brigadier-General Broadwood, C.V.O., Commanding L. G. Regimental Districts
1906	May 7th	63	July 9th	27	188	509		Brigadier-General Kelham, C.B., Commanding L. G. Regimental Districts
1907	May 6th	63	July 8th	27	123	556	July 26th	Brigadier-General Kelham, C.B., Commanding L. G. Regimental Districts



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